

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 23rd October. Visit to Holyrood Palace.

By kind permission of THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, the Members will have the additional pleasure of seeing the private apartments.

Mr. Wm. T. OLDRIEVE, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works, has consented to conduct the party.

Members can meet at the Fountain in front of the Palace at 2.30 P.M.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 19th October 1909.

Old Edinburgh Club.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the Afternoon of *Friday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

The Right Hon. W. S. BROWN, Lord Provost of the City, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th January 1910.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 28, 1910.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

LORD PROVOST ON LORD ROSEBURY.

The second annual general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the City Chambers—Lord Provost W. S. Brown presiding. In the annual report, which was submitted by the secretary, it was stated that at the date of the first annual there were 179 members on the roll. Within a short time thereafter the full number of 300 was reached. During the year there were 14 vacancies filled up, and there still remained 27 names on the list of applicants awaiting admission. The treasurer reported the Club to be in a satisfactory financial condition. The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, he said he esteemed it a great honour to preside at the gathering. He observed that Lord Rosebery on a similar occasion last year referred to the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council as patrons of the Club. Lord Rosebery had said that it was not merely an important countenance for the Club to receive; it indicated something in the nature of a pledge. In view of the past, it was not wholly unnecessary that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh should, so far as lay in their power, always respect the ancient monuments of the city. (Applause.) On behalf of the Town Council, the Chairman said "Amen" to that. When coming to the meeting last year he saw that Lord Rosebery had had a look at the Club book. He began with a sentence, the most sinister, the most dismal, in the whole book, which was to the effect that it might be safely affirmed that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the old town of Edinburgh had been demolished. That was to say, that within the lives of many of them present—and certainly within his own—two-thirds of the ancient monuments, the crumbling old houses, which formed so distinguished and historical a feature, had been swept away. He (the chairman) was afraid that the writer had gone somewhat beyond what were the real facts. He could speak personally of what the Town Council, and especially the Committee, who had charge of the removal of old slum buildings, had done during the last 25 years, and very specially since 1901 onwards. He thought the words reflected upon Sir James Russell, the late Bailie Dunlop, and others who had followed.

CLEARING THE AIR.

He said he would like to clear the air a little by telling them what were the facts and what had been the practice in connection with the houses which had been removed. No one regretted it more than the members of the Town Council that many of the houses had had to be removed, and their minutes of Committee would show that it was not done without grave consideration. It was recognised as of the greatest importance that these old buildings should be left if it was at all possible, and they were reported upon by the late Mr Cooper. They were also visited from time to time by members of the Committee, and he was not aware of any buildings having been ruthlessly removed. He thought the greatest care had been taken in the removal of many of the buildings. He thought it was necessary to have made the remarks in order that the truth of the matter might be known.

Referring to the objects of the club, he said that if it was better known—and he was glad to think that it was becoming better known every day—it would hold a high place as one of the most useful organisations in the city. He assured them that so long as the present Town Council existed, they would be only too willing to embrace every opportunity for the furtherance of the objects for which the Club existed. (Applause.)

The Earl of Rosebery was appointed hon. president, and the following were elected hon. vice-presidents: Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, Professor P. Hume Brown, LL.D.; and Professor John Chisne, C.B. The following gentlemen were elected members of Council: Councillor W. Fraser Dobie, Mr John A. Fairley, Mr W. Moir Bryce, and Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A.

The meeting concluded with votes of thanks.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The second annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon. Lord Provost Brown presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

In its report the Council stated that at the date of the first annual meeting a year ago there were 179 members on the roll. Within a short time thereafter the full number of 300 was reached. There were 27 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. The Editorial Committee have selected the following papers to form the volume for 1909 of the "Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," viz.:—Prince Charles in Edinburgh, by Mr W. B. Blaikie. The Flodden Wall, by Mr W. Moir Bryce. The Covenanters' Prison in the Greyfriars Churchyard, by Mr W. Moir Bryce. Sculptured Stones of Old Edinburgh, the West End Group, by Mr John Geddie. The Wagering Club, by Mr J. B. Sutherland. At the Back of St James's Square, by Mr James Stewart. Edinburgh Street Traders and their Cries, by Mr J. H. Jamieson. The Cannon-ball House, by Mr Bruce J. Home. The Cellars, etc., discovered during the excavations at St Giles's Church for the new Chapel, by Mr F. C. Inglis. Sculptures from the Old Parliament House, lately discovered, by Mr Thomas Ross, architect.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he observed that Lord Rosebery last year, upon a similar occasion, had referred to the fact that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh were patrons of the club, and had said that that indicated something in the nature of a pledge, which, in view of the past was not wholly unnecessary, that they would so far as lay in their power respect the ancient monuments of that city. To that, on behalf of the Town Council, he (the Lord Provost) said Amen. On the same occasion Lord Rosebery had said that he had had the opportunity of looking at the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, which began with a sentence, "The most sinister and most dismal in the whole book," which was that "it may safely be affirmed that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the Old Town have been demolished." Just as one might have expected, Lord Rosebery had asked "Was that necessary?" Well, they would need a searching commission, which was not likely to sit, to investigate each particular instance; but at least that dismal fact might make them resolve that so far as they could the remaining one-third of the ancient buildings of Edinburgh would receive all the respect that was possible. (Applause.) But he was afraid the writer of the sentence quoted had gone somewhat beyond the actual facts. He could speak personally of what the Town Council, and especially its committee in charge of the removal of old slum buildings had done during the last 25 years. None more than the members of the Town Council regretted the removal of many old buildings, but their minutes showed that that was not done without very grave consideration, and he was not aware of any buildings having been "ruthlessly removed." They could rest assured that so long as the present Town Council existed it would gladly improve every opportunity for the furtherance of the objects for which the club existed. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr Walter B. Blaikie, the Earl of Rosebery was re-elected hon. president of the club.

Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., moved the re-election of Mr W. B. Blaikie as president. The motion having been unanimously adopted.

Mr W. B. Blaikie said the members of the club would this year get a book they would prize. It was a pleasure to him to know that one copy of the first Book of the Old Edinburgh Club had found its way into the market. It showed how much the members valued the volume. (Applause.)

Other office-bearers were elected and votes of thanks passed to the retiring office-bearers and members of council and to the chairman.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

THE DEMOLITION OF OLD BUILDINGS.

The second annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held yesterday afternoon in the old Council Chamber—Lord Provost W. S. Brown presiding over a large attendance. The honorary secretary, Mr Lewis A. MacKichie, gave in the report, which stated that on 23rd January 1909 there were 179 members on the roll. Within a short time thereafter the full number of 300 was reached. During the year there had been 14 vacancies. These had been filled up, and there still remained 27 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. Reference was then made to the papers read during the year, and to the walks which the members had enjoyed. The Editorial Committee, it was reported, had selected the following papers to form the volume for 1909 of the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, viz.:—Prince Charles in Edinburgh, by Mr W. B. Blaikie; The Flodden Wall, by Mr W. Moir Bryce; The Covenanters' Prison in the Greyfriars Churchyard, by Mr W. Moir Bryce; Sculptured Stones of Old Edinburgh, the West End Group, by Mr John Geddie; The Wagering Club, by Mr J. B. Sutherland; At the Back of St James's Square, by Mr James Stewart; Edinburgh Street Traders and their Cries, by Mr J. H. Jamieson; The Cannon-ball House, by Mr Bruce J. Home; The Cellars, etc., discovered during the excavations at St Giles' Church for the new chapel, by Mr F. C. Inglis; Sculptures from the old Parliament House, lately discovered, by Mr Thomas Ross, architect. Mr Hugh Carbrama, the hon. treasurer, reported that the Club had in hand a sum of £170.

The Lord Provost, in moving the adoption of the reports, said he agreed with Lord Rosebery that the fact of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh being patrons of that Club might be taken as something in the nature of a pledge that they would, so far as lay in their power, always respect the ancient monuments of the city. At the last meeting Lord Rosebery had quoted from the book of the Club what he (Lord Rosebery) called a most dismal and sinister sentence—"It may be safely affirmed that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings of the Old Town of Edinburgh had been demolished." That was to say that within the lives of many of them present—and certainly within his own—two-thirds of the ancient monuments, the crumbling old houses which formed so distinguished and historical a feature, had been swept away. He (the Lord Provost) was afraid that the writer had gone somewhat beyond what were the real facts. He could speak personally of what the Town Council, and especially the Committee who had charge of the removal of old slum buildings, had done during the last 25 years, and very specially since 1901 onwards. He thought the words reflected upon Sir James Russell, the late Bailie Dunlop, and others who had followed. He would like to clear the air a little by telling them what were the facts and what had been the practice in connection with the houses which had been removed. No one regretted it more than the members of the Town Council that many of the houses had had to be removed, and their minutes of Committee would show that it was not done without grave consideration. It was recognised as of the greatest importance that these old buildings should be left if it was at all possible, and they were reported upon by the late Mr Cooper. They were also visited from time to time by members of the Committee, and he was not aware of any buildings having been ruthlessly removed. He thought the greatest care had been taken in the removal of many of the buildings. He thought it was necessary to make these remarks in order that the truth of the matter might be known. As to the objects of the Club if it was better known—and he was glad to think that it was becoming better known every day—it would hold a high place as one of the most useful organisations in the city. He assured them that so long as the present Town Council existed, they would be only too willing to embrace every opportunity for the furtherance of the objects for which the Club existed. (Applause.)

The Earl of Rosebery was appointed hon. president, and the following were elected hon. vice-presidents:—Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, Professor P. Hume Brown, LL.D.; and Professor John Chisne, C.B. The following gentlemen were elected members of Council:—Councillor W. Fraser Dobie, Mr John A. Fairley, Mr W. Moir Bryce, and Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A.

Seldom in the domain of city government and architecture has it been found possible to bring the dictates of aesthetics and of utilitarianism into harmonious agreement, or to adjust amicable relations between the claims of the antique and the picturesque and the demands of modern progress for space and change. Every sign of recognition, on the part especially of the city fathers and rulers of Edinburgh, that the considerations of good taste and of regard for the interests of the growth, the health, and the convenience of the community are not necessarily in antagonism should be heartily welcomed and applauded. An acknowledgment of the axiom, not always hitherto observed in their decrees and labours, that a duty rests upon the municipal authority of preserving and cherishing ancient landmarks even when pursuing the work of sanitary improvement, is perhaps to be found in the acceptance by the Town Council of the position of patrons of the Old Edinburgh Club, and also in the eagerness with which Lord Provost Brown, at the second annual meeting of the Club yesterday, sought to repel the charge, commented upon by Lord Rosebery a year ago, that the last half-century has witnessed the demolition of two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the Old Town. Whether it be true or not that "destruction, widespread, ruthless, and indiscriminating" has been the rule in the past—and it must be said that evidence in support of the statement stares the old residents in the face in every quarter of Auld Reekie—it is good to see that the governors of the town have become sensitive and resentful of the reproach that they are responsible for the ruin and defacement of the historic features of the town. It is to some extent a guarantee that the errors that have been made will not be repeated, at least in such flagrant form. The citizens are willing to believe that a higher standard of taste, and a broader view of utility as applied to the material and other interests of the place, have penetrated into the Town Council. But the chief assurance that the antiquarian and historical attractions of Old Edinburgh will not be spoiled or squandered as they have been in the present and in past generations must rest in the watchfulness and the awakened sense of beauty and fitness of the citizens themselves, exercised through bodies like the Old Edinburgh Club.

In the "improvements" of at least the earlier portion of the cycle of change that has so altered the aspect of the Old Town, it does not appear that aesthetic and historic considerations were taken seriously into account at all. Even under a Lord Provost so alive to the claims and charms of the past as Mr William Chambers, the restorer of St Giles', the injury that would be done to historical and traditional associations by running the ploughshare of improvement across the old houses and closes did not receive prominent attention, in the Council or outside of it. In his statement on behalf of the scheme of 1806, the Chief Magistrate "confessed he could not go the length of a writer in a London newspaper, who contended that 'the best improvement for the Old Town' would be to improve it off the face of the

"earth." He pleaded that the Old Town abounded in features of historical interest and picturesque aspect, and that it was "not too much to ask for a 'slightly generous remembrance of the old haunts, deserted and despised as they now 'unfortunately happen to be,' even in carrying out a much-needed scheme of sanitary and street improvement. In these days, as Lord Provost Brown's words remind us, it is possible to take a much stronger tone and firmer stand on behalf of the monuments of the earlier social life and architecture of Edinburgh. "Grave consideration" is given to the age and interest of buildings before decreeing their removal, and the Corporation are pledged, "so far as lies in their power," to respect the city's landmarks. It would perhaps be ungracious to enter into examination of particular instances of the manner in which the pledge has been observed. Only after irreparable mischief has been done to the character and appearance of the High Street and its environs has the discovery been made that it is possible to adjust the requirements of the city's health and comfort and the city's traffic and convenience with the preservation of those features of its architecture and appearance that help to make it a shrine of pilgrimage to strangers and a source of pride to its inhabitants. There is no good in crying over spilt milk. The fact that, through thoughtlessness and neglect, or in the spirit of vandalism, so much has been already lost past recovery, should make us the more resolved not to part with the memorials of earlier generations and centuries that still remain to us without a strong effort to save them. Among the old and historic buildings treated of in the papers, that are being contributed to the new volume of the Old Edinburgh Club is the so-called "Cannon-Ball House" on the Castle Hill, one of the few remaining examples that survive to us of the street architecture of the pre-Commonwealth age. Its fate is understood to be hanging in the balance; means should be found to assure that it is preserved to pleasure the eyes and interest the minds of future generations. Of yet older date, and richer in character and in history, is the "Huntly House," in the Canongate, which is also in danger, if left to the mercy of merely utilitarian and commercial considerations, of being pulled down as a lumberer of the ground. Its removal from its place in the "Historic Mile," its disappearance from a group of venerable buildings that retain in the Canongate of the twentieth something of the sixteenth century, would be a loss to Edinburgh, and even to Scotland. It is in cases like these where we might reasonably look for the fulfilment of the pledge which the Lord Provost has repeated on behalf of the Corporation that "so far as lies in their power they will 'always respect the ancient monuments of the city.'" It should not be beyond their power to discover a useful and profitable public purpose to which, apart from gladdening the antiquarian and the pictorial sense, the ancient town mansion of the House of Gordon might be devoted. In a carefully repaired and judiciously restored form, it might, for example, afford the fitting framework and

enviroming atmosphere to the Municipal Museum, which at present is "stied" in an upper chamber of the Council Buildings, where the character and merits of an interesting Old Edinburgh collection receive inadequate display and appreciation.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

It is the prerogative of the first citizen of Edinburgh to guard jealously the reputation of the Scottish capital over which he presides. No Lord Provost, certainly for the last quarter of a century, would hear a word against the city or the Corporation and its administration. As the King can do no wrong, so the occupant of the Civic Chair cannot make a mistake. A writer on old Edinburgh, it seems, has been bewailing the fact that since 1850 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the Old Town have been demolished. Lord Provost Brown will have none of it. Edinburgh cherishes its ancient landmarks, and is proud of its historical buildings, and his Lordship "is not aware of any buildings having been ruthlessly removed." That is putting it nicely, and the writer will probably take the hint, and modify the "dismal and sinister sentence."

PRESERVING OLD EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL ACTION DEFENDED.

In the City Chambers yesterday the second annual general meeting of Old Edinburgh Club was held—Lord Provost W. S. Brown presiding.

From the secretary's report it appeared that, at the date of the first annual meeting of the Club on 29th January last year, there were 179 members on the roll. Within a short time thereafter the full number of 200 was reached. During the year there were fourteen vacancies. These had been filled up, and there still remained twenty-seven names on the list of applicants waiting admission. Mr H. Chambers, the treasurer, in his report, stated that the income for the year was £234, and that after meeting the expenditure there was a credit balance of £170.

Moving the adoption of the report, the Lord Provost stated that last year Lord Rosebery expressed the hope that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors would so far as lay in their power, always respect the ancient monuments of the city. To that the chairman said "Amen." Going on to refer to a sentence in one of the Society's volumes, to the effect that two-thirds of the ancient monuments of the city, and crumbling old houses, which formed so distinct and historical a feature had been swept away, his Lordship said he was afraid that the writer had gone somewhat beyond what were the actual facts. He could speak personally of what the Town Council and very specially the committee who had been in charge of the removal of the old slum buildings in Edinburgh had done during the last 25 years and from 1901 onwards. He thought it reflected on Sir James Russell, the late Bailie John Dundas and others who followed him that it was thought for a moment that, in the words of the writer, "destruction, widespread and indiscriminating, has been the rule." (Applause.)

NO RUTHLESS REMOVAL.

No one regretted it more than the members of the Town Council that many of their old buildings had had to be removed. The minutes of the committee meetings would show that it was not done without very grave consideration. These buildings were reported on by the late Mr Cooper, then Burgh Engineer, they were visited from time to time by the members of the committee and advice was taken. He was not aware that they had been ruthlessly removed. (Applause.) He thought if the club was better known—and one was glad to know that as the days went on it was becoming better known—it would hold a high

place as one of the useful organisations in the city of Edinburgh. (Applause.) They could not assure that so long as the present Town Council existed — he thought he could speak for the majority, if not all, of the members — they would be only too willing and would gladly embrace every opportunity for the furtherance of the object for which the club existed. (Applause.)

Lord Rosebery was appointed honorary president; Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president; Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, secretary; and Mr Hugh Carburn, treasurer.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 29, 1910.

The disappearance of old Edinburgh is a somewhat vexed subject. The clearing away of the Old Town is always a matter for regret, but very often it has been dictated by imperative reasons. At the same time, a good deal of the Old Town was swept away in the past without any good cause, and the result has been a decrease in the historical value of the city. Often what is left remains in a forlorn, dilapidated condition, and by no stretch of the imagination can one recall even the appearance of the buildings and their surroundings in their palmy days. Very little now remains of the ancient Lawnmarket, and although Parliament House is attaining to considerable age, and St Giles claims honours with the Castle and Holyrood, most of the antiquities of the High Street, in its largest stretch, are probably on the north side of the street. Even here the ravages of time and "improvements" have been very marked. Old Edinburgh has now to be largely traced in the Cowgate and the Canongate, and it takes a bit of courage to find it, the condition of our closes still leaving much to be desired. Good work has of late years been done in marking historical buildings and sites, but a great deal might yet be done, particularly in the streets mentioned, not only on behalf of visitors, but because of our youth, who do not go about guide-book in hand. For instance, hundreds pass Moray House without having the least knowledge of its history, and as many notice the little summer-house in the grounds without knowing what was traditionally reported to have been done within its walls. The fortunate probability is that some of the historic houses in the Canongate will last for generations, so well and strongly have they been built; while the fine residential St John Street, whose construction just preceded that of the New Town, is in a marvellous state of preservation. Huntly House and Bakehouse Close, however, over which so much fuss was made several years ago, are still waiting for some philanthropist to do for them what Lord Rosebery did for Lady Stair's house. The observations made by Lord Provost Brown at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club yesterday show that the Town Council is jealous of the remains of the old Scottish capital, and will do everything for their preservation. The public in these days would at least demand so much. There is also the consolation that old Edinburgh, greatly as it has been pulled to pieces, is much more in evidence than the older parts of other Scottish towns and cities. In several of these which might be mentioned, the places have been so modernised that they are almost featureless, and occasion much disappointment to the visitor. Perth is a case in point, while old Glasgow has practically vanished.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, February 1, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH.

January 29, 1910.

SIR.—In your article to-day dealing with the Old Edinburgh Club and ancient buildings in Edinburgh, an impression is conveyed that the Town Council were heedless and wasteful in their destruction of ancient houses in Edinburgh. I think this is true, and especially of the Council of forty years ago. Under the Improvement Trust of William Chambers many of our oldest and finest specimens of a past Edinburgh were destroyed. Among them I might mention The Mint in the Cowgate and Cardinal Beaton's House, Blackfriars Wynd, full of ancient houses, was destroyed, while in closes and odd corners many interesting and beautiful specimens of real old Edinburgh were swept away; and what was put in their place? Only the most commonplace tenements. All interest in some well-known streets has vanished. There is hardly an old building left in the Cowgate.

It is true that the Town Council is now waking up in a sort of half-hearted way, and is making some attempt to preserve interesting old buildings, but now they have to be content to catalogue buildings of 1690-1700 as ancient buildings, when at times in the memory of us all they could have listed dozens of buildings 1550-1600 or earlier. Forty years ago I was in an Old Town office, and had many opportunities to prow round the closes and wynds of the High Street, Lawnmarket, and Canongate. The Improvement Trust had just commenced its work of destruction, and I have an interesting recollection of old carved lintels, old panelling, and old painted oak beams in beams, some of the latter being used as props to steady the tottering walls as they were demolished. There must have been a wealth of fine old wood work destroyed in Blackfriars Wynd alone. Then a few years later the old house at the top of the West Bow was demolished, and along with it the fine old stone mansion supposed to have belonged to the Dicks of Prestonfield. These two houses were in good preservation, and could have been saved. The West Bow corner house was built largely of timber, and the oak beams removed from it were as sound and fresh as when laid centuries ago.

Many of the more interesting buildings were in closes and courts, and it is disappointing to find on looking into some old and well-remembered nook to find all traces of old work gone. The Old Edinburgh antiquary of the present will have to content himself with looking out for old bits in the closes and wynds. Many such bits do exist, but they are merely fragments of ancient walls. The Town Council do a deal of whitewashing in the closes, but no care is taken to preserve the few inscriptions left, mostly over doorways. In a close in the High Street over an ancient doorway is the inscription in raised letters of elegant design, "In thee, O Lord, is all my trust, 1560." But the whitewasher has been so diligent in filling up the inscription that it is nearly illegible, and the foregoing is quoted from memory only.—I am, &c.

H. H. P.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DISAPPEARING OLD EDINBURGH.

"A. M." writes: In your issue of Saturday you comment upon the disappearance of Old Edinburgh. The careful consideration of this question cannot be too strongly urged upon the citizens of Edinburgh, involving as it does so serious problems with regard to the future prospects of the city. What, it may be asked, will be the position of Edinburgh when she can no longer show any of those historic monuments which have made her famous as a tourist resort?

For in spite of some advance in recent years the probability is that Edinburgh will never become a great industrial centre. Recent endeavours by the Town Council to advertise it in this connection would seem to prove this. But while the Council are no doubt fully alive to the danger of allowing the destruction of the Old Town to go on, their power to prevent it is somewhat limited. As you remark, the clearing away of some parts of the Old Town has sometimes been dictated by imperative reasons. Schemes of improvement are a necessary evil in all ancient cities, and Old Edinburgh, with all its wealth of historical associations, is no exception to the rule. But in the existing state of the laws relating to such matters, the Council can exercise little or no control over the actions of private individuals, to whom much of this old property belongs, and as Professor Baldwin Brown has pointed out in dealing with this subject, it is a question whether in the case of such a city as Edinburgh, where many of those historic houses are of national rather than local interest, civic authorities should not be armed with certain powers in respect to private properties of this nature. He points out that, although no such powers are held at present by any Town Council in Great Britain, they are possessed by many old Continental cities of the same class as Edinburgh, and have been the means of preserving many places of historical interest there. At the same time it must be admitted that Edinburgh owes much in this respect to the munificence of private individuals, who have undertaken the work of restoration in the older parts of the city, and also owe a good deal also to such bodies as the Old Edinburgh Club, the Cockburn Association, &c. It is a pity that there are not many more such institutions in our midst at the present time, for the surest way to accomplish any real work of preservation or restoration is by awakening public interest in the subject. Indeed, the ignorance of the average citizen with regard to the historic associations of the capital is appalling, and this ignorance is the more apparent in the younger generation. Something might be done here, however, by our educational authorities by making local history a special study in all Edinburgh schools.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 4, 1910.

PRESERVING OLD EDINBURGH.

JOINING FORCES FOR EFFECTIVE WORK.

Yesterday about a hundred ladies and gentlemen attended a private reception and afternoon tea in the Outlook Tower, Castle Hill, to consider the desirability of federating a number of existing local organisations interested in the preservation of Old Edinburgh and the general amenity of the city. Lord Kingsburgh presided. Among those present were Principal Morley Fletcher and Professor Portsmouth, both of the College of Art, the Earl of Stair, the Rev. Dr Wallace Williamson, Dr Leslie Mackenzie, Sir Rowand Anderson, Mr Blair Bryce, Dr and Mrs Marshall, and others. Lord Guthrie was unfortunately detained at the last minute.

The Cockburn Association, it is stated, is on the verge of being dissolved, and its members are anxious that a new and wider organisation should be formed. Mr Andrew Murray, W.S., its secretary, declared that the necessity for the preservation of historic landmarks in the city did not merely arise from artistic sentiment, but arose rather from the business point of view. He had learned from several tourists' agencies that at least from two hundred thousand to a quarter of a million tourists annually visited Edinburgh, and the preservation of the old town and the increasing of the interest in historic houses by opening these as museums or otherwise would well repay the city in actual £ a.d. He pleaded that the aims of that conference, which they desired to be the outcome of the meeting.

Mr. Macfarlane & Co.

Outlook Tower . . .
Castlehill, Edinburgh

Mr. Wm. Geddes

AT HOME

Thurs. 3 Feb 4-30-6-
to meet the members of
Council of the Cockburn
Association

R.S.V.P

would be extended so as to include all the many interests of the new town hotels and shops, and the railway companies too. Other instances were also given of the way in which capital might be legitimately and usefully invested in the preservation of the city's landmarks and amenities.

WHAT OTHER AGENCIES DO.

Other speakers then discussed the work of various organisations. There was the Social Union which, under the able management of Mrs George Kerr and others, had preserved, repaired, and factored old houses, particularly in the High Street and Canongate, and there was also the Town and Gown Association, with its students' houses, and workmen's dwellings, and other property in the Lawnmarket and elsewhere.

The example of the National Trust, which had done such good work in various parts of England in preserving historical and beautiful buildings, was also cited, and the feeling strongly expressed by various speakers that the time had now fully come when some such undertaking should be promoted in the interests of Edinburgh.

The topographical labours of Mr J. Bruce Home, first with the Outlook Tower and then in connection with the Municipal Museum, were also specially commended as having not only preserved drawings and old buildings, now removed, but as having partly contributed to increasing interest in the remainder. His map of old buildings, still extant, and also that of Mr F. C. Mears of open spaces capable of improvement as gardens, &c., were on exhibition, and were warmly referred to as having been already of great service and capable of still more in the future.

The Architectural Association, both in its senior and its junior branches, the Photographic Society and other organisations were recognised as each doing in various ways admirable services towards the common civic cause, and the feeling of the discussion was thus unanimous as to the necessity of some co-operation, which so far from competing with any existing organisation, would tend to enhance and develop the usefulness of each and bring its work and claims more prominently before the public, much in fact as the Charity Organisation Society does for the many philanthropic undertakings in Edinburgh.

LORD KINGSBURGH'S VIEWS.

Lord Kingsburgh impressed upon the meeting the necessity of constant vigilance and detailed activity on the part of citizens in every part of Edinburgh. Selecting as salient examples the fully admitted improvement due to the removal of the railings of St Giles' and of the Royal Institution in the Mound (now the National Gallery), he warmly advocated the continuance of this policy at many points throughout the city—the churches and public buildings which were still disfigured by these unnecessary and unsightly protections. As another instance he selected the objectionable transparency advertisement at the entrance to the Waverley Market. Finally, he insisted that it was not enough to preserve or even improve; in Edinburgh they also required more watchful interest in the subject of new erections, too many of which in recent years were of a nature which rather disfigured the general aspect of the city than improved it.

Lord Salveson emphasised the need of bringing in new interest and young workers into the field. He declared that the Cockburn Association instead of having 300 members, who, people said, were mostly lawyers living in the West End, should have 3000 members representative of the citizens of Edinburgh. Mr Victor Noel Paton, formerly secretary of the Cockburn Association, expressed satisfaction that he had not come to a funeral but rather to a wedding.

THE EXHIBITION SCHEME.

Professor Geddes briefly indicated the scheme of civic exhibition illustrative of the historic past and present of each city which was in progress at various centres notably at Leicester, Liverpool, York, and Manchester. He pointed out the educational usefulness of such undertakings here and said that in Edinburgh we were too much concentrated upon our own city without realising its possible improvement and leadership in the movement of civic betterment which was now so widely in progress. With all due respect to Mr John Burns, whose admirable services in regard to the Town Planning Bill which had been so much appreciated by the public generally, and the garden city movement, with such excellent architects as Mr Raymond Ewing and others, and to the various Houses and Town Planning Conferences and organisations represented conspicuously by Alderman Thompson, late Mayor of Richmond, he insisted that it was now time that Edinburgh should take a lead in this nationally. With all respect again to the late Mayor and Corporation of the city of London and to the London County Council their eminent record could not by any means be considered perfect, and he was confident that the cities of the United Kingdom would at this juncture welcome and follow a lead such as Edinburgh might give, not only through their organisations represented by them, but through the aggregate of those represented in the person of the Lord Provost and Corporation. He further spoke of the civic exhibition, or "towneries," which it was hoped in the course of the next year or two to promote in London, and the organisation of which was largely in the hands of the Department of Civics which he had of late been attending in the University of London. He pointed out the way in which these two types of exhibition—the local and the general—might so far interact with each other. Before long the standard of city maintenance and city betterment would be raised and enabled by contact with methods and ideals of the greatest cities.

Mr Thomas Ross pointed out the difficulty of at present organising any large exhibition in view of the fact that many Edinburgh people were occupied in assisting the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition of 1911, and Mr William Cowan agreed that they should advise delay.

Mr W. J. Hay, of John Knox's House, emphasised the necessity of the speedy preservation of Huntly House, and declared that it was the essential landmark of the Canongate, and admirably suited for preservation and exhibition with appropriate furniture and collections.

Finally, it was moved by Lord Kingsburgh that a small committee be appointed to confer with all the various associations interested, and to hold a conference at some early date as might be arranged.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 4, 1910.

THE PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH.—A well-attended and influential meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Outlook Tower—Lord Kingsburgh in the chair—to consider the desirability of federating in some manner a number of existing organisations all interested in the preservation of Old Edinburgh and the general amenity of the city. The Cockburn Association, it seems, is on the eve of being dissolved, but those who have been connected with it and others think the time has come when a new organisation with the same objects in view should be formed on a wider and more popular basis. Among the speakers were Mr W. B. Blaikie, Professor Baldwin Brown, Mr Thomas Ross, architect, Professor Geddes, Sir James Balfour Paul, and Mr Victor Paton. Professor Geddes suggested that in order to stir up interest in the subject they might have an Old Edinburgh and a New Edinburgh exhibition in one of the public galleries. The proposal was regarded as one to be kept in view rather than pressed at present. There would be no time, it was thought, to organise such an exhibition this year, and Glasgow was holding a Scottish Historical Exhibition next year to which Edinburgh was to contribute. After a free interchange of views the meeting was of opinion that as a first step a conference of the several bodies interested in the subject should be called, and for this purpose a small executive was nominated to arrange preliminaries.

Dispatch 5 February, 1910

PRESERVING OLD EDINBURGH.

At a meeting held in the Caledonian Hotel yesterday, Baillie Macfarlane in a short speech said he thought the Town Council did a great deal for the maintenance of the beauty of the city. They had great difficulty in keeping the historical beauty of the city together, because the old buildings were gradually being removed as slum property. They had no fund or money for the purpose of buying those old properties and retaining them. But they did the next best; they marked down all the historical buildings in the city, and when any of them were likely to be destroyed by the clearing away of slum property they had the opportunity of advising others to purchase them. He did not think that the taking away of the railings would be likely to lead to the desecration of the public gardens. He considered that those gardens lost a great deal of their beauty by being railled in.

Old Edinburgh Club.

The following Walks have been arranged:—

Saturday, 11th June. Meet at 3 P.M. at Main Point (Junction of West Port and Lauriston Street).

West Port, Grassmarket, Candlemaker Row, and Greyfriars Churchyard. *Leaders*—Mr Bruce J. Home, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr R. T. Skinner.

Saturday, 25th June. Meet at 3 P.M. at Cowgate Head.

Cowgate Head to Cowgate Port; Magdalene Chapel and Canongate Churchyard. *Leaders*—Mr Home, Dr Ross, and Mr Skinner.

Dr E. Sargood Fry, Secretary, Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, has kindly agreed to give an account of the history of the Magdalene Chapel.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Honorary Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 4th June 1910.

Note.—Arrangements are being made for a Visit to the Castle on 9th July under the leadership of Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A.

Edinburgh Citizen.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

The first walk of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, 11th inst., in delightful weather. The party, numbering about 100, met at the "Main Point," the place where long ago roads forked off to Linlithgow, Glasgow, and Peebles, and the guides were Mr Bruce J. Home, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr Robert T. Skinner. Amongst the places visited were the Wester Portsburgh, with its Burke and Hare associations, and its shoemaker and weaver reminiscences of a time when the burgh was the trades suburb; King Stables Road, a site for tournaments since the reign of King Robert II., and consequently a stabling quarter for more than 500 years; the site of the gallows in the Grassmarket; the gate in the West Bow, built by King James II. of Scotland; the Temple Bar, so to speak, at which sovereigns received addresses of welcome; and Harrow Inn in Candlemakers' Row, a hostelry in which the Ettrick Shepherd lodged on his visits to the Capital. The party, in sections so far, united at Greyfriars Churchyard, which has been called the Scottish Westminster Abbey. Among the numerous graves of interest were those of the Martyrs, Archibald Pitcairn, physician and poet; James, 6th Earl of Morton, air and part in the murders of Rizzio and Darnley; John Kay, barber and caricaturist; Gilbert Primrose, surgeon, a forbear of Lord Rosebery; Captain Porteous of "Heart of Midlothian" fame; Walter Scott, the father of Scotland's greatest son; Lord Provost Creech, the publisher of the Edinburgh edition of Burns; Dr Hugh Blair, whose cultured sermons received the encomium of King George III.; Patrick Miller of Dalkeith, who befriended the Ayrshire bard, and who was the originator of the steamboat; Allan Ramsay, the poet; and Lord President Forbes of Culloden, who opposed the rebels of 1745. The members were permitted to enter the two churches of Greyfriars, and were thereafter able to look with deepened interest upon the "through-stane" on which the National Covenant was signed after the sermon by Alexander Henderson in Old Greyfriars on a memorable Sunday of 1638. Votes of thanks by Mr William Baird, J.P., Portobello, concluded a most enjoyable and instructive outing.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The first walk of the season took place on Saturday in delightful weather. The party, numbering about a hundred, met at the "Main Point," the place where, long ago, roads forked off to Linlithgow, Glasgow, and Peebles, and the guides were Mr Bruce Home, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr Robert T. Skinner. Amongst the places visited were the Wester Portsburgh, with its Burke and Hare associations, and its shoemaker and weaver reminiscences of a time when the burgh was the trades suburb; King's Stables Road, a site for tournaments since the reign of King Robert II., and consequently a stabling quarter for more than 500 years; the site of the gallows in the Grassmarket; the gate in the West Bow, built by King James II. of Scotland; the Temple Bar, so to speak, at which sovereigns received addresses of welcome; and Harrow Inn, in Candlemakers' Row, a hostelry in which the Ettrick Shepherd lodged on his visits to the capital. The party, in sections so far, united at Greyfriars Churchyard. The members of the Old Edinburgh Club were permitted to enter the two churches of Greyfriars, and were thereafter able to look with deepened interest upon the "through-stane" on which the National Covenant was signed, after the sermon by Alexander Henderson in Old Greyfriars on a memorable Sunday of 1638. Votes of thanks by Mr William Baird concluded a most enjoyable and instructive outing.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1910.

A party of about one hundred members of Old Edinburgh Club held their first walk of the season on Saturday, when they visited, among other places in the city, the Grassmarket, West Bow, Harrow Inn, and Greyfriars Churchyard. Mr Bruce Home, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr Robert T. Skinner acted as guides.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JUNE 13, 1910.

RAMBLE BY THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The first walk of the season took place on Saturday. The party, numbering about 100, met at the Main Point, and the guides were Mr Bruce Home, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr Robert T. Skinner. Amongst the places visited were the Wester Portsburgh, with its Burke and Hare associations, and its shoemaker and weaver reminiscences of a time when the burgh was the trades suburb; King's Stables Road, a site for tournaments since the reign of King Robert II.; the site of the Gallows in the Grassmarket; the gate in the West Bow, built by King James II. of Scotland, at which Sovereigns received addresses of welcome; and Harrow Inn, in Candlemaker Row, a hostelry in which the Ettrick Shepherd lodged on his visits to the capital. The party, in sections so far, united at Greyfriars Churchyard, and looked with interest upon the "through-stane" on which the National Covenant was signed after the sermon by Alexander Henderson, in Old Greyfriars on a memorable Sunday of 1638.



EDINBURGH, JUNE 13, 1910.

A party of about one hundred members of Old Edinburgh Club held their first walk of the season on Saturday, when they visited, among other places in the city, the Grassmarket, West Bow, Harrow Inn, and Greyfriars Churchyard. Mr Bruce Home, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr Robert T. Skinner acted as guides.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The second walk arranged by the Council took place on Saturday. The members met at Cowgatehead, and proceeded to the Magdalen Chapel, where Dr Sargood Fry read a paper on its history. This chapel, dating from the reign of King James IV., contains the only four specimens of pre-Reformation glass known in Scotland, and here lay the headless body of the Earl of Argyll prior to its transmission to the family vault at Kilmun. Under the leadership of Mr Bruce J. Home and Mr Robert T. Skinner, the party resumed their itinerary by the Cowgate, the chief places commented upon being the Tailors' Hall, associated with the National Covenant, the Cromwell Commission on forfeited estates, and early theatrical representations in Edinburgh; the residence of "Tam o' the Cowgate," the first Earl of Haddington; the house in Guthrie Street of the punctilious Countess of Galloway; Heron's Court, with memories of the Heron Ballads by the poet Burns; the St Cecilia Music Hall, and the Beaton's Palace. The residences in St John Street of Ballantyne, Lord Monboddo, and Gregory were pointed out. Proceeding to Canongate Churchyard, the members viewed with interest the graves of Ferguson, the poet; Lord Provost Drummond, Adam Smith, Bishop Keith, the historian; Professor Dugald Stewart, Mrs M'Lehose, "Clarinda," Horatius Bonar, Watson Gordon, the portrait painter; and John Irving, "the chosen friend" of Walter Scott. Votes of thanks, on the motion of Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president, terminated two well-spent hours.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

HISTORICAL HOUSES OF THE COWGATE.

The second walk arranged by the Council of the Old Edinburgh Club took place on Saturday afternoon. The members met at Cowgatehead, and proceeded to the Magdalen Chapel, where Dr Sargood Fry read a paper on its history. This chapel, dating from the reign of King James IV., contains the only four specimens of pre-Reformation glass known in Scotland; and here lay the headless body of the Earl of Argyll prior to its transmission to the family vault at Kilmun. Under the leadership of Mr Bruce J. Home and Mr Robert T. Skinner, the party resumed their itinerary by the Cowgate, the chief places commented upon being the Tailors' Hall, associated with the National Covenant, the Cromwell Commission on forfeited estates, and early theatrical representations in Edinburgh; the residence of "Tam o' the Cowgate," the first Earl of Haddington; the house in Guthrie Street of the punctilious Countess of Galloway; Heron's Court, with memories of the Heron Ballads and the poet Burns; the St Cecilia Music Hall and the Beaton's Palace. The residences in St John Street of Ballantyne, Lord Monboddo and Gregory were pointed out.

OBSOLETE EDINBURGH NOTICE.

RELIC OF AN OLD CUSTOM.

A correspondent writes:—For some years back I have from time to time glanced up at an interesting relic of Old Edinburgh affixed to the front of the Tron Kirk. This is a weather-beaten notice-board placed well up on the wall, out of casual reach, to the left of the church entrance. Though the hands that painted it and hung it there are doubtless in the moulds now, its message is fairly legible still. It seems to read thus:—"Extracts from the Acts of Council, 11 November 1845. The wholesale poultry, egg, butter, and cheese market shall be held on Saturday weekly commencing at six o'clock morning along both sides of the High Street from South Bridge down towards Nether Bow, and on all days of the week without limitation of hours to

the streets of High Street between the Royal Exchange and the North and South Bridges, Candlemaker Row, Merchant Street, Cowgate Head west to Magdalen Chapel and Grassmarket."

I have wondered whether the idle crowd which is to be seen at all hours of the day in the High Street—a crowd quite unlike any other crowd to be seen in Edinburgh, a listless, hands-in-pouches, hang-dog, furtive-looking crowd, a crowd always waiting for something to turn up—is not there because old-time marketing in the street brought out a crowd, and, though the market has gone, the habit, transmitted, has remained.

I have wondered also when the enthusiastic curator of Edinburgh Municipal Museum would get his eye on the old notice-board and have it conveyed to his repository. To rescue it from the weather would be a proper thing to do. A few more winters of exposure and its message would be gone, but conserved as a relic it might speak for generations of Old Edinburgh customs.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JUNE 27, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB WALK.

The second walk arranged by the council took place on Saturday afternoon. The members met at Cowgatehead, and proceeded to the Magdalen Chapel, where Dr Sargood Fry read a paper on its history. This chapel, dating from the reign of King James IV., contains the only four specimens of pre-Reformation glass known in Scotland, and here lay the headless body of the Earl of Argyll prior to its transmission to the family vault at Kilmun. Under the leadership of Mr Bruce J. Home and Mr Robert T. Skinner, the party resumed their itinerary by the Cowgate, the chief places commented upon being the Tailors' Hall, associated with the National Covenant; the home of Tam o' the Cowgate, the first Earl of Haddington; the house in Guthrie Street of the Countess of Galloway, and Beaton's Palace. Proceeding to the Canongate Churchyard, the members viewed with interest the graves of Ferguson, the poet; Lord Provost Drummond, Adam Smith, Bishop Keith, the historian; Professor Dugald Stewart, Mrs M'Lehose, "Clarinda," Horatius Bonar, Watson Gordon, the portrait painter; and John Irving, the "chosen friend" of Walter Scott.

Edinburgh Citizen.

FRIDAY, July 1, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The second walk arranged by the council took place on Saturday afternoon last. The members met at Cowgatehead, and proceeded to the Magdalen Chapel, where Dr Sargood Fry read a paper on its history. The chapel, dating from the reign of King James IV., contains the only four specimens of pre-Reformation glass known in Scotland, and here lay the headless body of the Earl of Argyll prior to its transmission to the family vault at Kilmun. Under the leadership of Mr Bruce J. Home and Mr Robert T. Skinner, the party resumed their itinerary by the Cowgate, the chief places commented upon being the Tailors' Hall, associated with the National Covenant, the Cromwell Commission on Forfeited Estates, and early theatrical representations in Edinburgh; the home of "Tam o' the Cowgate," the first Earl of Haddington; the house in Guthrie Street of the punctilious Countess of Galloway; Heron's Court, with memories of the Heron Ballads by the poet Burns; the St Cecilia Music Hall, and the Beaton's Palace. The residences in St John Street of Ballantyne, Lord Monboddo, and Gregory were pointed out. Proceeding to Canongate Churchyard, the members viewed with interest the graves of Ferguson, the poet; Lord Provost Drummond, Adam Smith, Keith, the historian; Professor Dugald Stewart, Mrs M'Lehose, "Clarinda," Horatius Bonar, Watson Gordon, the portrait painter; and John Irving, "the chosen friend" of Walter Scott. Votes of thanks, on the motion of Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president, terminated two well-spent hours.

Old Edinburgh Club.

VISIT to Edinburgh Castle on Saturday, 9th July (by kind permission of H.M. Office of Works and the Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Scots).

The party will meet at 3 P.M. at the Castle Gateway, and will be conducted by a member of the Club, Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A.

The itinerary will be in the following order:—Inner Barrier, Pend of Argyle Tower, Argyle Battery, St Margaret's Chapel, Mons Meg Battery, Crown Room, Queen Mary's Rooms, "Magna Aula," Kitchen, Vaults, and Southern Parapets; return by Foog's Gate and Argyle Tower.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Honorary Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 27th June 1910.

THIS CARD WILL ADMIT ONE PERSON ONLY.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 11, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AND EDINBURGH CASTLE.
The third meeting under the auspices of the Old Edinburgh Club took place on Saturday afternoon, when, by kind permission of H.M. Office of Works and the officer commanding 2d Battalion Royal Scots, the members had the privilege of visiting the Castle. The party, numbering about 150, met at the Castle gateway, and Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., acted as leader. At the entrance gate Mr Blanc gave an interesting sketch of the architectural history of the Castle. He said that about the seventh century there was a monastery on the rock, as well as the ancient fortifications. Great improvements were introduced by Queen Margaret, who brought from her Saxon home ideals of domestic comfort and architectural beauty unknown in Scotland. Proceeding by the inner barrier, pend of Argyll Tower, and Argyll Battery, the party visited Queen Margaret's Chapel, Mons Meg Battery, Crown Room, Queen Mary's Rooms, and the Banqueting Hall. In his remarks about the chapel, Mr Blanc stated that in later times it was used as a powder store for the Mons Meg Battery, and that Queen Victoria on a visit expressed her surprise and disapproval of such desecration. Since then it has been restored to its present condition. Thereafter the party were admitted to the kitchen, vaults, and southern parapets, and inspected with interest the dungeons in which were incarcerated the French prisoners and the Marquis of Argyll. The return journey was made by Foor's Gate and the Argyll Tower. On the motion of the President (Mr W. B. Blaikie), a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr Blanc.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JULY 11, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB RAMBLE.
The third meeting under the auspices of this Club took place on Saturday afternoon. The party, numbering about 150, met at the Castle Gateway, and Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., acted as leader. At the entrance gate Mr Blanc gave a sketch of the architectural history of the Castle. He said that about the seventh century there was a monastery on the rock as well as the ancient fortifications. Great improvements were introduced by Queen Margaret, who brought from her Saxon home ideals of domestic comfort and architectural beauty unknown in Scotland. In later times Queen Margaret's chapel was used as a powder store for the Mons Meg Battery, and Queen Victoria, on a visit, expressed surprise and disapproval of such desecration. Since then it had been restored to its present condition.

The Old Edinburgh Club had on Saturday the privilege of visiting some portions of the Castle not usually opened, including the vaults or dungeons, and the southern battlements. One is tempted to ask whether the time has not come when the general public might be allowed access to some of these hitherto reserved places, to which historic interest attaches. No reason of State can be urged for keeping them closed. In a military sense, the importance of the Castle diminishes year by year, and if in time new infantry barracks are erected in the neighbourhood, it will approximate still more to a show place. On the Continent, though, of course, a jealous watch is kept on the approaches to modern military works, old castles and the like are opened to the sight-seer without reserve. There seems no reason why the same should not apply to Edinburgh Castle. A small outlay for lighting and superintendence would be involved, but, on the other hand, a nominal admission charge to the now reserved portion would probably defray the cost.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 11, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The third meeting under the auspices of the Old Edinburgh Club took place on Saturday afternoon, when, by kind permission of H.M. Office of Works and the Officer Commanding 2d Battalion Royal Scots, the members had the privilege of visiting the Castle. The party, numbering about 150, met at the Castle Gateway. Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., who acted as leader, gave an interesting sketch of the architectural history of the Castle.

Edinburgh Citizen.

FRIDAY, July 15, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The third meeting under the auspices of this Club took place on Saturday afternoon, 9th inst., when, by kind permission of H.M. Office of Works and the Officer Commanding 2d Battalion Royal Scots, the members had the privilege of visiting the Castle. The party, numbering about 150, met at the Castle Gateway, and Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., acted as leader. At the entrance gate Mr Blanc gave an interesting sketch of the architectural history of the Castle. He said that about the seventh century there was a monastery on the rock as well as the ancient fortifications. Great improvements were introduced by Queen Margaret, who brought from her Saxon home ideals of domestic comfort and architectural beauty unknown in Scotland. Proceeding by the Inner Barrier, pend of Argyll Tower and Argyll Battery, the party visited Queen Margaret's Chapel, Mons Meg Battery, Crown Room, Queen Mary's Rooms, and the Banqueting Hall. In his remarks about the chapel, Mr Blanc stated that in later times it was used as a powder store for the Mons Meg Battery, and that Queen Victoria on a visit expressed her surprise and disapproval of such desecration. Since then it has been restored to its present condition. Thereafter the party were admitted to the kitchen, vaults, and southern parapets, and inspected with interest the dungeons in which were incarcerated the French prisoners and the Marquis of Argyll. The return journey was made by Foor's Gate and the Argyll Tower. On the motion of the president (Mr W. B. Blaikie) a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr Blanc.



The third meeting under the auspices of the Old Edinburgh Club took place on Saturday afternoon, when, by kind permission of H.M. Office of Works and the Officer Commanding 2d Battalion Royal Scots, the members had the privilege of visiting the Castle. The party, numbering about 150, met at the Castle Gateway. Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., who acted as leader, gave an interesting sketch of the architectural history of the Castle.

"Scotsman" 11th July 1910

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB (2d vol.)
Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. 2d volume. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the members.

"Long looked for, come at last," may be said by members of the Old Edinburgh Club of the appearance, delayed from unavoidable causes, of the second volume of its contributions to the city's history and topography. It proves to be worth the waiting for; its bulk is considerably greater than that of its predecessor, and in other respects—in the permanent interest as well as literary quality of its contents, as well as in the wealth and character of the illustrations—it shows growth and progress. It is a book for which Edinburgh may well feel grateful to those who have collaborated in its production. The first place is rightly taken by the paper by the President of the Club, Mr W. B. Blaikie, on "Edinburgh at the time of the occupation of Prince Charles," which is provided with a curious coloured frontispiece of the Prince in Highland dress, after Richard Cooper, from Mr Blaikie's collection. The article, on a subject and a period which the writer has made peculiarly his own, is delightfully written, and abounds in information that might be looked for in vain in the histories of the time and locality that are accessible to the public. Reviewing the customs and institutions of the town, as they existed at the time of the '45, it is said:—

"Though at the first glance our city appeared both to the eye and in constitution, frankly medieval, yet in examining further we find within its walls the beginnings of nearly every modern institution and modern charity. Indeed, I doubt if at the present day, when the city has grown tenfold, there is proportionately so much public spirit or private charity as there was in 1745, when the population of the town was, along with its suburbs, somewhere about 40,000."

"Edinburgh," says Mr Blaikie, "has not much cause to be proud of her conduct in 1745. If she did little for King George, she did less for Prince Charles."

The Edinburgh Jacobites shouted for him, but would not fight for him. The Prince himself, the central figure in the romantic drama, is also the most shadowy. His real conquest of Scotland came after Culloden; "he threw himself on the people, and they took him to their hearts; he trusted them, and he was not betrayed." It is the episode that makes it possible for us to be "not ashamed of the Forty-five." A paper not unworthy of being placed alongside this is Mr Mour Bryce's account of the "Flodden Wall," which is illustrated by a valuable series of photographs and by a coloured plan with explanatory notes. In this and in a supplementary article on "The Covenanters' Prison in the Inner Greyfriars' Yard," Mr Bryce places the history and the line of the Wall on a firm foundation of documentary evidence of existing masonry. Another long and noteworthy contribution is that of Mr James H. Jameson on "Edinburgh Street Traders and their Cries." It is illustrated from facsimiles of woodcuts contained in a rare booklet of more than a century ago, and with musical notation of the principal cries once familiar in our streets. Other contents are a description of "The Cannon Ball House," on the Castle Hill, by Mr Bruce J. Home; a second instalment of "The Sculptured Stones of Edin-

burgh—the West End and Dairy groups—by Mr. J. Geddie; an account of "An Eighteenth Century Survival: The Wagering Club, 1775," by Mr. J. B. Sutherland; a history of the buildings "At the Back of St James's Square," by Mr. James Stewart; a narrative, by Mr. F. C. Inglis, of the discovery of old cellars and relics, found during the excavations for the New Thistle Chapel, attached to St Giles' Cathedral, of which Mr. Okirieve, of H.M. Board of Works, has furnished a plan; and a description, by Dr Thomas Ross, of the statues of Justice and Mercy from the Old Parliament House, lately recovered by the Faculty of Advocates from a back-green in Drummond Place.

Evening News 14 July 1910

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB'S SECOND VOLUME.

The Old Edinburgh Club are to be congratulated on their second volume, printed by Messrs T. & A. Constable. In bulk, and in variety of interest, it marks a considerable advance upon the first, and if the standard attained is kept up, the publication will be eagerly waited for in successive years, as embodying the results of a very active and alert antiquarianism in all that concerns our city's history. The first paper is by Mr. W. R. Blaikie, and deals with Edinburgh during the 45. Naturally, this period has had many recorders, and it says something for Mr. Blaikie's wide research, that it is possible to go through his narrative, and find in it a continual pleasure from details unknown even to well-read students. One has often, for instance, heard of the mixture of classes in a High Street tenement of the olden days. What could bring it more vividly before us than Mr. Blaikie's list of the occupants of a first-class house in Dickson's Close? "First floor, Mr. Stirling, fishmonger; second, Mrs. Urquhart, lodging-house keeper; third floor, the Countess Dowager of Balcarres; fourth, Mrs. Buchan of Kelloe; fifth flat, Misses Elliot, milliners and mantua makers; garrets, a great variety of sailors and other tradesmen." The 45 is particularly associated with one great Edinburgh institution, the old Royal Infirmary, which was completed in that year, and received the wounded from Prestonpans. Mr. Blaikie's low estimate of Cope as a commander is not in accordance with General Cadell's recent able defence. Two other historical papers of great interest follow, both by Mr. W. Moir Bryce. The first traces the course of the Flodden Wall, of which, as well known, fragments survive in the Vennel, Drummond Street, and elsewhere. A map and series of very fine photographs are appended. The other deals with the Covenanters' place of confinement in Greyfriars' Churchyard. Here the writer challenges a common tradition, which assigns as the prison the narrow south enclosure of the churchyard. As he shows very ably from old Town Council documents, the place inhabited for months by the men brought in after Bothwell Brig was a much larger area, extending beyond the present line of Forrest Road towards Bristo, and at that time let out as a grass park. Incidentally, many quaint and pathetic details of those times of suffering are recorded. The prisoners got a penny loaf each per day from the Magistrates as sustenance, and were without shelter from July till October. Mr. Bruce J. Home describes the Cannon Ball House, at the Esplanade, and pleads for an effort to preserve it from the fate of demolition that threatens the few remaining relics of Old Edinburgh. Mr. John Geddie continues his description of the sculptured stones of Edinburgh, dealing in this number with the West End and Dairy. In these modern suburbs can any such thing as sculptured stones survive? Mr. Geddie devotes his patient labour to furnishing an affirmative answer. There are, of course, still some treasures in the Dean Village, and Dairy is associated with the memory of the Chisholm family, one of whom shot Sir George Lockhart. Sole survivor of the old Edinburgh clubs, the Wagering Club merits the attention it receives from Mr. James B. Sutherland, who quotes some singular wagers in its

books. A portion of the town now out of the main current of its life, namely the St James' Square quarter, has its history told, and an explanation is furnished by Mr. James Stewart of the title "Bunker Hill," about which questions are still sometimes asked. One of the most charming articles in the book is that by Mr. James H. Jamieson, dealing with old street cries. It shows what an element of variety we have lost in our thoroughfares, even though causeway trading is not extinct. What could be more regrettable proof of Scottish degeneracy than to hear, as one sometimes does, the fishwife's cry of "Caller Herrin" parodied by the graceless products of our latter day schools? If it is possible by love and industry to preserve old Edinburgh, in relics, in characteristics, and at all events in honourable memory, the Club is certainly doing its share, and this volume is proof of the value of its services.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, July 14, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

July 11, 1910.

SIR.—The distinguished architect who acted as leader to the club on Saturday pointed out in the Argyle Tower the scene of the last sleep of "the great Argyle," the ninth Earl, who was executed by King James VII. in 1685. One recalled E. M. Ward's fresco in the Houses of Parliament, and one thought of the words which Macaulay put in the mouth of one of the Judges:—"I have been in Argyle's prison; I have seen him within an hour of eternity sleeping as sweetly as ever man did, but as for me—"

Is Mr. Blaikie right in localising the cell in the castle? The Dunlop book of old Edinburgh places the condemned cell for State prisoners of gentle birth in a house which stood in the Old Bank Close, and which the owner, Gourlay, put at the disposal of the Government "for a consideration."

Was it the Marquis (1661), as Sir Daniel Wilson says, or was it the ninth Earl (1685), whose headless body lay for some days in the Magdalen Chapel before being carried to the family vault at Kilmun?—I am, &c.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, July 16, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

Edinburgh, July 15, 1910.

SIR.—On my return to town I have read the letter by "R." in your issue of the 14th inst. In reply I may say there is not much reason to doubt that the prison chamber in the Constable Tower is that in which the ninth Earl of Argyle was imprisoned before his execution. As evidence we have the letter addressed by the Earl on the morning of his execution to his son, James Campbell, which is superscribed, "Edinbro Castle, 30 June '85" (1685.) At twelve o'clock on the 30th June the Earl was led to the Castle gate, where the Magistrates of Edinburgh received him from Erskine of Cambo, the Constable. The Tower soon after became known as the Argyle Tower, and the battery immediately adjoining also took the name. It was this ninth Earl whose headless body was deposited in the Chapel of Magdalen in the Cowgate prior to being conveyed to the burial place of his family in the Collegiate Church of Kilmun, on the shores of the Holy Loch, Argyleshire.—I am, &c.

HIPPOLITE J. BLANC.

Scotsman Advertiser 28 July 1910

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Vol. II. Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable. 235 pp.

AULD REEKIE.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The Scottish Capital is rich in that local story and tradition which appeal to Societies such as the Old Edinburgh Club. Fully a year ago the Club issued the first volume of its "Transactions." As an initial publication it was eloquent of the enthusiasm, the literary resources, and the patient skill of its members. The second volume, which is now to hand, is richer in the variety of its interests as it is greater in its bulk, and further evidences the real anxiety which the Society has for the preservation of local lore.

Pride of place is awarded to a long and valuable paper on "Edinburgh at the time of the occupation of Prince Charles." This is from the careful pen of Mr. W. B. Blaikie, whose work in connection with Jacobite literature is known to all students. Mr. Blaikie has brought together a great mass of information illustrative of the Capital in all its aspects during the troubled period when the gallant young Stuart held Court at Holyrood, and almost led the citizens to believe that the ancient race had come once more into its own. The romance of the movement appeals to us to-day. Mr. Blaikie shows that it was little else than the romance or the sentiment of the thing that inspired what enthusiasm existed in the Edinburgh of the time.

Edinburgh, he says in words that are as true as they are frank, has not much cause to be proud of her conduct in 1745. If she did little for King George, she did less for Prince Charles. The Edinburgh Jacobites shouted for Prince Charles, but would not fight for him. Out of all Edinburgh not many enlisted. I can only find the names of one Advocate and two Writers to the Signet who went with him, though we know that the majority of them were Jacobite in sentiment.

And what was true of the legal profession was not false of the people in general. Mr. Blaikie, like the true historian, is not disposed to accept lightly the poetic fictions that have gathered round the doings of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and some of his words will inspire murmurs of disapproval in interested quarters.

There are few old Jacobite families who have not a traditional ancestress who danced with Prince Charlie at Holyrood, but I fear no such claim can be allowed. We are expressly told that at Edinburgh he never danced, and, what is more, that he did not wear the kilt, but when in Highland costume he dressed in tartan coat and breeches, and always wore boots.

Claret, Ale, and Whisky.

The social and business life of the people is presented to us in many a vivid touch, which reveals how intimate is Mr. Blaikie's knowledge of Old Edinburgh.

Social entertainments were chiefly confined to tea parties. There were few hackney coaches, and the common means of genteel locomotion was the sedan chair. All business—legal, commercial, and official—was transacted in taverns, the consequence of which was deep and constant drinking. Although taverns were numerous, there were few and notoriously bad and dirty; the wine, however, was generally pronounced to be excellent. The wine drunk by the gentry was claret, which cost then 1s 8d the chopin, or about 1s 6d a modern quart bottle; but it was largely used on ordinary occasions. Port was all but unknown, and, strange to say, whisky was but little drunk. Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, was the great encourager of the use of whisky as a patriotic antidote to foreign spirits and to tea, which he abominated. The drink of the commons was small ale, which then cost 1d the chopin, or less than a penny for the modern quart bottle; but tea at 6s a lb. was beginning to be used for breakfast, even by the working classes, to the great distress of all true patriots.

On the whole Mr Blaikie's view is favourable to the old capital. In matters of private charity and public spirit he inclines to the opinion that the Edinburgh of that time was superior to the Edinburgh of to-day.

Though at the first glance our city appeared both to the eye and in constitution frankly medieval, yet on examining further we find within its walls the beginnings of nearly every modern institution and modern charity. Indeed, I doubt if at the present day, when the city has grown tenfold, there is proportionately so much public spirit or private charity as there was in 1745, when the population of the town was, along with its suburbs, somewhere about 40,000.

Mr Blaikie's article, which is excellent throughout and of interest far beyond the city of Edinburgh, is embellished with a number of illustrations, one of which is a reproduction in colour of a quaint contemporary portrait of the Prince in Highland costume.

The Wagering Club.

Mr W. Moir Bryce contributes two papers. One of these is an exhaustive history of "The Flodden Wall of Edinburgh," accompanied by an extremely rich series of illustrations of parts of the fortification which still remain, and a careful plan in colour which traces the wall through its whole limits, and which, by means of its notes, enables the student to identify old localities. The second paper by Mr Bryce tells in brief the story of the Covenanters' Prison in the Inner Greyfriars Yard. Other contributions dealing with old-time buildings or architecture are "The Cannon-Ball House," by Bruce J. Home; "Old Cellars and Relics discovered during the excavations for the new Chapel at St. Giles' Cathedral," by Francis Caird Inglis; "At the Back of St. James's," by Mr James Stewart; a second instalment of Mr John Geddie's survey of "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh,"—he deals with the "West End and Dairy Groups" at this time; and a description by Dr Thomas Ross of the "Statues of Justice and Mercy from the Old Parliament House," which were discovered in an Edinburgh garden and recently acquired by the Society of Advocates for £40.

Two papers of a different but not less interesting nature are to be noticed. These are "Edinburgh Street Traders and their Cries," by James H. Jamieson, and "An Eighteenth Century Survival: the Wagering Club, 1775," by J. B.

Sutherland. Mr Jamieson has read literature to some purpose in his search for information concerning the "Cries" that once enlivened the Edinburgh streets; and his paper is probably as exhaustive as it is possible for one man to make it. He is fortunate in being able to illustrate his letterpress with reproductions of the woodcuts preserved in "The Cries of Edinburgh," a pamphlet issued in 1803, and now extremely scarce. In the article on "The Wagering Club," Mr Sutherland tells us of its inception, reproduces its "Rules and Regulations," and furnishes examples of the curious wagers entered into from year to year. The Club is still in existence, and meets annually on the last Monday in January.

One is glad to notice that the membership of the Old Edinburgh Club is rising. There is yet much work to do. The manner in which it is being done, as exemplified in this and the previous volume, should induce natives of Edinburgh, and Scots in general, to join the Society and give it cordial support. (Edinburgh: Printed for the members by T. & T. Constable.)

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, July 28, 1910.

LIFE IN OLD EDINBURGH.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

One can scarcely enjoy the privilege of reading "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club" for the year 1909, which has just been issued to members, without the reflection that if the Club does nothing else but produce annually a volume of this character it will have amply justified its existence. As a rule, club publications are apt to be of the dry-as-dust order, which are of interest only to the extreme enthusiast, and are generally put upon the shelf, and left there. But this second volume of the Old Edinburgh Club is a book of vivid and living interest not only to the historian and the antiquary, but to that person of normal tastes known as the "general reader." It would be difficult, indeed, to give the full measure of praise it deserves without using terms which might be deemed exaggerated.

The place of honour in the book is given to a scholarly, picturesque, and enlightening article by Mr W. B. Blaikie on "Edinburgh at the Time of the Occupation of Prince Charles." Mr W. Moir Bryce, that repository of antiquarian lore and pattern of exactness, has two contributions to his credit, one on "The Flodden Wall of Edinburgh," the other on "The Covenanters' Prison in the Inner Greyfriars Yard, Edinburgh." Mr John Geddie writes on "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh" with that vigour, brightness, insight and fulness of information which mark all his contributions to the elucidation of the romance of Edinburgh's past. The story of the Wagering Club from its institution in the eighteenth century to the present day is told in quaint detail by Mr James B. Sutherland. A no less charming paper is on "Edinburgh Street Traders and their Cries," by Mr James H. Jamieson; Mr James Stewart writes on "At the Back of St. James's Square;" Mr Frances Caird Inglis on "Old Cellars and Relics Discovered during the Excavations for the New Chapel at St. Giles' Cathedral;" and Dr Thomas Ross on "Statues of Justice and Mercy, from the Old Parliament House," all worthy in style and matter of the purpose for which the Club exists. A most interesting feature of the book is the numerous illustrations, many of which are as unique as they are valuable. Messrs T. & T. Constable are responsible for the printing and binding, and both are above reproach.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, August 5, 1910.

A REMOVAL OF OLD EDINBURGH.—Few persons are aware that in close proximity to Messrs Oliver & Boyd's printing establishment in Tweeddale Court a portion of the old city wall is still extant. Mr John Sinclair, F.S.A., who has known the place intimately for many years, is of opinion that the relic is not a part of what is known as the Flodden wall of 1513, but that it is a remnant of a more ancient structure built in 1450. In the opinion of the fragment is a relic of the old city walls Mr Sinclair has the support of Mr James Thia, also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and there is every reason to believe that the same view was held by the late Sir Thomas Boyd and Mr John Boyd, as well as by the founders of the business, Mr Thomas Oliver and Mr John Boyd. The relic consists of about twelve square feet of wall, and that its existence is not more widely known may be explained by its obscure position, hemmed in as it is by buildings on all sides. Dealing with the wall of 1450 Robert Chambers says: "The wall in question crossed the West Bow at the first time from the top where there was a gate visible in De Witt's map (1543) and of which one of the books for supporting a hinge is still to be seen in the front of an adjacent house. This gate for some reasons not easily understood appears to have been kept up long after another wall had in 1513 been extended in a wider circuit round the city. It used to be the scene of certain ceremonies at the entry of our Sovereigns into Edinburgh, and it is evident from the record of the Society of High Constables that it existed and was regularly closed in the year 1725. From the crook of the Bow the wall stretched directly eastwards at about an equal distance from the High Street and Cowgate." In Stevenson's "Chronicles of Edinburgh" it is stated that when in 1849 the new water reservoir was being formed at Castlehill "a large wall measuring eleven feet thick was discovered. It lay directly east and west, having another wall attached to it at right angles proceeding directly south below the old reservoir. It extended about eleven feet below the new foundation, and probably might have formed part of the wall before described, erected in 1450." The south face of the fragment in Tweeddale Court has long been utilised as a back wall, and its northern side is protected by tenements, and these circumstances may account for its excellent state of preservation.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

LITERARY NOTES & NEWS

In a handsome quarto volume there comes to us "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club for the Year 1909," this being the second of the Club's annual issues. The contents are made up of half a score of papers on a variety of subjects relating to the history of the Scottish capital, and these are, with one exception, embellished with pictures that do really illustrate the text, which itself is amply documented, so that the volume as a whole is a substantial contribution to the history of the city, and, incidentally, of the country. The President, Mr Walter B. Blaikie, leads off with a delightful paper on "Edinburgh at the Time of the Occupation of Prince Charles," in which his well-known acquaintance with the period is abundantly exemplified and his keen Jacobite sympathies are but thinly veiled. He vindicates Lochiel, Lord Pitt-

sligo, and Lord George Murray against the charge of self-interest made by "Buckle and other English historians," but sorrow is mingled with his anger over "the somewhat sordid and unnecessary investigations in villainy lately made by a brilliant modern writer." But we have some reason to believe that Mr Andrew Lang's position is that in his investigations he found material which he was sorry to have found, but which his duty as a seeker after historic truth forced him, though against his preconceptions, to make public. Mr Blaikie holds that it is only the honour of the Highlanders, of whom "neither friend nor foe would betray the unfortunate fugitive," that "has made it possible for us to be not ashamed of the Forty-five."

Important corrections of accepted views are made in the two following papers, both by Mr W. Moir Bryce. That on "The Flodden Wall of Edinburgh" traces the history of that structure from the pan-stricken days of its inception after the disaster on the English Border, when the flowers of the forest were a' wede awa, down to the present day, when detached portions of it are still to be found in various parts of the city. Mr Bryce holds that "as a contemporary memorial of valour and racial determination of character the Flodden Wall has no equal in any city in the kingdom"; he is righteously angry that in recent years a large portion of it has been wantonly sacrificed to the manes of modern utilitarianism, and he looks to the city fathers to protect what remains. In his second paper Mr Bryce shows that "The Covenanters' Prison in the Inner Greyfriars Yard, Edinburgh," was not exactly where it is generally believed to have been; and he upholds his assertion by documents which have not hitherto been published. Mr Bruce J. Home gives further information about "The Cannon Ball House," an edifice which was the subject of a paper in the first volume of the Club's papers; and Mr Geddie devotes a second article to "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh."

Of the remaining papers the most generally interesting are that on "An Eighteenth Century Survival: the Wagering Club, 1775," and that on "Edinburgh Street Traders and their Cries." In the first of these Mr James B. Sutherland presents a picture of a club which, instituted in 1775, still holds an annual meeting. It had its analogue in Glasgow in the Board of Green Cloth, which, however, met not annually but weekly, and which also recorded the wagers of its members, whether these related to high politics or to prospective weddings and their natural consequences. In the other paper mentioned Mr James H. Jamieson undertakes a task which must be done soon if it is to be done at all. The time-honoured cries of the street vendor are being rapidly silenced, and their collection is a task of immediate moment. Mr Jamieson casts a wide net, and covers a much more extended area than the city of Edinburgh. The writer of these Notes remembers well, exactly thirty years ago, the man Colter mentioned by Mr Jamieson. His home was in Galashiels, and his townsmen thought him rather a wise fool, whose candy-selling provided a compromise between the necessity to earning a living and a rooted objection to steady work. He was a heal'y, weel-

faured man, and he can hardly have followed the business, as the paper states, fifty years ago. He was always attended by a host of children as he gaped out the rhyme quoted:-

Johnnie Scott was awfu' thin,
His bones were stickin' through his skin,
Now he's got a double chin
Wi' eatin' Colter's candy.

The members of the Old Edinburgh Club are to be heartily congratulated on the possession of this volume.

THE ATHENÆUM

No. 4321, Aug. 20, 1910

The second volume of *The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* (Constable) is even more interesting than the first. It contains ten

papers on a variety of Edinburgh subjects, all, with one exception, illustrated in a way that greatly enhances the value of the text. The most notable contribution is Mr. Walter B. Blaikie's 'Edinburgh at the Time of the Occupation of Prince Charles.' Mr. Blaikie's sympathies are avowedly Jacobite, but he admits that it is only the honour of the Highlanders in refusing to betray the fugitive that "has made it possible for us not to be ashamed of the '45." His view that the Prince's real conquest of Scotland came after Culloden is open to question; but he is on safe ground in vindicating Lochiel and Lord George Murray against the charge of self-interest. On the other hand, we cannot approve of the veiled reference to "the somewhat sordid and unnecessary investigations in villainy lately made by a brilliant modern writer." Mr. Lang probably deplores the "villainy" as much as Mr. Blaikie, but in the interest of historic truth felt himself impelled to expose it.

Another valuable paper is that by Mr. Moir Bryce on the Flodden Wall of Edinburgh. As a contemporary memorial of valour and racial determination of character, the Flodden Wall has no equal in the kingdom; and we cordially join with Mr. Bryce in condemning the wanton sacrifice of its few remaining portions to the demands of modern utilitarianism. In a second paper the same writer conclusively proves from hitherto unpublished documents that the Covenanters' Prison in Greyfriars Yard was not exactly where it is generally supposed to have been.

There is both peculiar and popular interest in Mr. J. H. Jamieson's reminiscences of Edinburgh Street traders and their cries. Such "cries" are rapidly disappearing, and we regard Mr. Jamieson's transcript of them in musical notation as being as important in its way as the preservation of old folk-song from oral tradition. The Index to the volume is a model of its kind.

THE PRESERVATION OF HOLYROOD CHAPEL-ROYAL.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

THE Lord Leven and Melville restoration scheme having fallen through, H.M. Board of Works has for the past two years, as has been previously reported in *The Scotsman*, been engaged in taking measures to preserve from further decay what remains of the Chapel-Royal of Holyrood. Mr Oldrieve, Chief Architect to the Board, himself a keen antiquarian, has had these preservative works specially under his own charge, and, needless to say, they have been carried out in a reverent spirit. Anything in the way of restoration has been reduced to a minimum. New stones have been used in a very limited quantity, and only when absolutely necessary for structural stability. The main work has been cleaning and preserving the ancient walls, the piers and other parts of the Chapel-Royal outside and in, which, since the roof fell in last (1768), have been coated with a hard skin of dirt and soot. In the doing of this necessary work, for which the Treasury allows a certain grant each year, some interesting discoveries have been made which may be shortly noted.

Visitors may remember that on emerging from the passage which leads from the Quadrangle to the Chapel, they could see on the left, in the south-west corner of the church, an old, low doorway with some sculptured features, half of which was built up by a stone wall. This wall dated from the time of Charles II.'s Palace. It had been built inside the part of the church on which the gable of Charles's new Palace abutted, and, as will be noted, further east, to the extent of three bays it entirely hid, and does hide, the beautiful areading of the original wall of the south aisle. The part of the wall obstructing the doorway has been cut away, and the whole of the doorway has been revealed. It has a round arch with mouldings, the jambs are moulded, and the capitals consist of Gothic conventional foliage in a good state of preservation. The old door of oak studded with large nails has been strengthened and repaired with old oak taken from the building.

This doorway has great interest. It was through it that the conspirators who murdered Rizzio, 9th March 1566, entered from the church and passed up the private winding staircase which still communicates between Darnley's rooms on the first floor and those of Queen Mary on the story above. On the other side of the doorway may still be seen the remains of a stone vaulted passage which, however, at this level had been destroyed by the Charles II. masons in joining up the new Palace to the Old Tower, as it is called, of James V., in which what are now known as the historical apartments are situated. Entrance can also be had to this chamber from the kitchen premises, and it is the intention of the Board of Works on this side also to expose in a suitable manner the remains of the vaulted passage. The wall cut away to expose the doorway has, for reasons connected with public safety, been faced with dressed stone. Until lately the masonry of the Chapel side of the passage leading to the Quadrangle rested on an oak beam, which was found very much decayed. In front of the restored doorway, and constituting part of the south aisle wall, may be seen a capital of one of the old pillars of the arcade embedded in the Charles wall.

Opposite the third great bay on the south

Scotsman 25 October 1910.

side may now be seen on the south aisle wall the remains of an old doorway and window, which were revealed when the workmen came to strip the walls. The west section of the arch of the doorway is revealed, the rest being blocked up by the Charles wall already referred to; and higher up may be seen one side of the moulded arch of a Gothic window, corresponding in design to that of its neighbour further east.

When the workmen came to clean the massive piers of the nave, it was discovered that they had been doctored up in the most unskilful manner with plaster and cement. On this being cleared away holes innumerable, large and small, were discovered to have been cut in the piers with the view apparently of fixing the beams and timbers which carried the gallery when the Chapel-Royal was used as a parish church. These holes have not been filled up. Up to the height of about three feet the piers had been built of a hard free-stone; above that the moulded work has been carried out in a softer stone, which in many places had crumbled away. In the repair of the piers props of fir wood had been used and covered with plaster. Some of these had been fixed into the stone piers with nails; in other cases they had been wedged between the moulded stones. These wood props have been left where the builders who put them there left them as a curiosity in the way of building construction. Right along the top of the nave wall just over the points of the arches were found what is known as a "bond log" of oak, a foot square. Wood was often used in this way in the mistaken idea that it bound the stone parts together. This bound timber was splayed at the joinings, and the parts so dealt with bound with oaken pins. As the log was very much decayed it was removed and a solid mass of concrete put in its place. In making the old walls secure by means of concrete great help was obtained by the use of a grouting machine by which liquid concrete was injected under pneumatic pressure into the thickness of the wall. At one part—at the south-east end of the aisle—the wall had become so hollow that over a ton of liquid cement was pumped in before it showed itself oozing out again all along the wall both horizontally and vertically for a distance of several feet from where the machine was working. The walls seemed to have been built originally in rather a loose way; with the treatment they have received they are probably now stronger than they ever were before in their history. The sloping roof of the south aisle was covered with very aggressive blue slates. These have all been removed and in their stead has been substituted a Caithness soft grey slate which tones in with the old building and has a very artistic effect. The rugged wall-head rising above the aisle roof has on its whole length been asphalted so as to render it now quite water-tight. The asphalt, of course, is not seen from the garden level. When the old roof of the aisle was taken off it was found that the space between the slates and the vaulting below was filled with rubbish, which in several places was causing the vaulting of the aisle to crack. It was removed; there were over sixty tons of it. But before being put away it was carefully examined. It was twice put through a riddle, and among other "finds" were several old coins, fragments of the stained glass of the old windows, and, most interesting of all, a beautiful medieval key—about a finger-length in size—of artistic design, in perfect condition. The "ring" of the key has the form of a crown, and the pipe and works suggest a knight's banner. It is intended to

form in Holyrood itself a small museum, in which under cover of glass interesting objects of this kind found about the church and palace may be exhibited—an idea which should commend itself to all visitors. The preservative work on the south side of the chapel—naïve piers and aisle walls—has now been practically finished, and next year a beginning will be made to clean up the northern piers and walls. While working at the outside of the great east window of the nave an interesting discovery was made. This was of a graceful lancet-headed-arched recess on its northern side. What is now the east window with modern tracery was formerly simply the opening between the nave and chancel of the Chapel Royal. This vertical recess has on its north side an opening which no doubt communicated with the triforium passage, and from the recess a view of the altar would be obtained. It had been at some time filled up with plain rubble. This has been cleared away and reveals a feature in the outside wall of great interest and beauty. The stone work, when cleaned, has been treated, on the advice of Professor Church, London, an authority on ancient monuments, with a preservative solution of Baryta. It gives the stones, after being dressed, a white powdery look, which speedily wears off, and leaves them of their original colour. It is too early yet to say whether this process is to be a success in the way of hardening the surface of the stone.

In regard to the chancel of the Chapel, Mr Oldrieve has recently undertaken (with Royal sanction) excavations to discover its foundations, as also those of the transepts. In this he has been eminently successful, but this part of the work is not at a stage at which it can be described in detail.

It is, however, likely that when completed the foundations will be permanently exposed, as at Newbattle Abbey, and will form an additional source of interest to visitors to the Chapel and gardens. On the outside of the south aisle wall are the remains of the cloisters. These occupied the space between the piers of the flying buttresses and the church wall. As to the flying buttresses, it may be said of these that they were found in a very insecure position. They could not have held together much longer, it being possible to lift out some of the stones of which they are composed with the hand. They have been put structurally into a sound condition. Excavations to the depth of a couple of feet or more have laid bare the base of the piers, the step, well worn, of the floor of the cloisters, and a long line of flagstone, evidently a piece of the outside walk. All these objects will now be left exposed. The cloister will probably be laid with Caithness slabs, and the slope of the excavation will be sown in grass. In order to effect this work completely it was necessary to remove a portion of the long stair leading from the picture gallery of the Palace to the garden, and to reconstruct the lower portion at right angles to the upper—a change which is rather an improvement than otherwise.

In the course of the excavations a long and narrow gravestone, 6 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 4 inches, broken in two places, was uncovered. On the top part is carved, partly in Gothic and partly in Roman letters, the following inscription, in three lines:—

Sibilla, De Stra Tun.
In front of the letter S of the Sibilla is carved a small Maltese Cross. Who the lady was who bore this name, whether she is buried below where the stone was found, or whether the

stone in the course of the many changes which the Chapel has undergone had merely been thrown into this place is all matter of conjecture. The use of both Gothic and Roman letters in the inscription, which is quite fresh, has led some antiquarian authorities who have seen it to doubt whether the stone has any great antiquity.

It has not been necessary at this time to do any work on the Royal vault where in one coffin lie the remains of David II., James II. and his Queen, Mary of Gueldres, a son of James IV., James V. and his first Queen, Magdalena, Lord Darnley, the consort of Mary Queen of Scots. The Royal vault, it may be recalled, was desecrated by the mob in 1688, and it was not until September 1898 that the mortal remains of her Stewart ancestors were reverently collected and entombed by command of Queen Victoria.

RENOVATION OF THE HISTORICAL APARTMENTS.

In an article on Holyrood which appeared in *The Scotsman* about a year ago details were given of work then in progress, which had been begun under the direction of Mr Oldrieve for the cleaning and preservation of the historical apartments of the Palace, which had been allowed to get into a somewhat neglected state. This work has been continued since, and is now nearing completion, and has effected a great change in the internal aspect of the rooms of the Palace. Among other tasks which have been completed has been the cleaning and repairing of the old tapestries—Gobelin and Flemish—with which many of the rooms are adorned, the cleaning of pictures and picture frames, and of tables and chairs—many of which are old and of an exceedingly interesting design. The old oak and cane chairs, for example, have been treated to stop the ravages of insects, with which they had become infested, and look greatly the better of the attention which has been bestowed upon them. All the tapestries in the Palace have now been attached to the walls by means of studs, so that should an emergency arise when it was necessary to save them, they could be pulled down almost by a turn of the wrist and put out of the windows.

A very interesting discovery was made in Darnley's room on the first floor of the Palace. Against the wall opposite the window stood the bed of Charles First. It completely hid a fine piece of tapestry. The bed was brought forward, the tapestry taken down, and on the wall was outlined what looked like a small window. On further investigation a small window-like aperture was laid bare, about two feet square, with moulded stone facings to the room, and opening on the other side into the secret stair leading from Darnley's to the Queen's apartments. It is not required to give a borrowed light to the stair, so that it is conjectured the window is of the nature of the "Luggie," which is met with in some feudal castles, from which the Baron could survey unseen and hear what was going on in the room underneath. Holes in the upper and lower stones show that at one time the window had had iron stanchions. In the depth of the wall between the room and the stair the window hole had been filled with rubble work, and there was no suggestion from the stair side that such an aperture existed. Instead of the tapestry the wall from which it came has been panelled according to ancient pattern, and will, like the rest of the woodwork, be oak.

October 1910.

WILLIAM GREEN & SONS' LAW-BOOK CIRCULAR.

5

The Original Doorway of the Parliament House.

We reproduce a photograph of some stones which are of historical interest in connection with the Parliament House.

The erection of the Parliament House, begun in 1632, was completed in 1640. The

supported by the figures of Mercy and Justice (a writer in 1689 says Mercy and Truth).

The stones in the photograph were recently discovered built into the rear wall of the garden of a house in Drummond Place, and there is little doubt that the two female figures were the original supporters



most familiar print of the building at that time is an engraving executed in 1646 from a drawing by the Rev. James Gordon of Rothiemay. It shews the entrance to the hall facing east and to the north of the present entrance, probably opening on the present entrance hall of the Signet Library. Over the door were the Royal Arms of Scotland,

of the Scottish arms above the principal entrance. Each has unfortunately lost a hand. The figure of Mercy, which was on the right, holds a crown wreathed with laurel, while the figure of Justice, which occupied the place to the left, has scales and a palm branch with the inscription "*Stant His Felicia Regna.*"

was first supposed to be a hundred feet into the solid rock, and brick-lined. It served its purpose, doubtless, but it is a thing of the past, and the old well-house, bricked up and pointed out as an antiquity, may still be seen just beyond the

found the rest having been eaten by rats. During the operations now about to commence another search may possibly be made for the entrance to this mysterious passage, and then another of our cherished traditions will entirely disappear.

Evening News

H, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

L OF THE THISTLE

EDINBURGH.

great deal of discussion regarding King Edward, but it has quite that the finest possible national late Majesty is now on the way. We refer to the Chapel of the Thistle at the south of St Giles Cathedral. The idea was King Edward's, and it was at his Majesty would open the other ceremony attaching to the as the laying of the foundation work had only been a few months when the lamented death of King place, and now it is hoped age will make the inauguration of one of his first official acts in the d. The Chapel will not be complete yet, but last week the last stone was placed. There is yet, a deal of carving work to be done, removal of the electric crane and of the barricade—workmen are the pavement—the public will get this remarkable building.

Ornate Modern Building in Scotland.

Scotland's architectural genius—ting the highest credit on the R. S. Lorimer, A.R.S.A., the builders, Messrs A. Col and the sculptor, Mr J. Hayes. it is the most ornate and most ding which has been erected in the Middle Ages. Indeed, the that the workmanship will remain what our present-day workmen tists in stone. So ornate and is the building that many visitors foreign workmen have been en almost to a man the workers are fted in from Edinburgh and Glasgo outside of the building the of the various Knights of the ational devices, and other emblems and these themselves give the y, which is otherwise prominent in

For instance, in the sculpture se, so prominent in the Chapel, different in each case. The figure stands in a niche on the east holding over his head a shield sur crown with canopy above. The if not large, and very few persons to accompany King George in the sony. Indeed, when the 16 stalls and the Royal seats fixed, the il not be great. As yet no idea be obtained of the internal com the Chapel, with its stained glass to insert, the beautifully the walls to be lined with to be treated artistically, the roof and coats of arms to be treated he last-named process just coming s of the decorators.

Beautiful Carvings.

of industry depression the masonry been of great value to the trade. Some thousands of pounds of wages have gone into the pockets of workmen. To show how costly is much of the stone work, it may be mentioned that some hundreds of pounds must have been spent in the very highly ornate sculptured screen over the entrance doorway, now in process of completion. Rapid as has

side may now be seen on the south side of the remains of an old doorway which were revealed when the wall was to strip the walls. The west side of the doorway is revealed, the blocked up by the Charles wall, referred to; and higher up may be seen the moulded arch of a Gothic doorway corresponding in design to that of the door further east.

When the workmen came to the massive piers of the nave, it was found that they had been doctored up in an unskilful manner with plaster and wood. On this being cleared away holes of all sizes, large and small, were discovered in the piers with the view of fixing the beams and timbers of the gallery when the Chapel-Royal was a parish church. These holes have been filled up. Up to the height of 10 feet the piers had been built of a soft stone; above that the moulded work was carried out in a softer stone, which places had crumbled away. In the piers props of fir wood had been covered with plaster. Some of these were fixed into the stone with nails; in other cases they were wedged between the moulded stone and the wood props have been left where they were put there left them as they were in the way of building construction along the top of the nave wall just above the points of the arches were found known as a "bond log" or "bond square."

Wood was used in this way in the middle of the 15th century, and it is bound the stone parts of the walls were splayed and the parts so dealt with by wooden pins. As the log was very decayed it was removed and a solid mass of concrete put in its place. In making the walls secure by means of concrete was obtained by the use of a machine by which liquid concrete was forced under pneumatic pressure into the thickness of the wall. At one point on the south-east end of the aisle—the wall came so hollow that over a ton of cement was pumped in before it stopped oozing out again all along the horizontal and vertically for a distance of several feet from where the man was working. The walls seemed to have originally in rather a loose way; treatment they have received they have been made stronger than they ever were in their history. The sloping roof of the aisle was covered with very aggressive slates. These have all been removed and their stead has been substituted a soft grey slate which tones in with the building and has a very artistic effect of rugged wall-head rising above the line on its whole length been covered with asphalt, of course, is not seen from the level. When the old roof of the aisle was taken off it was found that the space between the slates and the vaulting was filled with rubbish, which in several places caused the vaulting of the aisle to be removed; there were over a ton of it. But before being put away it was carefully examined. It was twice put in a riddle, and among other things several old coins, fragments of the glass of the old windows, and, most interesting of all, a beautiful medieval key—about a finger-length in size—of artistic design, in perfect condition. The "ring" of the key has the form of a crown, and the pipe and works suggest a knight's banner. It is intended to

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The Decisions of the last Five Years

are indexed in the supplement to the Scots Digest described on page 2, and may be had separately for 15s. nett.

The book has had a considerable sale among those who have not subscribed to the larger one. It includes every case, and gives references to all the series of reports. Every subscriber to the *Scots Law Times* should have a copy.

The Children Act, 1908,

and other Acts Affecting Children in the United Kingdom, is the title of a most useful book just prepared by Mr. David Dewar, Procurator-Fiscal for the City of Dundee, author of "The Liquor Laws for Scotland" (4th edition), and other books.

The public general Statutes, exclusive of the Education Acts, the Factory Acts, and Acts allied to the latter which have already been published in separate volumes, applicable to children throughout the United Kingdom, are numerous and complex.

A most important feature is the splendid index, which extends to over forty pages.

The volume contains a copy of the Children Act, 1908, copies of five other Acts, and portions of eleven other public general Statutes applicable to children, with brief notes, and an alphabetical index of contents of the Acts, while copies of Official Circulars, Rules, Regulations, and Orders in Council under the Children Act applicable to England, Scotland and Ireland, along with copies of the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Acts and relative Order, are given in an Appendix.

The Children Act has consolidated the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, repealed the Youthful Offenders Act, 1901, and part of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, leaving the greater part of the latter Act, and many other

important statutory enactments affecting children, still in operation.

In the application of the Children Act to Scotland and Ireland, special attention requires to be given to the provisions contained in sections 132 and 133, the former section dealing with modifications referring to Scotland, and the latter to those relating to Ireland.

CONTENTS.

ACTS.

Children Act, 1908.
Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868.
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.
Employment of Children Act, 1903.
Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879.
Dangerous Performances Act, 1897.
Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885.
Offences against the Person Act, 1861.
Chimney Sweepers and Chimney Regulation Act, 1840.
Chimney Sweepers Regulation Act, 1864.
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.
Pistols Act, 1903.
Betting Loans (Infants) Act, 1892.
Street Betting Act, 1906.
Licensing Act, 1872.
Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901.
Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.

APPENDIX.

Consisting of Copies of Official Circulars, Rules, Regulations, and Orders in Council under the Children Act, applicable to England, Scotland and Ireland, as also Copies of the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Act and relative Order, all as enumerated in list given on pages 155 to 157.
Alphabetical Index of Contents of Acts applicable to England, Scotland, and Ireland.

This book is published at 7s. 6d. nett.

Balfour's Practice.

A new edition of Balfour's "Court of Session Practice" is now in the press, and is being thoroughly revised by Mr. Berry, who so ably edited the previous editions.

The Juridical Styles.

"The Juridical Styles" have always been regarded as of high authority by the profes-

Sibilla, De Stra Tun.

In front of the letter S of the Sibilla is carved a small Maltese Cross. Who the lady was who bore this name, whether she is buried below where the stone was found, or whether the

was no suggestion from the stair side that such an aperture existed. Instead of the tapestry the wall from which it came has been panelled according to ancient pattern, and will, like the rest of the woodwork, be oak-

grained. The bed of King Charles has been renovated, and in the process some modern mahogany supports of the canopy have been removed. The canopy will now be supported by chains from the frieze. This is the bed in which it is said Prince Charles Edward Stewart slept during his short occupation of Holyrood in September 1745.

Queen Mary's bedroom has lost its dingy aspect by the cleaning of the Gobelin tapestry by which it is adorned, and which is all in light tones. Within the rail which guards the Queen's bed have now been placed under cover in glass cases the basket, cleaned and repaired, in which Queen Elizabeth sent her present of baby clothes for the infant James, and the Queen Mary's work-box. Two handsome lampstands in the room of French pattern, which had been japanned in black, have been restored to their original golden colour. A number of grates in various rooms have been restored in the old patterns, and the fire-places lined with ancient Dutch tiles. A rather handsome throne chair in crimson and gold, which was found in the jail tower, has been placed in the recess of the eastern window of the Picture Gallery. It is not thought to have a greater antiquity than the time of the visit of George IV. In the work just described, Mr Oldrieve has had the assistance of Mr R. B. Robertson, a member of his staff, who has acted as clerk of works.

Dispatch 24 October 1910

EDINBURGH CASTLE. ANCIENT AND MODERN WATER SUPPLIES. SOME REMARKABLE SCHEMES.

A scheme for the improvement of the water supply of Edinburgh Castle, a matter of considerable moment to more than the garrison, will shortly be inaugurated by H.M. Board of Works. The chief idea is to introduce a powerful electric pump in a chamber to be built underneath the Esplanade, and also to replace one of the existing large water tanks by a new one capable of holding 50 per cent. more water. Of recent years it has been felt that greater protection against fire is needed at the Castle, where so many famous relics of the middle ages are kept. Accordingly, the new pump will be used to put pressure on the supply into the reservoirs or on the hydrants leading from them to the various parts of the Castle. That the necessity for such precaution is great admits of no doubt. Just the other month Edinburgh Fire Brigade was put to the test of climbing the steep and slippery road from the foot of the Lawnmarket to the Castle, when the strain was found to be so great for the horses that quite a little army of men was requisitioned to drag the engines to the drawbridge. In case of fire, it is evident, therefore, that the authorities would require to rely mainly on the garrison and also upon the water supply within the Castle itself. Pending the construction of the new tank and pump special precautions against fire have been taken, not the least of which is the provision of a number of chemical extinguishers.

THE OLD DRAW WELLS.

Attempts to provide an adequate water supply for the ancient fortalice, while interesting, have occasionally appeared somewhat primitive. Water was first supplied by means of wells. One of these was laboriously cut a hundred feet into the solid rock, and brick-lined. It served its purpose, doubtless, but it is a thing of the past, and the old well-house, bricked up and pointed out as an antiquity, may still be seen just beyond the

drawbridge. Many a prisoner who had imbibed rather freely overnight at John Barleycorn's shrine met his Nemesis here next day as he sweated at the well-mouth tugging at the ropes and pitchforks. The picturesque old ruin known as Wallace's Tower at the base of the Castle—claimed to be part of the city wall of 1450—was the source of a second supply, and, where the Esplanade now stands, there was yet another well. These proved unreliable expedients—on one occasion with disastrous results. When gunpowder was introduced, and firing commenced, the water in the wells sank very considerably. But greater misfortune was in store, for it is a matter of history that when Kirkcaldy of Grange held the Castle in Queen Mary's interests, and five batteries, under the Earl of Morton and Sir William Drury, simultaneously opened fire upon the gallant defenders, seven days' cannonading completely choked the wells with debris, and the garrison, losing heart, were compelled to surrender.

The next scheme for supplying the Castle was a proposal to draw upon the Nor Loch. Indeed, the Water Trust of that day actually contemplated supplying the city itself from that source, but their modern achievements show they have travelled far since then.

A GERMAN SCHEME.

German enterprise existed even in those days, for we learn that an engineer from the Fatherland contracted to supply the city and the Castle with water from the lands of Comiston in a leaden pipe of three inches bore for a gratuity of £50. The pipe was laid, but when the water was turned on it was unable to flow owing to air in the pipes, and the German, greatly mortified, disappeared without even claiming his fee. The defect was remedied by the local authorities, and the comparatively good supply of water obtained supplemented that from the street wells in the city.

As time went on, it was found necessary to erect in the Castle a large tank. It was built to hold a hundred thousand gallons. The Water Trust, then as now mindful of No. 1, cast longing eyes on this tank to meet the requirements of the tenements in Lawnmarket and High Street. The tank was erected near Mons Meg, and provided a greater pressure than the Water Trust itself could give for the Old Town. The main pipe, which supplied the Castle, was fixed near the foot of the tank, while, half-way up, the pipe leading to the town was connected. The town supply was, of course, limited, for it was only given as long as the Castle tank was more than half full. This arrangement has been continued to the present day.

AN ELECTRIC PUMP.

For many years the one tank sufficed, but some time ago a second one, with a capacity of holding fifty thousand gallons, was added. Till the present time these have been considered satisfactory, but the Board of Works, as already stated, have now decided to introduce an electric pump to raise the pressure of water, and also to replace the original tank with a new one, which will hold 50 per cent. more water.

A CHERISHED TRADITION.

As the erection of the pump chamber will necessitate digging operations on the Esplanade near the Moat, and not far from the monument erected to the memory of the 72d, Duke of Albany's Own, Highlanders, curiosity will be aroused as to whether the workmen will come across any interesting relics. The Esplanade, where the "daunderin' cit," of two generations ago delighted to stray to exhibit his "new kaimed wig and silken hose," has delivered up many "treasures" on the occasions of former excavations, and doubtless some people may hope that the traditional secret passage from the Castle to Holyrood will at last be discovered. But it is to be feared its existence is now discounted, for, some ten or twelve years ago, when the Edinburgh tramways were laid along the Bridges, a deep cutting was made where the High Street crosses to the Canongate, and no trace of any passage was observed then. According to the tradition, the Highlander, who entered the passage at the Castle, and proceeded down it, playing his bagpipes, got no further than the Tron Kirk, where it was said his bones and the remains of his bagpipes were found, the rest having been eaten by rats. During the operations now about to commence another search may possibly be made for the entrance to this mysterious passage, and then another of our cherished traditions will entirely disappear.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

THE CHAPEL OF THE THISTLE

IN EDINBURGH.

There is a great deal of discussion regarding a memorial to King Edward, but it has quite escaped notice that the finest possible national memorial to his late Majesty is now on the way to completion. We refer to the Chapel of the most noble Order of the Thistle at the south-east corner of St Giles Cathedral. The idea of the Chapel was King Edward's, and it was understood that his Majesty would open the building, no other ceremony attaching to the structure, such as the laying of the foundation stone. The work had only been a few months in progress when the lamented death of King Edward took place, and now it is hoped that King George will make the inauguration of the building one of his first official acts in the Scottish capital. The Chapel will not be completed for months yet, but last week the last stone of the edifice was placed. There is yet, however, a good deal of carving work to be done, but with the removal of the electric crane and the putting back of the barricade—workmen are now restoring the pavement—the public will get a good idea of this remarkable building.

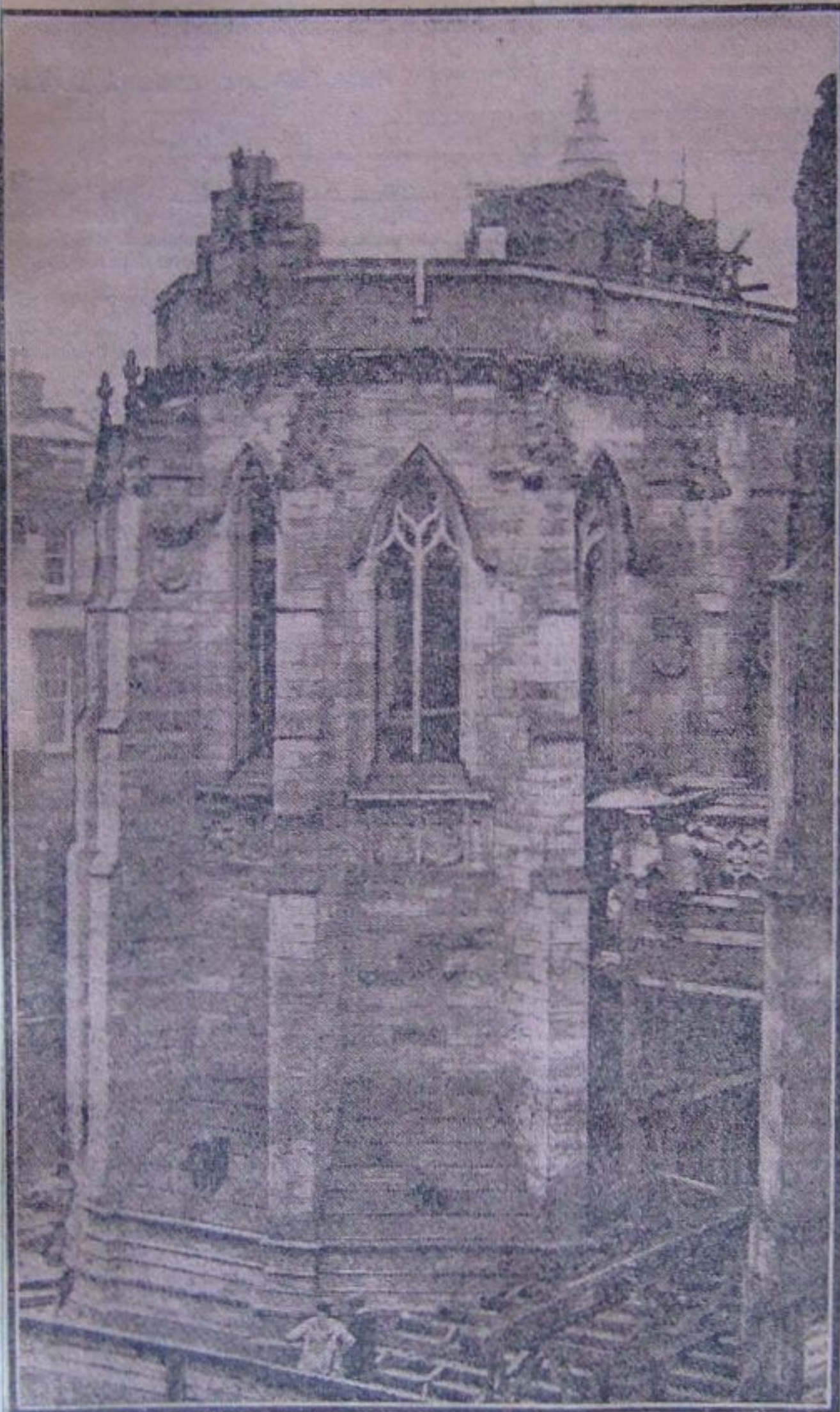
The Most Ornate Modern Building in Scotland.

It is one of Scotland's architectural gems—at once reflecting the highest credit on the architect, Mr. R. S. Lorimer, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; the builders, Messrs. A. Colville & Co.; and the sculptor, Mr. J. Hayes. For its size it is the most ornate and most expensive building which has been erected in Scotland since the Middle Ages. Indeed, the claim is made that the workmanship will remain a standard of what our present day workmen can do as artists in stone. So ornate and highly finished is the building that many visitors have asked if foreign workmen have been employed, but almost to a man the workers are Scotsmen, drafted in from Edinburgh and Glasgow. On the outside of the building the coats-of-arms of the various Knights of the Thistle, the national devices, and other emblems are shown, and these themselves give the note of variety, which is otherwise prominent in the structure. For instance, in the sculpture of the thistles, so prominent in the Chapel, the design is different in each case. The figure of St Andrew stands in a niche on the east gable, angels holding over his head a shield surmounted by a crown with canopy above. The Chapel is itself not large, and very few persons will be able to accompany King George in the opening ceremony. Indeed, when the 15 stalls are filled in and the Royal seats fixed, the floor space will not be great. As yet no idea whatever can be obtained of the internal composition of the Chapel, with its stained glass windows yet to insert, the beautifully carved stalls, the walls to be lined with oak, the floor to be treated artistically, the roof to be finished, and coats of arms to be treated heraldically, the last-named process just coming into the hands of the decorators.

The Beautiful Carvings.

At a time of industry depression the masonry contract has been of great value to the trade. Some thousands of pounds of wages have gone into the pockets of workmen. To show how costly is much of the stone work, it may be mentioned that some hundreds of pounds must have been spent in the very highly ornate sculptured screen over the entrance doorway, now in process of completion. Rapid as, has

A SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURAL GEM.



"Evening News" photo.

been the construction of this building compared with medieval edifices—the rapidity being largely due nowadays to the division of labour—it shows how minute and slow some of the work is when it is mentioned that the coat-of-arms of the Earl of Leven and Melville took nine weeks to carve. These carvings require great preparation. It is not always sufficient to show a skilled workman a sketch of a piece of sculpture. A model has to be made, and it has to be tried at the height at which it will be placed. A great deal of this preparatory work has been necessary in connection with a building where, in a sense, emblems are everywhere. The statues of some of the angels are among the most artistic rubbings on the structure, and that above the doorway is exceptionally beautiful. The roof of the entrance porch is striking stone work, and

on the pillars and spring of the arches there are scores of bosses. In the Chapel the roof is magnificent chisel work: the height from the floor is about forty feet. To see the progress of the workmanship, visitors have come from all parts of the world, and recently an Egyptian notability was very curious about the Buccleuch coat-of-arms, which includes two crowns—a familiar symbol in Oriental countries. It was explained somewhat quaintly, according to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," that the Scotts of old in their raids liked a moon that was not full, but gave enough light to let the raiders see where they were going.

An Old Doorway.

The old entrance doorway has been set up again. It has, it is stated, been four times removed, and considering this is so, the stone—believed to be much the same in texture as that

of Craigleith—is in a wonderful state of preservation, especially the carving. The old mason's marks, put on about 500 years ago, can easily be traced. Building, as the Chapel shows, remains one of the primitive arts. There is the modern aid of electric motor power, but all the real workmanship has been done by the hand and chisel. How a stone loses its weight in the hands of the mason is shown by one fact in this building. Many of the stones used in the carving weighed two to four tons, and they lost half their weight in preparation. On the outside of the building one of the most striking features is a small tower, containing the stair which leads to the roof. On the Cathedral itself, it may be noted, there is small change, though three of the windows have been affected. The Chapel has its own entrance, but it will communicate with the Cathedral by a doorway not far from the Royal pew. A visitor, impressed by its solid and fine workmanship, inquired at one of the builders how long he thought the fabric would last. He was assured "as long as the Pyramids, unless there should be an Edinburgh caribymas."

As previously stated, the finding of the foundation, some 12 feet or so deep, disturbed a part of the old graveyard of St Giles. Nothing of value was found except bones. The churchyard, as is well known, sloped down to the Cowgate, but it was closed at the Reformation times, when Greyfriars became the principal city burying ground. The ground was afterwards levelled as it now is; but the square as it stands is probably fairly full of human remains. The stone is from Cullis Quarry, near Aberdeen.

The Stained Glass Windows.

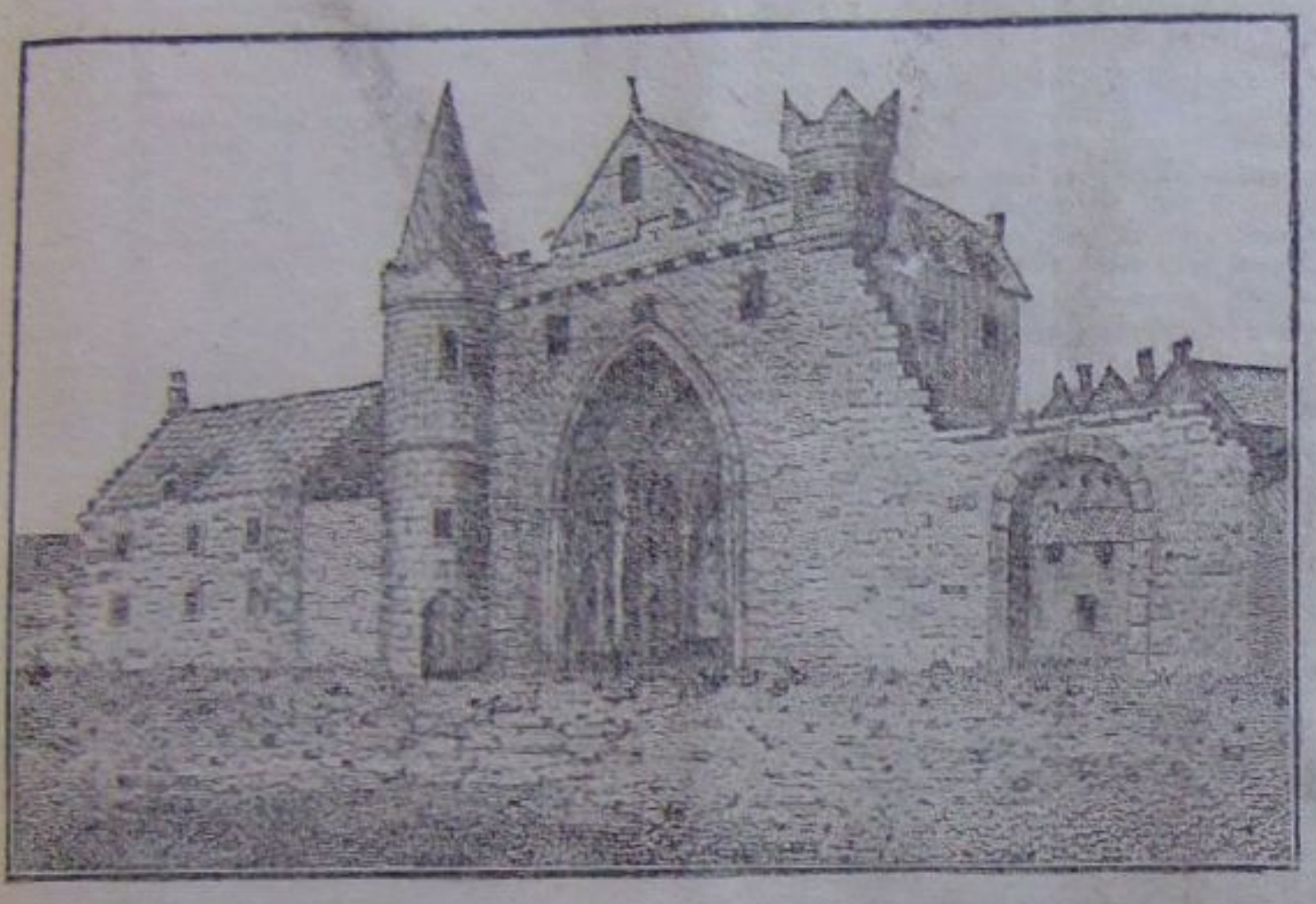
There are to be 14 large stained glass windows, and six traceried windows, and these are mostly completed. The windows have been designed by Mr Lorimer, and the details of the heraldic work carried out in conjunction with the authorities of the Lyon office. The east window above the King's stall is the work of Mr Douglas Strachan, Edinburgh, and will contain the old Royal Arms of Scotland with the figure of St Andrew above and a group of two angels holding his cross. The 13 heraldic windows have been executed by Mr Louis Davis, Whitefriars, London. In each case they embrace the arms, the supporters, the crest, and the motto of the particular Thistle Knight. Towards the base of each window there is introduced as a circular device the collar of the Order, composed of thistles intermingled with spikes of rue, the predominant colour there being an emerald green. In the centre of the west end of the chapel is to be a window containing the Scottish form of the Royal coat of arms, with which two of the trustees have expressed themselves as particularly pleased. Here the unicorn is of a fine quality of mixed white, so that he holds his own against the gold lion done in "pot metal."

Beginning at the south-east angle, immediately to the south of Mr Strachan's St Andrew's window, the sequence of heraldic windows will be as follows: The Earl of Haddington, Lord Hamilton of Dalmeil, who is the junior knight; Lord Dalmeil of Dalmeil, the Earl of Home; the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Atholl, and the Duke of Buccleuch. On the north side, opposite the last four of these, the window spaces are to contain carvings, not glass. At the east end of the north side, come the windows of the Earl of Eryll, the Marquis of Zetland, and on the angle these of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Roxburghe. The colour scheme of these windows is dominated by the ruby, the gold, and the crystal glass, the crystal having veins of emerald running through it. This greenish crystal is used throughout in the background, with flashes of amber at the crossing of the leads in the quarries.

The Traceried Windows.

Between each pair of heraldic windows is a traceried window, and the six will contain the twelve signs of the Zodiac. There are found in stained glass comradeship the ram and the bull, the twins and the crab, the lion and the virgin, the balace and the scorpion, the anchor and the goat, the water-bearer—who takes on the form of a female and not, as generally, that of a male, winged or otherwise—and the fishes. These are mostly in gold, and dream-making crystal, and are designed to form a culmination to the background quarries.

THE SCOTSMAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1910.
THE ABBEY PORT AND GATE-HOUSE OF HOLYROOD.



The suggestion that the Scottish memorial to King Edward VII. should in some way be associated with Holyrood has recalled the fact that while the Palace itself is practically the same as it was left when reconstructed by Charles the Second, the area around it in the lapse of time has undergone not a few changes. One of the picturesque bits about it which seems to have been wantonly destroyed was the Old Abbey Port, of which we give a reproduction from a drawing by J. Brown, of date 1678. Visitors to Holyrood can see on the south side of the main street adjoining the outer courtyard of the Palace a series of four pointed arches along the north wall of the Sanctuary Court House—all that remains of the ancient Gothic porch and gate-house of Holyrood Abbey, "beneath whose groined roof," as Wilson says, "the dignitaries of the Church, the nobles attending on the Scottish Kings, and the beauties of Queen Mary's Court passed and repassed into the Abbey close." "This interesting and highly ornamental portion of the ancient monastic buildings was in all probability"—says Wilson—"the work of the good Abbot Ballantyne," or Bellenden, who held office for sixteen years—1487-1503—and was by his contemporaries accounted "une gud man." He was charitable to the poor, and he it was who "brought hame the gret bellis, the gret braayn fount, and the kirk (thatched or covered) the kirk with leid." Says the chronicler also, "He biggit ane brig of Leith, ane other our Clide, with mony other gode workis qwhelkes war our prolix to schaw" (which would take too long to mention.) About this time James IV. began to erect a Royal Palace on the Abbey site.

Hamilton, gets the credit of having demolished the gate-house in order to transfer his apartments from the gate-house to the Palace. The date of its destruction is variously given as 1753 to 1755, but it is rather curious that not a word of the demolition of this old Edinburgh relic appears in the *Caledonia Mercury*—the chief newspaper of the day, in either of those years. It illustrates how little regard was paid at that time to ancient monuments. A year or two later the old Mercat Cross was "hanged, drawn, and quartered" for the horrid crime of being an "encumbrance to the High Street," and ten years later the Netherbow Port was laid low. Apparently the only voice raised against this reckless demolition of the memorials of Edinburgh was that of the eccentric poet "Claudero"—James Wilson, a cripple dominie of the Cowgate—whose satirical lampoons amused the citizens of his day. In his "Miscellanies of Prose and Verse," published in 1786, the first piece is "The Echo of the Royal Porch of Holyrood, which fell under military execution anno 1753," from which it would appear that the military guardians of the Palace had been employed in the wanton act of destruction. The poet—we quote from an appendix to the Memorials of Edinburgh, or rather the Echo of the Old Porch—thus speaks of these "sons of Mars with black cockade":—

"They do not always deal in blood,
Nor yet in breaking human bones,
For Quixot-like they knock down stones,
Regardless they the maddock ply
To root out Scots antiquity."

In the working out of any Holyrood scheme, local or national, the restoration of the old picturesque Abbey Port and gate-house might be kept in view.

WEEKLY THE SCOTSMAN
EDINBURGH, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

EDINBURGH LINK-HORNS.
.....
Interesting Relics of the Torch Period.

A SHORT while ago I happened to be talking to the headmaster of one of Edinburgh's greatest schools. We were standing on the west side of Charlotte Square, close to No. 18 (the fine house once occupied by Dr and Mrs Argyle-Robertson), after having walked there together from Queen Street, up N. Charlotte Street, and past the houses on the north side of the Square, all the while engrossed in conversation about the lighting of the city in days gone by.

My acquaintance was in raptures over the Queen Street link-horn (a torch or flambeau-extinguisher), of which I showed him a sketch—he had never even heard of it, nor had he ever noticed one of its or any other kind before in Edinburgh, excepting those Melville Street "serpents" about which I shall further on have something to say.

Little did either of us know at the time that we were within less than a stone's throw of a very nest of these curious things, in shape—the majority of them—like an enlarged candle-extinguisher. Why, nearly all along that beautiful facade of Adam houses, on the north side of Charlotte Square, are to be seen the link-horns which were so frequently in use at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Charlotte Square Specimens.

The very next day my attention, oddly enough, and quite by chance, was drawn to them. No one



AT 29 QUEEN STREET.

had told me of their existence, and even my friend, Mr Bruce Home, was unaware of there being any in that locality, though he had mentioned to me the link-horns of York Place and Frederick Street. The sun was strong at the time, so that I was at once out with my pencil, and down went another "horn" into my book—the first to get there was that at No. 29 Queen Street, and what I take to be the oldest left to us in the whole of Edinburgh, for the Old Town can now only boast of the stump one—an American, some four years ago, apparently, had so much love for Scotia that he was good enough to take the rest, without being asked, and carry it to the States. I won't say it was I myself who suggested that the Yankee may have been a descendant, or side-descendant, of the notorious Deacon Brodie; but it so happens that that "horn" was fixed to No. 13 Chessel's Court, off the Canon-gate, and was in use during the eighties of the eighteenth century.

"Twas then that Deacon Brodie knew
The keys of every 'land,
And how to cast in putty or in clay—
A piece of which the sneak would clasp
within his fiendish hand—
And kept a blacksmith in his pay."

William Brodie, it will be remembered, was Deacon of the Wrights and Masons of Edinburgh, and was, with his accomplice, on October 1, 1795, hung for the daring robbery of the Excise Office, in Chessel's Court, which had "brought to light a long-continued system of secret housebreaking and suspected murder unsurpassed in the annals

of cunning and audacity." One of his associates betrayed the gang. Brodie fled to Amsterdam, only to be brought back again.

As I have insinuated above, a tiny bit of the object of which Brodie and Co. would not have



AT 3 CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

made use on the night of the robbery is now to be seen in Chessel's Court.

Adam Designs.

To go back to Charlotte Square, there are still link-horns on the lamp standards (evidently designed by the famous Robert Adam, architect of the square) in front of Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8. No. 5 belongs to the Marquis of Bute. The "horn" at No. 5 is the only one which has the protecting leaf intact. It would make my account more entertaining if I could say who lived at these houses in the days before gas, when torches were in nightly use. Wilmot Harrison, in his "Memorable Edinburgh Houses," however, does not refer to any of these, but



AT 38 YORK PLACE.

he does not discuss the inmates of Nos. 6, 7, and 9, where the lamp standards still remain (at No. 9, by the way, the lamp standard has been removed, not so long since), and one can see where the "horns" were fixed.

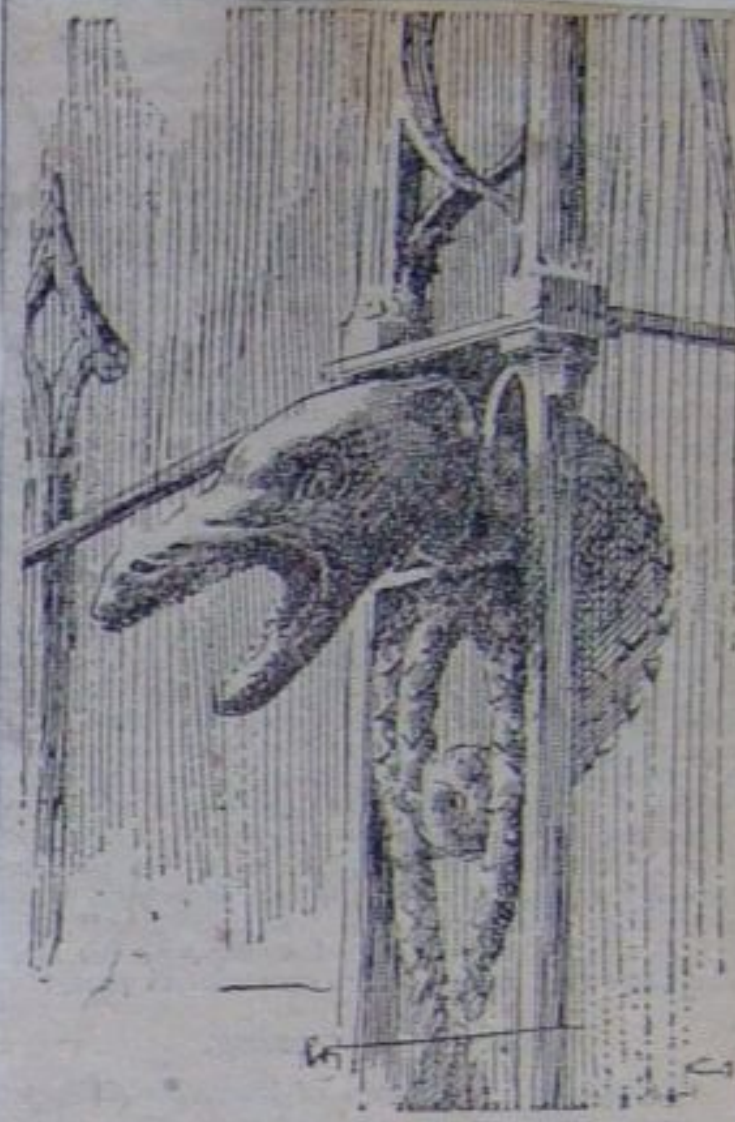
I was especially interested in that of No. 6, for I find that here lived a very great friend of my third great-grandfather, Richard Crawshaw of Cyfarthfa. Upon referring to his will, published in one of the histories of South Wales, I note that he left, in 1810, a valuable ring to the resident of this house, Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, the subject of Raeburn's finest portrait. Everyone, almost, knows about that handsome, versatile Scotman, who wrote on "Potatoes," "Gretina Green Marriages," "Infant Schools," "The Revenue of the British Empire," and many other things, besides being the author of the tragedy, "Fingal."

At No. 7 resided Lord Mavies, the Judge who levelled a lively tongue at the abuses and absurdities in social life. Lord Mavies was an eminent and popular lawyer. James Syme, known to the whole world of surgery, just missed using the torch, extinguisher at No. 9, where he lived from 1837 to 1842. I am told the house afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, Bart. Anyway, at a later date still, there lived here one of his daughters who married a Mr Ramsay. In the years 1837 and 1838, during the time of her residence there, I had the pleasure of being entertained on several occasions, but I cannot recall the link-horn which must have been there about that date.

The Home of Judges.

Charlotte Square, during the torch-carrying period, was the home of no less than seven distinguished Scottish Judges, including Lord Cockburn at No. 14, who lived there in 1800. Passing out of this square, down N. Charlotte Street I came across a link-horn at No. 2, next door to the house (No. 1) where Sir Walter Scott's "Pet Marjorie" (Fleming) gave the great author so much amusement.

Before going to sketch the "wee horn" (the smallest and neatest of all Edinburgh link-horns) of 38 York Place, I turned up out of Queen Street into N. Castle Street, and on the opposite side to No. 39 (so long associated with Sir Walter Scott) at No. 42 found the remains of another. I might remark here upon the beauty of the capitals of the pilasters running up that Adam type of house. The sweetly designed rose over the centre of each



AT 1 MELVILLE STREET.

abacus is unusual in this position; I can recall no other example exactly like it in Edinburgh.

From here to Nos. 62 and 58 N. Frederick Street is not a long step. "Horns" of the straight variety have been allowed to stick tight to the lamp standards at one of these houses. They project so little that anyone might pass them by unnoticed.

In York Place we find on the north side another nest of them. Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30 are all still equipped for extinguishing the torch.

But, here again, Harrison is silent as to the inmates of these particular houses; but I must just refer to three or four of the houses on this side, all of which, undoubtedly, had link-horns of their own; and, if they did not, their inmates would use the ones at the houses to which I have referred, which is my excuse for lengthening this account.

At No. 40, next door to the house with the "wee horn," resided the colossal Alexander Osborne, a commissioner of the Board of Customs and the Volunteer whom Lord Melville introduced to George III. It is related that when the King witnessed so huge and loyal a defender of his in the North, he inquired, "Are all the Edinburgh Volunteers like you?" Osborne, mistaking the jocular construction of the question, and supposing His Majesty meant their status in society, replied, "They are so, please Your Majesty." This was the man who could and did at times put nine pounds of beefsteak into his own interior at one sitting!

Alexander Naysmith's House.

York Place—and not every one knows this—was the home of one of the greatest portrait painters of this world as well as "the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting." It is common knowledge that Raeburn lived and painted at No. 32, but very few can associate the street as well with Alexander Naysmith (b. 1753, d. 1840), he who was the friend of Burns and whose portrait of the poet is our only authentic one. Naysmith resided at No. 47.

Raeburn built his own house there in 1793; and it once had a lamp-standard and link-horn, as one can see by the marks on the east side of the entrance.

Five doors off, at 22, there lived for some time the eminent, jolly-looking, "toddy-drinking, claret-swilling" Judge, Lord Newton. We most of us know Raeburn's portrait of him in the

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION.



MOUBRAY HOUSE. OLD TOWN WELL. JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE.

APPEAL

FOR

Funds to complete the purchase and preservation of MOUBRAY HOUSE, situated next door to John Knox's House, in the High Street of Edinburgh.

COUNCIL OF THE COCKBURN ASSOCIATION.

President.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. H. A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., &C.

Hon. Secretary.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, S.S.C.

Members of Council.

D. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Convener*.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.
SIR HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN.
COLONEL GORDON GILMOUR of Craigmillar.
PATRICK MURRAY, W.S.
T. A. C. MORTIMER, Esq.
VICTOR A. NOËL PATON, W.S.
W. D. M'KAY, R.S.A.
WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, W.S.
PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES.
COLONEL BORTHWICK.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN BROWN.
JAMES BRUCE, W.S.
COLONEL SCONCE.
F. A. BROWN DOUGLAS, Esq.
P. W. CAMPBELL, W.S.
PROFESSOR RANKINE.
SPENCER C. THOMSON, Esq.
W. G. L. WINCHESTER, W.S.
ADAM SMAIL, Esq.

Nov. 1900.

AND AN BUILDING.
AY HOUSE.

Cockburn Association purchase Mowbray, one of the finest existing buildings can be raised for the Association, and to throw it open to the public and made for using room, and other subjects, but access to that its features of interest by relics of the necessary the assistance of Edinburgh, and Mowbray's House, which

quaint group of High Street, of which is the world-famous champion of the are two buildings, Mowbray connected with it, hides by. The front of Mowbray House, which was used for some

Trunk Close, during the Close, is the property of Bryson's Close, on the east. It forms the east aspect of the complete building, fortress-like as are seen on the wall. These are corbels, and near the corbelling, which are among the

which has made of the old High Street was originally of Barnbougle, Edinburgh for a long time. He states that the three sides of a gateway were the in either end were united by a gateway. The gateway towards Holyrood was the mansion the was obtained so, or through the property when the House was built on the site of Mowbray, the Close, and part pulled down a long actual period, no definite information can be secured. Unfortunately the title deeds do not extend beyond 1703, but Mr Hay, in

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43 CASTLE STREET,
EDINBURGH, 26th November 1910.

SIR,

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION.

MOUBRAY HOUSE, HIGH STREET.

An opportunity is now offered of acquiring for preservation in perpetuity one of the interesting old monuments of Edinburgh—an object recognised as of world-wide interest.

The COUNCIL of the COCKBURN ASSOCIATION have been able to arrange an option of purchase over the picturesque Mansion situated next door to John Knox's House on the north side of the High Street, and known as MOUBRAY HOUSE, part of which is thought to date from the sixteenth century. It was at one time the Town House of the Moubrays of Barnbougle, and still possesses, internally as well as externally, many features of architectural interest, including a panelled room with stucco ceiling of the seventeenth century.

The preservation of this House is of vital importance to the amenity of John Knox's House, that well-known feature of Old Edinburgh, which it adjoins, and with which it forms the angle where, owing to the projection of the latter, the High Street narrows at the site of the old Nether Bow Port. The House is bounded to east and west by two characteristic Edinburgh "pendes," at present closed to the public, but of great interest as giving, especially on the west, a fine view of the massive stonework of the old Mansion—in parts corbelled out in the most picturesque fashion. When these pends are opened up, and the House put in order, this corner, with the old street fountain in front, will present one of the best types of old street architecture in Great Britain.

The Council therefore appeal most anxiously to all interested in the preservation of Old Edinburgh to assist them in seizing what may well be termed a unique opportunity of preserving for ever one of the landmarks of the Old Town.

They believe that it is unnecessary to emphasise the fact that the Old Town is one of the City's chief assets, and that the preservation of its historic features is, apart from all questions of æsthetic or sentimental interest, of practical value from the business point of view to the community at large. Many of the finest examples of Old Edinburgh houses have disappeared for ever, and it is only necessary to recall the grand old house at the head of the West Bow, Allan Ramsay's House, Mary of Guise's Palace, and the Duke of Gordon's House, to emphasise the importance of preserving those that are still left.

It is felt that the acquisition of Moubray House at the present time is of special moment, not only for these reasons, but because of the extreme rarity of such an opportunity.

The Town Council has no legal powers for compelling private proprietors to preserve such buildings, or for acquiring under compulsory powers any one that may be threatened; but it has shown its solicitude for the old buildings of the Town by publishing an Inventory of those in the line of the main street, and the public cannot better indicate their appreciation of the

When such an opportunity offers, it is necessary that it should be grasped without delay, and it is hoped that the response to the appeal will be not only generous but immediate.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr ANDREW E. MURRAY, W.S., 43 CASTLE STREET, who will be glad to furnish further information to subscribers and members of the public, and to answer any questions in regard to the proposed application of the fund or the uses to which the buildings may be put. He will also exhibit a draft of the Trust Deed, under which it is proposed to settle the property, which draft will be submitted to a Meeting of the Subscribers to be called by public advertisement in the *Scotsman* before the Deed is signed.

ANDREW E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Dear Sir,

I enclose cheque for £ : : towards the Fund which is being raised by the COCKBURN ASSOCIATION for the Purchase and Preservation of the MOUBRAY HOUSE.

Yours truly,

THE SECRETARY,

The Cockburn Association,
43 CASTLE STREET,
EDINBURGH.

BRAY HOUSE.

the Cockburn Association to purchase Morrison's House, one of the architecture existing funds can be raised tentation of the Association, and to throw n of the public and be made for using sea-room, and other using subjects, but free access to that events features of attracted by relics use of the necessary ad the assistance of Mr. Edinburgh, and nox's House, which

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At 145 LEITH WALK.

National Gallery. He was raised to the Bench in 1806. Would not Lord Newton's torch-horn be a treasure to a Scottish judge of to-day? for few lawyers have known the small hours of the morning, after a night's merriment, better than Charles Hay (b. 1740) the son of James Hay of Cocklaw, W.S.

The "horn" at No. 29 Queen Street is a true horn, in shape, of the "John Peel" variety; while the others, with the exception of that at 36 York Place, are like miniature modern coach horns—quite different in appearance to the "yard of tin" of the old coaching days. It will be observed that a rodent ulcer has been at work on the top of this particular one, and beneath the remains of a foliaceous ornament, rendering the extinguisher anything but water-tight. Constant usage in the past and rust have been responsible for this lamentable change. The "horn" and the house and the one next to it, No. 23, belong to a Mr Hunter, who told me his mother, still alive, remembers the "horn" being used.

No. 23, which also had lamp-standards and link-horns, is one of the most perfect Adam houses



At 66 LEITH WALK.

to be found in Edinburgh. Its mantelpieces, its decorated walls, the painted dome at the top of the house, the little oval-shaped back room on the ground floor—almost unique of its kind—and its entrance and inner halls, the former decorated with eight delightful Grecian panels, and the very brass-headed door-handles and leaden pipe-head, are, indeed, an interesting and welcome reminder of an eighteenth century architect, whose style is still the envy of nearly everyone gifted with good taste.

Melville Street Serpents.

I will conclude this account by referring to the Melville Street "serpents" of the transitional period, i.e., of the period when Edinburgh streets came to be better lighted. I have not yet ascertained the exact date when Melville Street was built—it was not included in the James Craig plan (a print of which may be seen in the Museum of the Corporation), nor did it commence to crop up previous to 1820. I think we may say between the years 1820 and 1830 as the time of building.

Undoubtedly the architect had the extinguishing of torches in his mind's eye when he designed those ornamental and, what might have been, useful serpents. I shall be surprised to hear if a single mouth of the very many wide open ones on each side of the street ever felt more than a processional medical student's torch rammed down into it.

Close inspection tells us that two casts were made for these heads—compare the serpents of Nos. 1 and 2 and 50 and 52. That at No. 1 (which I have sketched) shows far more character and poisonous hate in its nostril and curled upper lip than the other one does in its smooth expressionless beak, which might be that of an over-fed duck, and void of all flesh. I mention this because someone, who only had a general knowledge of the street, remarked that I had put too much of the devil into my sketch of No. 1 serpent.

I cannot help thinking that much of the old iron-work, including some of these link-horns (some were made of wrought iron) was cast at the great Carron Works, established in 1759. And yet in the 150th anniversary prospectus of that company no mention is made of their executing work from Robert Adam's designs, though there is a reference in another of their booklets to the brothers Haworth, the company's designers and carvers being influenced by the times in which they lived, and mainly by the style of Flaxman and the brothers Adam.

Leith Examples.

Since I made the sketches of Edinburgh link-horns and wrote these notes, I have had pointed out to me two more of great interest down Leith Walk, which I have also sketched.

Oddly enough—for I believe they are the only ones still standing in the whole of that district—these may be seen in front of the houses of two doctors, the one at No. 145 Leith Walk, where Dr Grace Cadell resides, and the other at the gateway of No. 66 (originally Cassel's Place), the residence of Dr H. L. Calder.

The latter is the finest specimen left to us of a link-horn in Mid-Lothian; it has two handsome wrought iron leaves, one above and one below, both being well preserved; and the reason, perhaps, for this is that it stands in a lamp standard at least seven feet from the ground, well out of the errand boy's touch! The design of the lamp standard here is similar to those in Charlotte Square, but that at Dr Grace Cadell's resembles what we see at 29 Queen Street, though there is more ornamentation about it, from the top bar of the railings downwards. It is evident that the Queen Street link-horn once had a leaf above and below it similar to this one, which, unlike that at No. 66 Leith Walk, has lost its upper leaf.

GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL.

Notman 25th Nov. 1910.

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION AND AN HISTORIC EDINBURGH BUILDING. PRESERVATION OF MOWBRAY HOUSE.

It has been announced that the Cockburn Association have made arrangements to purchase Mowbray House, High Street, Edinburgh, one of the few surviving examples of old architecture existing in the city, provided sufficient funds can be raised by public subscription. The intention of the Association is to preserve the old building, and to throw part of it open to the inspection of the public and tourists. Arrangements may be made for using a portion of the premises as a tea-room, and other parts may be let as rent-producing subjects, but care will be taken to secure free access to that part of the interior which presents features of great interest to all who are attracted by relics of a by-gone day. In the course of the necessary negotiations the Council have had the assistance of Mr Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh, and Mr William J. Hay, of John Knox's House, which adjoins the Mowbray mansion.

The property forms part of the quaint group of buildings on the north side of the High Street, of which the most conspicuous feature is the world-famous dwelling of the great champion of the Reformation in Scotland. There are two buildings included in the Association's purchase, Mowbray House proper, and the building connected with it, but which, standing in front of it, hides the old mansion from the passer-by. The front tenement is of later date than Mowbray House, and the whole block has been owned for some time as a temperance hotel.

Mowbray House stands between Trunk Close, on the west, a corruption of Turing's Close, so called from its connection with the property of the Turings of Foveran, and Bryson's Close, formerly known as Hope's Court, on the east. The west gable of the old mansion forms the east side of Turing's Close, and this aspect of the dwelling suggests that originally the complete building must have been a strong, fortress-like structure. Two great projections are seen on the west front from Turing's Close. These are supported by a striking series of corbels, and near the top are other curiously designed corbellings, completing an aspect which is unique among the remains of Old Edinburgh.

THE MOWBRAYS OF BARNBOUGLE.

Mr Hay, of John Knox's House, who has made an exhaustive study of the history of the old High Street, is convinced that the house was originally the town mansion of the Mowbrays of Barnbougale, who were prominent in Edinburgh for a century before the Reformation. He states that the mansion originally formed three sides of a square. The portion which is extant was the west side of the square, and from either end flanking wings ran eastward, and were united by a wall protecting the inner court. The gateway was built in this wall, which looked towards Holyrood Palace. With the wings of the mansion the wall was demolished long ago. Access was obtained to the house through Bryson's Close, or through Panmure Close, which, with the property it pierced, was swept away when the church adjoining John Knox's House was built. Panmure House stood beyond Mowbray House on the north side. It was built on part of the Mowbray Garden, and the site was bought in 1701 from Robert Mowbray, the King's Master Wright. Panmure Close, and part of its tenements, fell in 1840 and pulled down a portion of Knox's House. As to the actual period from which Mowbray House dates, no definite information can be secured. Unfortunately the title-deeds do not extend beyond 1703, but Mr Hay, in

examining the charters of St Giles', discovered that in 1422 an annual rent of £10 (Scots) was gifted from the property of the Turing family to one of the altars in St Giles' Cathedral, and that then the lands of William Mowbray of Harnboulie were defined as bounding on the east the property of the Turings of Foveran. Below the mansion there are to be seen "catacombs," or vaulted kitchens. The dining-hall is on the first floor, and bed-room and other accommodation is found on the upper storeys. One of the rooms contains some corbelling or vaulting.

AN UNKNOWN OWNER.

It has been stated already that the front portion of the property dates from a later period than Mowbray House. It is possibly coeval in structure with John Knox's House, and may date from the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Above the shop, which stands on the street level, is a room with a finely ornamented stucco ceiling, and panelled walls, divided by pilasters. The building, it is believed, was reconstructed internally in the time of Charles I., the period to which the decorated ceiling belongs, and at that time the tenement was united with Mowbray House, so as to form a large mansion for the nobleman whose coronet and device are seen in the centre of each panel of the ceiling. When the ceiling has been cleaned and restored, it is hoped that the device will be recognised, and the identity of the nobleman thereby established. Behind the shop which forms part of the street frontage of the Association's proposed purchase lies a large apartment, in which there remain fittings that suggest the probability of its having been used at one time as a dram shop. It is part of the accommodation of Mowbray House, and is connected with the top storey of the establishment by means of a curiously constructed and exceedingly narrow internal stairway.

BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES DRUMMOND, R.S.A.

In a room on the first floor of the front tenement was born in 1816 James Drummond, R.S.A., the painter of the picture "The Porteous Mob" and other representations of historical scenes. His picture of the Porteous Mob, a canvas crowded with figures and painted in a broad night effect, is his best known work, and has been made familiar to most people by the engraver.

It is understood that the Council of the Association are about to issue an appeal to the public for funds to enable them to carry out their scheme for preserving and restoring this relic of the rapidly vanishing Old Town.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

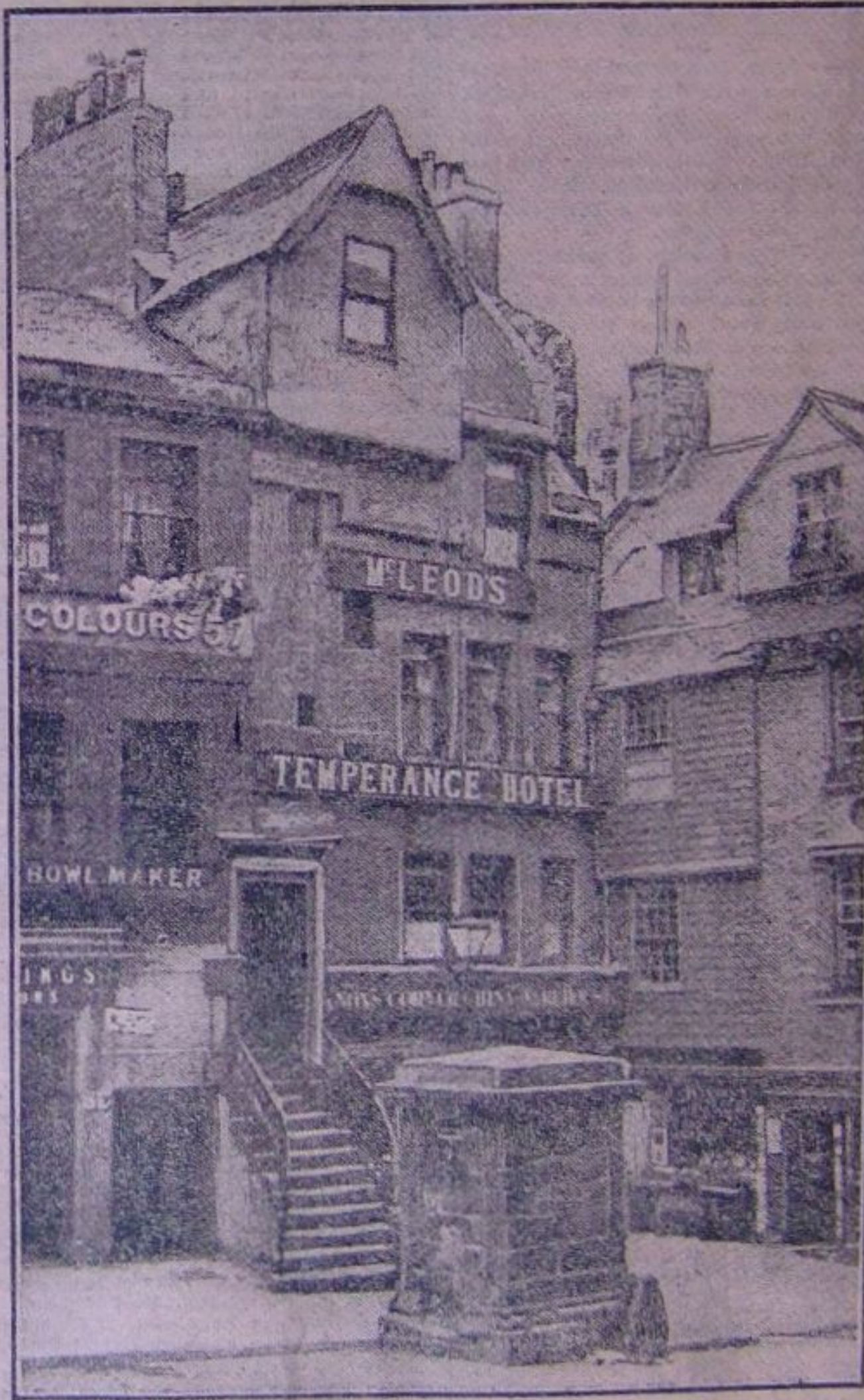
The Cockburn Association have an interesting project in contemplation, and for the realisation of it they are appealing to the public for support. Old Edinburgh landmarks are disappearing gradually with the march of time and the demands of sanitation. For a time the Cockburn Association had a jealous eye upon Huntly House, in the Canongate, a now rare relic of the timber-fronted dwellings of the 16th century. Their idea was the laudable one of acquiring the old mansion, and preserving it as a picturesque memorial of the historic days when Scotland's nobility dwelt along the Royal Mile. But that scheme did not come to fruition. There were insuperable difficulties in the way of acquisition, and the mansion of the Huntly family is still in the market.

The Cockburn Association Project.

The Association have turned their attention upon another ancient family mansion, the preservation of which would retain an architectural feature of interest, and would at the same time enable the Association to carry into effect a

PRESERVING THE OLDEST MANSION IN EDINBURGH.

SCHEME TO ACQUIRE MOUBRAY HOUSE.



THE HOUSE IS IN THE CENTRE OF THE PICTURE.

"Evening News" Photo.

practical scheme which they have in view for the benefit of tourists. The building which they are anxious to acquire is the old mansion of the Mowbrays, adjoining John Knox's House, on the west. The Council of the Association have been in negotiation with the proprietor, and after expert advice had been given by Mr Henry F. Kerr, architect, they secured an option over the building at a reasonable price, a portion of which it was arranged might remain, if necessary, on the property in the form of a bond. The Council have decided to ask the financial support of the public who are interested in their work, and an appeal has been issued for £1000.

A Practical Scheme.

Although they are not yet able to say definitely to what uses the house will be put, the Council have in view the throwing open to the public of a portion of the building, which includes, on the second storey to the front, a room in which there is a very fine stucco ceiling of the 17th century and antique panelling. The remaining parts of the house, it is proposed, should be utilised as rent-producing subjects, but in such a manner as not to interfere with the public use of the flat referred to. The building, as has been said, adjoins John Knox's House, a place of call for all tourists, and it is believed that at this point in their pilgrimage either up or down the Royal Mile many visitors would welcome the opportunity for a little rest and harmless refreshment, with the stimulus which the spirit of the 15th century would impart in the old house of the Mowbrays. The house is meantime occupied chiefly as a temperance hotel, and is in a good state of repair. Internally, of course, a considerable amount of alteration would have to be done to restore the apartments to their former dimensions and condition, but the plan for restoration is regarded as perfectly feasible.

A Fifteenth Century Memorial.

Though the titles of the house do not go back beyond 1703, it is the opinion of antiquarian authorities that the building was the town mansion of the Mowbrays of Barnbougle, and that it is of 15th century date. It is situated between Trunk's Close or Turings Close on the west and Bryson's Close on the east. It is one of the finest bits of corbelled architecture in Edinburgh, and the peculiarly corbelled gable still standing in Trunk's Close is a notable feature of the house. Towards Bryson's Close, also known as Hope's Court, the building apparently presented one of its flanking wings, the whole building forming towards the east three sides of a square, protected by a strong wall on the fourth side, and being lighted from the forecourt thus formed. The mansion had catacombs or vaulted kitchens, which are still extant, a dining hall on the first floor, and bedroom and other accommodation on the upper floors. The front tenement, facing High Street, is of later date than the Mowbray portion, and is probably co-eval in its structure with John Knox's House, namely, of the late 15th or early 16th century. It consists of a basement, part of which is vaulted, the shop on the street level, a public room on the first floor, and the old drawing-room, with fine stucco ceiling and panelling, on the second floor. It is thought that this part was internally reconstructed in the time of Charles I., when the panelling ceiling was placed in the drawing-room.

A Shop's Vicissitudes.

A drawing of the house in 1838 shows the shop level occupied by an "ale and spirit dealer," and a commodious saloon in the rear indicates that this must have been a tavern of no mean trade. In the same picture, by the way, it is shown that a part of the street floor of Knox's House was also occupied by a spirit dealer, and the artist has been at pains to introduce some lurid features of these free and easy drinking days. In the shop on the ground floor of Mowbray House it is believed that Archibald Constable, the great publisher, and friend of Sir Walter Scott, began business in 1795. To his "low, dusky chamber, inhabited by a few clerks and lined with an assortment of unbound books and stationery," he attracted all the bibliographers and lovers of literature in Edinburgh. From his

establishment came the first issue of the Waverley Novels. This shop is now tenanted by a crockery merchant.

The Oldest Surviving Town Mansion.

Mowbray House, it is stated, is probably the oldest surviving town mansion in Edinburgh. The lands of Wm. Mowbray of Barnbougle are defined as bounding on the east the property of the Turings of Foreburn (who gave the name to Turings or Trunk's Close), and from which in 1422 an annual rent of £10 Scots was paid to one of the altars in St. Giles' Cathedral. In 1703, the date to which the title deeds go back, the property was still in the possession of the scions of the Mowbray family. It is undoubtedly of 15th century date, and in seeking to preserve this ancient Scottish dwelling the Cockburn Association are fulfilling an eminently useful public function.

Scotsman 26th Nov. 1910.

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION AND MOWBRAY HOUSE, HIGH STREET.
Edinburgh, 25th November 1910.
45 Castle Street.

SIR.—An opportunity is now offered of acquiring for preservation in perpetuity one of the interesting old monuments of Edinburgh—an object recognised as of world-wide interest.

The Council of the Cockburn Association have been able to arrange an option of purchase over the picturesque mansion situated next door to John Knox's House, on the north side of the High Street, and known as Mowbray House, part of which is thought to date from the sixteenth century. It was at one time the town house of the Mowbrays of Barnbougle, and still possesses, internally as well as externally, many features of architectural interest, including a panelling room with stucco ceiling of the seventeenth century.

The preservation of this house is of vital importance to the amenity of John Knox's house, that well-known feature of Old Edinburgh, which it adjoins, and with which it forms the angle where, owing to the projection of the latter, the High Street narrows at the site of the old Nether Bow Port. The house is bounded to east and west by two characteristic Edinburgh "pends," at present closed to the public, but of great interest as giving, especially on the west, a fine view of the massive stonework of the old mansion, in parts corbelled out in the most picturesque fashion. When these pends are opened up and the house put in order, this corner, with the old street fountain in front, will present one of the best types of old street architecture in Great Britain.

The Council therefore appeal most anxiously to all interested in the preservation of Old Edinburgh to assist them in seeing what may well be termed a unique opportunity of preserving for ever one of the landmarks of the Old Town.

They believe that it is unnecessary to emphasise the fact that the Old Town is one of the city's chief assets, and that the preservation of its historic features is, apart from all questions of æsthetic or sentimental interest, of practical value from the business point of view to the community at large. Many of the finest examples of Old Edinburgh houses have disappeared for ever, and it is only necessary to recall the grand old house at the head of the West Bow, Allan Ramsay's house, Mary of Guise's palace, and the Duke of Gordon's house to emphasise the importance of preserving those that are still left.

It is felt that the acquisition of Mowbray House at the present time is of special moment, not only for these reasons, but because of the extreme rarity of such an opportunity.

The Town Council has no legal powers for compelling private proprietors to preserve such buildings, or for acquiring under compulsory powers any one that may be threatened; but it has shown its solicitude for the old buildings of the town by publishing an inventory of those in the line of the main street, and the public cannot better indicate their appreciation of the lead thus given by the municipality than by securing the preservation of one of the most important of these by the only available method, viz., purchase by friendly agreement.

When such an opportunity offers, it is necessary that it should be grasped without delay, and it is hoped that the response to the appeal will be not only generous, but immediate.

In arriving at the price to be paid for the property, the Council of the Cockburn Association have been guided by skilled advice. Part of the

price will be secured by a loan over the property; but, to enable the purchase to be completed, and to allow of the house being restored with a view to its preservation and exhibition, a sum of £1000 is required. Of this sum £155 has already been subscribed by members of the Association, and the Council now extend their appeal with confidence, not only to the citizens and natives of Edinburgh, but to all at home and abroad who claim citizenship in the traditions and history of the ancient capital of Scotland.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr Andrew E. Murray, W.S., 45 Castle Street, who will be glad to furnish further information to subscribers and members of the public, and answer any questions in regard to the proposed application of the fund or the uses to which the building may be put. He will also exhibit a draft of the Trust Deed under which it is proposed to settle the property, which draft will be submitted to a meeting of the subscribers to be called by public advertisement in *The Scotsman* before the deed is signed.

If the scheme is not carried through all subscriptions will be returned without reduction.—We are, Sir,

D. SCOTT MONCREIFF,
Convener of the Council of the Cockburn Association.
ANDREW E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1910.

An appeal has been made by the Cockburn Association for the preservation of a typical specimen of old Edinburgh domestic architecture—the house in the Lower High Street known as the Mowbray House—which is threatened with the destruction that, to the loss as well as discredit of the town, has already overtaken too many of our historic buildings. It is an appeal which ought to meet with prompt and adequate response in these days when there is a reviving sense of the value and the interest of the remains, rapidly yielding to the attacks of time and of so-called improvement, of the Edinburgh of pre-Union times. The Cockburn Association have done more than raise a warning that another ancient landmark is in danger. They have seized an opportunity presented to them of stepping in and acquiring an option of purchasing the property, and thus saving it from the fate of demolition which has overtaken so many of its neighbours and contemporaries. It only remains for the public to come forward with funds to complete the work of salvage. One cannot but feel regret that similar means were not adopted to preserve other picturesque mansions, redolent with history and expressive of their period, that down to quite recent times fronted the "King's way" between the Castle and Holyrood—among them the Allan Ramsay House, opposite Niddry Wynd; the Old Bowhead House; the Gordon House, on the Castle Hill; or, to go a little farther back, the reputed Mary of Guise Palace. It is useless to "make mane" over what has already gone into the dust-bin. But the painful experience which Edinburgh has had of the havoc wrought in haste and ignorance among her street antiquities should make her the more resolved to rescue and protect those that are left. John Knox's House is in safe keeping. But the Huntly House in the Canongate, and the Cannonball House on the Castle Hill, have recently been under menace, and the former of these is, from the combined effects

of age and neglect, tumbling into decay, which will ensure along with its downfall the disappearance of some of those memories and features that aid most powerfully in bringing visitors to the shrine of Scottish history. On the other hand, the Mowbray House group, and in particular that heavily and quaintly corbelled wall, buried in the obscurity of Trunks' Close—a reminiscence of the age when every Edinburgh citizen's house was literally his castle—might continue, if left undisturbed, to hold its ground for generations. But, if it passed into private hands for speculative purposes, it would almost inevitably be sent to keep company in the shades with other venerable edifices whose absence from their prescriptive place every person of taste deplores, while the aspect of the High Street would be subjected to another irreparable defacement. Mowbray House is deserving of preservation alike on the ground of its age, its history, its associations, its external and internal features, and the important position, cheek by jowl with Knox's House, which it occupies in the vista of the main thoroughfare of the Old Town.

Sherman 16 Dec. 1910.

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION. MOUBRAY HOUSE PURCHASE FUND.

The MOUBRAY HOUSE will be Open for inspection to all interested TO-MORROW AFTERNOON between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.
A Meeting of the OLD EDINBURGH CLUB is to be held at the HOUSE at 2.15 P.M.
ANDREW E. MURRAY,
Secy., Cockburn Association.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, DECEMBER 17, 1910.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUBRAY HOUSE.

A meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the hall of the Knox Church this afternoon—Mr W. B. Blackie presiding. Mr Andrew E. Murray, secretary of the Cockburn Association, said that up till now the subscriptions amounted to £442. What they wanted was to get the whole of the house into their hands, because once there it could not be destroyed. This scheme was very important, because it was the first real practical effort made for 25 years to buy one of these old Edinburgh houses. The trustees who had already accepted office were Lord Guthrie, Councillor Dobie, a representative of the Old Edinburgh Club, and a representative of the Cockburn Association. He made a strong appeal to the citizens of Edinburgh other than those directly interested. He thought this house was as much an asset to the city as the brewing trade, the printing trade, or the University. He had sent a special circular to 22 shopkeepers in Princess Street, and so far he had got a guinea. Mr Wm. J. Hay afterwards gave a history of the house.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A Meeting of the Club will be held at MOUBRAY HOUSE, High Street (next door to John Knox's House), upon *Saturday, 17th inst., at 2.15 p.m.* The house is of particular interest at present, in view of the attempt being made by the Cockburn Association to raise funds for its purchase. The history of the house, so far as known, will be given by Mr. WILLIAM J. HAY, while the scheme of the Cockburn Association will be explained by Mr. ANDREW E. MURRAY, the Secretary.

The Members will have an opportunity of examining the interior of the house.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCESS STREET,
EDINBURGH, 16th December 1910.

Changes of Address should be intimated at once to the Honorary Secretary

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1910.

AN HISTORICAL EDINBURGH HOUSE.

A meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Knox Church Hall, High Street, Edinburgh, this afternoon, to discuss the club's scheme for purchasing the Mowbray House. Before the meeting the members had an opportunity of examining the interior of the house.

Mr Andrew E. Murray, secretary of the club, explained that the objects of securing the purchase of the House was to throw it open to the public as a fine example of an old Scottish house. How soon they could do this depended on funds, but the most important thing was to prevent the house from being destroyed. The house would be held by a body of trustees composed of the principal subscribers, Lord Guthrie and Councillor Dobie being among the number. £442 had been subscribed from various sources to the purchase fund.

Mr William Hay, in a brief account of the history of the property, said that the lands came into the possession of Andrew Mowbray (a burgess of the city) in 1478. It was uncertain when the property passed from the Mowbrays, but it was certainly prior to 1570.

HISTORIC EDINBURGH DISAPPEARANCE OF ANOTHER OLD BUILDING.

REMINISCENCES OF PORTSBURGH.

The demolition of old and historic buildings in Edinburgh is always accompanied by interesting discoveries, and, at present, attention is drawn to operations at West Port. There, the remains of an old property have been taken down, and preparations made for the laying of foundations for an additional wing to the Salvation Army's Women's Shelter in the Vennel.

The site is in what was formerly called Wester Portsburgh, one of the twin burghs known as Easter and Wester Portsburgh afterwards included in the ancient Barony of Portsburgh, where the weather-beaten skulls of malefactors and others used to be seen grimly looking down on passers-by. Just a few yards away stands Tanner's

Close, where the Burke and Hare murders, which thrilled the country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, were committed, while, on the other side, is the Grassmarket, where some of the most moving and sensational scenes in our history have been enacted.

When the workmen commenced operations some weeks ago, part of the ground had been utilised for the Open Spaces Scheme, which provides gardening for Edinburgh children, but the men were more concerned with a partially demolished building adjacent to the Vennel. In appearance it resembled a ruin half-buried in the earth. The first thing was to lay the building clear of the soil. This was readily done, and in the process the workmen came across a number of very old silver and copper coins—not an unusual find in the poor quarters of the city, but remarkable inasmuch as coins are never found when buildings in better-class localities are taken down. One wonders if the coins were buried, or if they were lost through their being made round to roll.

An Interesting Discovery.

The task of razing the building was difficult. The bricks were readily broken by the pick-axes, but considerable force was required to loosen the mortar, which bound them like an iron band.

Shortly after the work had begun, something which offered unusual resistance was struck. This was a small iron door, which, on further investigation, was found to lead to an underground chamber. In gaining access to this, the door was, unfortunately, smashed by the men. The chamber proved to be very old, and it was evident that it had been used as some kind of oven. It measured six feet by eight, and was several feet in height. At the end farthest from the door was a flue quite intact. During the demolition of this part of the building more coins were discovered.

When the foundations were reached, the workmen had further proof of the perfect manner in which the masons of a century ago did their work. Stones half a ton in weight had been used, and it was no light task to remove them. When they were ultimately displaced, it was found that the property had been "a house built upon a rock."

At this part of the city there is a large bed of bolstered flint, six feet deep, on which a large number of houses stand. The existing portion of the Salvation Army Women's Refuge is thus on a very solid foundation—a circumstance which is only right and proper.

A Great Surprise.

If the men had difficulty with the old buildings, their labours were trebled when they commenced on the bedrock. Pick-axes, hammers, and wedges

proved of little use, and the contractors had to resort to blasting. Even the most powerful explosives had very little effect on the flint. The blasting, however, had a very marked effect in quite a different direction. On the first occasion when a blast was fired, an old man happened to be sitting in a house on the other side of the Vennel, eating his breakfast. The sudden explosion, accompanied by a severe shaking of his house from foundations to roof, which made his tea-cup dance in its saucer, had the effect of sending him and his household flying into the street probably in the belief that there was an earthquake, or that the last day had come. When he discovered the cause, he stipulated that in future when blasting took place he should receive due warning. Not only was this man's house shaken, but the shock was felt near the other end of the Grassmarket, as far as the rock stretched. Since then many charges have been fired, and the residents in the district show considerable interest in the progress of the work, large numbers continually gathering and watching the workmen.

A Varied Existence.

The development of the lands of Portsburgh occupied hundreds of years. The site which is the particular subject of this article passed through many hands before it became the property of the present owners.

Through the kindness of Major Mitchell of the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army, London, we have examined the title deeds of the property and traced its history. The mystery of the underground oven has also been solved.

In 1781 James Hinkes, sergeant in the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Foot, sold for the sum of thirty-six pounds to James Arnot, baker, "All and Hail that piece of ground upon part of which a house is built, consisting of fifty feet ten inches in length and twenty-eight feet in breadth; being part of the subjects fued by James Shaw, my grandfather, from the Incorporation of Shoemakers in Portsburgh." Included in the bargain were "earth and stone of the said subjects, and all other symbols usual and necessary as use is and this in witness ye leave undone."

Changing Hands.

The disposition by the trustees of the United Presbyterian Mission Congregation of Portsburgh in connection with the U.F. Church (which was built on the site in 1793 and is now used as the Women's Shelter) to the Rev. William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, dated 1882, gives further particulars. The trustees "sell and dispose all and whole that area or piece of ground purchased by the United Associate Congregation of Portsburgh, Edinburgh, afterwards called the United Presbyterian Congregation, there, from James Hinkes, Sergeant in the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Foot, conform to Feu Charter granted by him to the deceased John Berrie, plasterer, in Edinburgh, and Thomas Blackie, sometime tenant at Parkside, as Trustees for the use and behoof thereof, dated the twenty-seventh day of September 1793, consisting of 3112 feet or thereby of these 4393 of ground lying to the north side of the Lands called Highries, alias Mackiston, in the Barony of Portsburgh, Parish of St. Cuthberts or West Kirk; second, All and Hail that piece of ground purchased by the said deceased John Berrie and Thomas Blackie, as Trustees foreward, from James Arnot, baker in Portsburgh of Edinburgh conform to Disposition granted by him in favour of them, dated the third day of September 1794, consisting of 50 feet 10 inches in length and 23 feet in breadth, lying within the Barony of Portsburgh and County of Edinburgh: Together with the meeting house recently used as a place of Public Worship by the said congregation partially erected on the piece of ground before referred to, and of the whole seats, desks, and fixtures therein. All and whole, that piece of ground lying in the Vennel or Wend leading from the Westport up the back of the Town Wall towards Lauriston measuring 29 feet in front."

Unfriendly Protection.

In the middle of the sixteenth century such

buildings as the King's Stables and the Castle Barns were built on Wester Portsburgh, and the settlement of the suburbs of the Port was prosperous. But the district suffered severely in the sanguinary civil war between the Kingsmen and Queensmen, when the Castle of Edinburgh was held by Kirkcaldy of Grange against Regent Morton and his English auxiliaries under Sir William Drury. It is to be noted that the western gale of the city had not the severe discipline experienced by the three successive Nether Bow Ports. Its approaches lay under the protection of the Castle guns, with this disadvantage, however, that a cannon ball has no discrimination. Every siege of Edinburgh Castle which followed, whether the guns were fired by friend or foe to the citizens, has always left the city and its suburbs the sorer sufferers.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, December 19, 1910.

At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, Mr Murray, secretary of the Cockburn Association, stated that the subscriptions for the preservation of Moubray House, Edinburgh, amounted to £442, and that the citizens had contributed of that amount only £142.

PRESERVATION OF MOUBRAY HOUSE.

PRINCES STREET FIRMS AND THE APPEAL.

MOUBRAY HOUSE, High Street, Edinburgh, for the purchase of which an appeal has been issued to the public by the Cockburn Association, was inspected on Saturday afternoon by members of the Old Edinburgh Club. After the inspection of the old building a meeting of the Club was held in the hall of the Moray-Knox Church. Mr W. B. Blackie presided.

Mr Andrew Murray, secretary of the Cockburn Association, having stated the reasons which had moved the Association to take steps for the preservation of the house, said a certain sum was required to complete the purchase price, and a further sum was necessary to make the place suitable for exhibition purposes. In response to the appeal, £442 had been subscribed, and if they did not raise more than £500 or £700, the throwing open of the house might have to be postponed. It was proposed that the house should be held by trustees, and among those who had accepted office as trustees were Lord Guthrie, Councillor Dobie, and representatives of the Old Edinburgh Club, the Social Union, and the Cockburn Association. He wished to make a strong appeal to the citizens at large for support of the scheme. Of the £442 which had been received, one half had been subscribed by members of the Cockburn Association. The sum of £100 had been presented by a Mr Moubray, who belonged to the Moubray family. The balance—£142—was subscribed by the citizens. The Association expected the citizens to do a little more than that. (Applause.) He had been informed that one tourist agent in Edinburgh for three months in the year dealt with over 1500 tourists per day. These tourists spent money. That was an asset to the city. He had sent a special circular to 22 firms in Princes Street, firms who made a considerable share of their profits from the tourist traffic. In response to that appeal he received one guinea. (Laughter.)

Mr William J. Hay of John Knox's House, read a paper dealing with the history of Moubray House.

Lord Salverson and Mr A. F. Whyte, M.P. for Perth, expressed their appreciation of the effort which the Association are making to save the old building and hoped that the scheme would be heartily supported.

LORD ROSEBERY AND OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

Mr W. B. Blackie said he did not suppose there was one citizen, except perhaps Dr Leslie Mackenzie (laughter)—who did not bewail the disappearance of the ancient monuments in the city. They now had an opportunity of doing something practical, and he hoped the opportunity would not

be the last. Edinburgh, no doubt, looked to the Cockburn Association and to the Old Edinburgh Club to keep the interest going in the conservation of the ancient places of the city, and what they had to do now was to rouse the enthusiasm of the public for whom these monuments were intended to be preserved. (Applause.) Their Club's membership was not wealthy, but he would far rather have a number of small subscriptions—he would rather see one thousand shilling subscriptions than see the amount made up by one subscription. (Applause.) He intimated that Lord Rosebery, the honorary president of the Old Edinburgh Club, had undertaken to preside at the annual meeting of the Club in January or February—(applause)—and said it would be interesting if they were able to report to Lord Rosebery, who had purchased the Moubray lands in Linlithgowshire, that they had been able to take measures to preserve the town-house of the Moubray family. (Applause.)

The Glasgow Herald

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1910.

The members of the Old Edinburgh Club paid a visit on Saturday to Moubray House, which has associations with the ancestors of Lord Rosebery. It is proposed to purchase the building and preserve it as a city attraction. p. 10

OLD EDINBURGH HOUSE.

A LINK WITH LORD ROSEBERY.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held at Moubray House, which is situated in the High Street, next door to John Knox's house. Of late considerable interest has been aroused in this old property, and a scheme is being made by the Cockburn Association for its object the preservation of the amenity of the city to raise funds for its purchase. The members of the club were shown over the building (a description of which has already appeared in "The Glasgow Herald"), and an adjournment was afterwards made to the Moray-Knox Church Hall, where Mr W. B. Blackie presided over a large attendance.

THE APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The scheme of the Cockburn Association was explained by Mr Andrew E. Murray, the secretary. He said the acquisition of Moubray House would be an addition to the city's attractions, particularly from the tourist's point of view, and in supplementing the details already published concerning the scheme said the trustees would consist of Lord Guthrie, Councillor Dobie, and a representative from the Old Edinburgh Club, the Social Union, and the Cockburn Association. In answer to the appeal for subscriptions the sum of £442 had been received—about one-half having been received from members of the Cockburn Association, £120 having been generously given by Mr Moubray, who was connected with the original family, and £142 had been subscribed by the citizens of Edinburgh. As the result of a special circular issued to merchants in Princes Street it was presumably benefited to a large degree by the influx of tourists to the city, he had only got one guinea. (Laughter.)

A PRIMROSE FAMILY POSSESSION.

Mr William J. Hay, of John Knox's House, read a short paper on the history of Moubray House and its surroundings. From an examination of the same and other sources it appeared that part of the property had been acquired at one time by the father of Sir Archibald Primrose, who purchased the estates of Barnbougle and Dalmeny from the Haddington family in 1662, his descendants becoming the Earls of Rosebery. Mr Hay entertains the idea (although it was not put to the meeting) that the building might be used as the centre of an Edinburgh arts and crafts emporium, restoring the old system when periodical

Inspections were made by the assay masters.

MODERN SCIENCE AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

On the invitation of the chairman, Mr A. F. Whyte, M.P. for Perth, and Lord Salvendy, briefly spoke in commendation of the scheme. The former said that modern science had very little regard for ancient history, and that the modern scientist proceeded to level to the ground with the utmost possible vigour such ancient monuments as Mowbray House. To preserve such buildings they required some persons with a finer historical sense than some of their public authorities.

Lord Salvendy stated that he heartily sympathised with the movement which was taking shape to preserve this ancient house. It was an interesting old specimen of pre-Reformation work, and it was highly desirable that they should have some existing examples of the kind of houses in which their ancestors lived in order to realise the conditions of life in Edinburgh in those now distant days.

The Chairman said this was the first opportunity they had had of doing something themselves, and he hoped it would not be the last. He intimated that Lord Rosebery, their hon. president, would preside over their annual meeting, and that it would be an interesting thing to report to him that the citizens and fellow-members had been able to take measures to preserve or purchase the town house of that family for the public of Edinburgh. (Applause.)

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, December 19, 1910.

OLD EDINBURGH HOUSE, COCKBURN ASSOCIATION'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE IT.

On Saturday afternoon the Old Edinburgh Club inspected Mowbray House, which is situated in the High Street, Edinburgh, next door to John Knox's house.

After the inspection, the Club met in the hall of the Moray-Knox Church, when Mr Andrew Murray, secretary of the Cockburn Association, explained why the Association desired to preserve the house. In response to an appeal, £442 had been subscribed, but unless the sum of \$600 more was obtained the throwing open of the house for exhibition purposes will be postponed. The acquisition of Mowbray House would be an addition to the city's attractions, particularly from the tourist's point of view, and in supplementing the details already published concerning the scheme said the trustees would consist of Lord Guthrie, Councillor Dobie, and a representative from the Old Edinburgh Club, the Social Union, and the Cockburn Association.

LINK WITH LORD ROSEBERY.

Mr Wm. Hay, in a brief account of the history of the property, said it appeared that part of the property had been acquired at one time by the father of Sir Archibald Primrose, who purchased the estates of Barnbougle and Dalmeny from the Haddington family in 1662, his descendants becoming the Earls of Rosebery.

Mr W. B. Baikie said that Lord Rosebery, the honorary president of the Old Edinburgh Club, had undertaken to preside at the annual meeting of the Club in January or February—(applause)—and said it would be interesting if they were able to report to Lord Rosebery, who had purchased the Mowbray lands in Linlithgowshire, that they had been able to take measures to preserve the town-house of the Mowbray family. (Applause.)

Old Edinburgh Club.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held in the ~~BURGH COURT ROOM~~, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of Monday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T., Honorary President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 21st January 1911.

Please show this Card on entering.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 30, 1911.

LORD ROSEBERY AND OLD EDINBURGH.

Lord Rosebery, as honorary president, was in the chair this afternoon at the third annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held in the City Chambers. The limited accommodation of the old Council Chamber was fully occupied. Mr Lewis A. Macritchie, the hon. secretary, submitted the report, setting forth the visits paid by the Club to historic buildings in Edinburgh during the year. Reference was also made to the volumes published by the Club. He stated there were 50 names on the list of applicants waiting admission.

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

The hon. treasurer, Mr H. Cartmear, submitted the financial statement for the year ending 31st December. The balance at the close of the previous year was £170, to which had to be added arrears of subscriptions, £30. The income for 1910 from ordinary members, associates, and libraries, and interest on deposit receipt totalled £532. The expenditure, which included the cost of the printing of the volume of the Society, amounted to £192. The funds at the 31st December amounted to £159, and the arrears of subscriptions to £19.

THE CLUB FLOURISHING.

Lord Rosebery moved the adoption of the reports. He said it gave him great pleasure to do so. He thought they all would agree that it was quite impossible for any club, be it young or old, and there was a young club, to be in a more satisfactory condition both financially and in every way than was the Old Edinburgh Club. They had a handsome surplus swollen as it would be, he trusted, by the unpaid subscriptions for last year. They had one of the healthiest signs that any limited society could have, a very considerable number of candidates who were unable to procure admission. The report, he thought, was eminently gratifying. (Applause.) His lordship then alluded to the acquisition of the Mowbray House, which was one of the relics of Old Edinburgh most worthy to preserve. He thought there was a slight

note of complaint that the inhabitants of Edinburgh themselves had not come forward in any large measure to secure that purchase. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and, therefore, he was afraid it had fallen on one or two liberal donors to bear the brunt of that acquisition. There was a project for utilising that house as to which he could give no practical suggestion, but he had no doubt that those who could would investigate the matter and come to a conclusion as to whether the scheme that Mr Hay had laid before them could usefully be carried out.

AN ENJOYABLE TIME FOR PEERS.

They as a club had also the healthy symptom, but physically and morally, of their walks. Those walks were unfortunately taken in summer, when some of them who had legislative duties were detained elsewhere, and could not take part in them. But it seemed not impossible that some of them might soon be relieved of those duties. (Laughter.) They had a prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than they possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) In fact, he was disposed to recommend that they should have the walks at an earlier period of the year than summer, but he was bound to say that in weather like this, with the promise of spring all around them, and the blessed snow-drops coming plentifully through the ground, he was inclined to think that life might be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guidance in Old Edinburgh.

PRINCE CHARLES IN EDITION.

But the real cause of our pride, the substantial base on which our Club must rest, are our annual publications, and I have brought here the second report of our Old Edinburgh Club, which I venture to say is one of the best productions of the kind that any society has ever circulated. (Applause.) I do not think that there is a word of that volume that I have not read, and I can truly say that all the articles seemed to me to those interested in Edinburgh to be of engrossing interest. There is one to which I must call special attention, and it is for that reason that I am in the chair to-day. The crown of this admirable volume is in the exquisite and living monograph written by our president on the residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood. I do not know any monograph of the kind that I have read with so deep an interest as I have that extraordinarily picturesque and vivid narrative. (Applause.) Of course, his Lordship proceeded, they all took their impressions of Charles Edward in Holyrood from the legitimate source—the novel of Walter Scott. Sir Walter Scott wrote some 70 or 80 years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge, with experience derived from narratives from contemporaries of those times, and above all, with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times, and write of them to us in a manner which we could not forget.

A DISRAELI STORY.

His Lordship was afraid that while others might write of that time the impression of Waverley would be the one which was sealed upon their memories and imaginations. After all fiction was not always the worst place in which to look for history. There was a story of Mr. Disraeli at the time of his extremely bumptious youth when he had just returned from his travels in the East. He met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner, and he proceeded to discourse on an Eastern question. Lord Melbourne proceeded to discourse on an Eastern question, but instead of listening to the Prime Minister with the respect which he ought, young Disraeli said: "It seems to me that your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the 'Arabian Nights.'" Some Prime Ministers whom his Lordship had known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness and said, "A devilish good place to take them from." (Laughter.) His Lordship thought they would all feel, in the milder language of the twentieth century, that Waverley was an uncommonly good place to take their impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood from. Mr. Blaikie, however, took a little of the gilt off the ginger-bread, if his Lordship might so express himself. They all knew from Waverley that Charles Edward led Flora M'Yver out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authoritative as our knowledge of the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. Well, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward would lead Flora out to the dance for centuries to come. Another how Mr. Blaikie had dealt them was this, that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. He heard a groan. He thought it might come from a source on his right (indicating Mr. Theodore Napier, who habitually wears a kilt of the Stuart period). Besides all that which they might usefully discuss that day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, they were given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie told them exactly what were the leading features of Edinburgh at the time depicted. Then he led up to the arrival of Charles Edward, the summons to the afflicted Town Council, the reinstated Provost Stewart, who had been the subject of unimpaired censure ever since his reign, and Mr. Blaikie gave so picturesque and vivid an account of all that then occurred that they felt as if they were living at the time.

THE "NOBLEST STREET OF CHRISTENDOM."

Lord Rosebery proceeded to descend on the writings of Taylor and Dr. Calamy upon old Edinburgh, and said it was not an ill thing that these Old Edinburgh memories should be revived and the morals drawn from them. Dr. Calamy described the High Street as the noblest street in Christendom. He (Lord Rosebery) was afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because he had always had a suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around. (Laughter.) He thought it was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street of Edinburgh—which, after all, was Edinburgh itself—and the Canongate. At this period his Lordship described scenes characteristic of the High Street in olden times, and concluded by saying that he had tried to show why it was that Edinburgh appealed even to some who did not belong to the city, and why Old Edinburgh held on to their hearts with so passionate a tenacity, and while that feeling was strong—and might it never weaken—the Old Edinburgh Club was destined to flourish. (Applause.)

Professor Baldwin Brown made a reference to the threatened destruction of the old house near Holyrood, in connection with what was known as the King Edward Memorial scheme, and expressed the hope that any scheme adopted would preserve this little interesting bit of domestic architecture. The question was referred to the Council with powers. Officers were elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Blaikie.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911.

LORD ROSEBERY ON OLD EDINBURGH.

INTERESTING SPEECH IN EDINBURGH.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the City Chambers. Lord Rosebery, the hon. president, presiding.

Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie, the hon. secretary, submitted the annual report, which was adopted. Mr. H. Carstairs, the hon. treasurer, submitted the abstract of accounts for the year ended 31st December, from which it was shown that the income, including funds at the close of the previous year, amounted to £372 6s. 2d. The expenditure amounted to £192 19s. 4d., leaving in hand £179 6s. 10d.

A HANDSOME SURPLUS.

Lord Rosebery said it gave him great pleasure to move the adoption of these reports. He thought they would all agree it was quite impossible for any club, be it young or old, such as their club, to be in a more satisfactory condition. They had a handsome surplus, swollen as it would be, he trusted, by the unpaid subscriptions of last year. (Laughter.) And they had one of the healthiest signs that any limited society could have—a very considerable number of candidates unable to procure admission. The report, he thought, was an eminently satisfactory one. There was the acquisition of Mowbray House under the auspices of the Club. Of this he would say but little, because he had never seen the house. But report had it that it was one of the relics of old Edinburgh most worthy to be preserved. There was a slight note of complaint that the inhabitants of Edinburgh had not come forward in any large measure to secure its purchase. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and therefore he was afraid it had fallen on one or two liberal donors to bear the brunt of its acquisition.

WALKS IN EDINBURGH.

There was a project for utilising the house as to which he could give no practical suggestion, but he had no doubt those who were investigating the matter would come to a conclusion as to whether the scheme which Mr. Hay had laid before them could usefully be carried out.

Alluding to the Club walks, he said these walks were unfortunately taken in summer when some of them who had legislative entries were detained elsewhere, and could not take part in them. But it seemed they might soon be relieved of these duties. (Laughter.) They had the prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh.

AN ADMIRABLE VOLUME.

His Lordship, proceeding, made reference to the Club's latest publication, which he ventured to say was one of the best publications of the kind that any society had circulated. He did not think there was any word in that volume he had not read. There was one of the articles in the volume he must call special attention to, and it was for that reason that he was in the chair to-day. The hon. president ought never to be there at all. (Laughter.) People who filled honorary posts were not supposed to discharge their functions, but the actual president, who was by his side, could not say what he had to say. This article—he thought they would all agree with him—was the crown of an admirable volume. It was "The Residence of Prince Charles Edward in Holyrood." He did not know of any monograph of the kind he had read with so deep an interest.

A DISRAELI ANECDOTE.

He told a story of Disraeli and Lord Melbourne. Disraeli, after listening to Melbourne (then Prime Minister) giving his views on Eastern questions, said, "It seems to me that your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the 'Arabian Nights.'" With great cheerfulness Lord Melbourne said, "And a devilish good place to take them from." (Laughter.) Lord Rosebery thought that they all, in the milder language of the present day, thought the Waverley Novels was an uncommonly good place from which to take our impressions of Prince Charles Edward. Mr. Blaikie took a little of the gilt off the ginger-bread, if he might so express himself. They all knew from Waverley that Charles Edward danced with Flora M'Yver. Mr. Blaikie said there was no evidence to show that Charles Edward ever danced at all. Mr. Blaikie also told them that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. He heard a groan. (Laughter.)

Looking towards Mr. Theodore Napier, his Lordship remarked:—"I think it may come from a gentleman on my right." (Renewed laughter.)

HIGH STREET IN THE OLD DAYS.

He was afraid it was not the most agreeable street in Christendom. But at any rate they had that tribute to the beauty of their city. He thought it was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street—which after all with the Canongate was Edinburgh—at this period of time. He thought from one point of view it was very disagreeable. They had the long narrow street commencing at the Castle and ending at the Palace. Referring to the quaint scenes of the eighteenth century, and the ferocity of the mob, his Lordship said that was why Edinburgh appealed even to some who did not belong to Edinburgh, and why it was old Edinburgh held on to their hearts with such passionate tenacity up to this time; and while that feeling was strong amongst them—might it never weaken—the Old Edinburgh Club was destined to flourish. (Applause.)

OLD BUILDINGS NEAR HOLYROOD.

On the motion of Professor Baldwin Brown, it was agreed to remit to the Council, with powers, the question of old property in the neighbourhood of Holyrood to take any action which they may think fit. The removal of such property was surely not an essential part of any King Edward Holyrood memorial scheme. They had just listened to an eloquent description of life in old Edinburgh, and these old buildings were a living, lasting link with the past.

Lord Rosebery was re-elected hon. president, and the hon. vice-presidents were also re-elected. Mr. W. B. Blaikie was re-appointed president.

In moving a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery, Mr. W. B. Blaikie took occasion to throw out the suggestions that places where historic old buildings have stood with cobble stones. He thanked his Lordship cordially for the kind words he had used that day. (Applause.)

POPULARITY OF THE CLUB.

In his reply, Lord Rosebery said he had looked over the Club list very carefully, but he did not see wanting some names which he expected to find there. He thought the day would come, and it was not remote, when any citizen of Edinburgh went to bed and found he was not a member of the Old Edinburgh Club, he would do so with strong compunction. (Laughter.)

DAILY RECORD

OLD EDINBURGH.

ROMANCE THAT HOLDS TENACIOUSLY.

ADDRESS BY LORD ROSEBURY.

The Old Edinburgh Club, during the short period it has been in existence, has amply justified the expectations of its founders, and its prospects for the future are of the rosiest description. The annual meeting was held in the City Chambers yesterday, and the hon. president, the Earl of Rosebery, presided.

The third annual report showed that the membership of 300 was attained, and that 50 persons were awaiting admission. Amongst the contributions for the forthcoming volume are: Lady Stair's House, Old Edinburgh Clubs, the Black Friars in Edinburgh, and the continuation of the Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh.

The Earl of Rosebery, who was cordially received, said he thought they would all agree that no club could be in a more satisfactory condition, both financially and in every other way, than the Old Edinburgh Club. They had a handsome surplus, and they had what was more satisfactory, a very considerable number of candidates who were unable to procure admission. The reports were eminently gratifying. The acquisition of Moubay House under the Club, of which he could say but little, because he had not seen the house, according to the report was one of the relics of old Edinburgh most worthy of being preserved. Regarding the scheme put forward by Mr. Hay for its utilisation that would be considered. The there were the walks, which unfortunately were taken in the summer, when some of them had legislative duties to perform, and which did not give themselves to take part in them.

AGREEABLE PROSPECT.

But as it seemed not impossible that they would be relieved of their duties (laughter), they had the prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under the direction of guides than they possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. He was to have proposed that the walks should be held earlier in the year, but with the weather they were haying, the exquisite promise of Spring, and the snowdrops coming through the ground, life might be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guides in Edinburgh.

His Lordship went on to refer to the contribution by Mr. W. B. Blaikie in the second volume of the Club's proceedings—Prince Charles at Holyrood. He did not know any monograph of the kind that he had read with such deep interest as that extremely picturesque narrative. They all took their impressions of Prince Charles at Holyrood from the novel of Waverley. Sir Walter Scott wrote some 70 or 80 years

after the events he recorded; he touched them with knowledge and with experience derived from the narrative of contemporaries of those times; and above all, with the exquisite touch of genius.

EXPLODED ROMANCE.

Mr. Blaikie had told them that Prince Charles Edward never danced at all, but yet in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Prince Charles Edward would lead Flora MacIvor out to the dance for unnumbered centuries to come. Mr. Blaikie also told them that Prince Charles never wore the kilt. Rosebery referred to the Prince spending six weeks in Edinburgh before marching to London, and he said that had the Prince marched South without any delay there was no obstacle presenting itself to his march on London. His Lordship thought he would not have remanied there long—till any rate they could not criticise him or disparage him for preferring to reign for a certain six weeks in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a longer time in London.

TWO BOOKS.

His Lordship referred to two books written about Edinburgh in the first half of the 18th century, which, he said, should be better known to the general public. These were the book written in 1705 by Joseph Taylor of the Inner Temple, and that written by Dr. Calamy in 1709; and he proceeded to describe the Edinburgh of those days. His Lordship recalled that the town consisted practically of the High Street and the Canongate. There were the Highland porters viewed with suspicion, but used as being capable, strong, and sober, slouching about. There was the City Guard armed with Lochaber axes, bibulous and inefficient, subject perhaps more to mockery than respect. There was a much thinner population than they were now accustomed to seeing going about shopping in the Luckenbooths. The apprentices and clerks hurried about with their stoups filled with claret drawn from the wood to supply their masters' dinner. There were those secret closes and passages, apparently so peaceful, but which might at any moment pour forth the most formidable mob in the world.

Then, at night, the sedan chairs fitted about, with link boys showing the way, and they could see Lady Edington with her seven beautiful daughters going to the Assembly, presided over by Mr. Micky Murray.

It was all vivid, all picturesque, all ancient, all characteristic (Cheers). He did not know any mob so formidable in its silence, its discipline, its ruthlessness than the Porters' Mob. The story of Old Edinburgh appealed to them, and held them tenaciously. (Cheers.)

A PROTEST.

Professor Baldwin Brown moved a motion condemning the demolition of the old house near Holyrood in connection with the National Memorial to King Edward. This was seconded, and it was agreed to remit the matter to the Council to take any action they might think fit.

Lord Rosebery was re-elected hon. president and Mr. W. B. Blaikie president.

In the course of replying to a vote of thanks for presiding, Lord Rosebery said he noticed certain omissions from the list of membership. He thought the day would come when any leading citizen of Edinburgh went to bed with the feeling that he was not a member of the Old Edinburgh Club he would do so with a feeling of strong compunction. (Cheers.)

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1911.

LORD ROSEBURY ON OLD EDINBURGH.

"TWO OLD EDINBURGH TRAVELLERS."

LORD ROSEBURY, as hon. president of the Old Edinburgh Club, presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Club, which was held in the City Chambers. The old Council Room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Among others present were Mr. W. B. Blaikie, president; Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms; Mr. H. J. Blane, R.S.A.; Professor Baldwin Brown, Mr. J. B. Sutherland, S.S.C.; Mr. John Geddie, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, Mr. Moir Bryce, Mr. A. E. Murray, W.S., secretary Cockburn Association; Mr. Theodora Napier, Councillor Dobie, Mr. Bruce Home, &c.

REPORTS.

The Secretary (Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie) submitted the annual report, which detailed the work of the year. Eight vacancies had occurred in the membership, and these had been filled up, and there still remained 50 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. In the report the Editorial Committee submitted the names of the papers to form the Club volume for 1910—(1) Sculptured Stones of Old Edinburgh, by Mr. John Geddie; (2) Lady Stair's House; (3) Arms of Edinburgh, by Sir James Balfour Paul; (4) Restalrig, by the Rev. W. Burnet, B.D.; (5) Old Edinburgh Clubs, by Mr. Harry Cockburn; (6) The Blackfriars, by Mr. W. Moir Bryce; (7) An Old Edinburgh Lord Prosser, by Mr. William Baird; (8) Discoveries at Holyrood, by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A.; and (9) Parliament Square, by Mr. Ralph Richardson, W.S.

The report of the Treasurer (Mr. Hugh Carburns) showed that the funds in hand were £179, 0s. 10d. Included in this sum were certain good arrears of subscriptions.

A PROSPEROUS CLUB.

Lord Rosebery, who was received with applause, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to move the adoption of these reports. I think we shall all agree it is quite impossible for any club, be it young or old, and ours is a young club, to be in a more satisfactory condition both financially and in every way than is the Old Edinburgh Club. We have a handsome surplus, swollen as it will be, I trust, by the unpaid subscriptions for the last year—(laughter)—and we have, what is one of the healthiest signs that any club could have, a very considerable number of candidates who are unable to procure admission. Well, then, I think the report is immensely gratifying to us. There is the acquisition of Moubay House under the auspices of the Club, as to which I can say but little, because I myself have never seen the house, and can only rest on report that it is one of the relics of old Edinburgh most worthy to be preserved. I think there is a slight note of complaint that the inhabitants of Edinburgh themselves have not come forward in any large measure to secure its purchase. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and therefore I am afraid it has fallen on one or two liberal donors to bear the brunt of this acquisition. There is a project for utilising this house, as to which I can give no practical suggestion, but I have no doubt that those who can will investigate the matter and come to a conclusion as to whether the scheme that Mr. Hay has laid before us can usefully be carried out. Well, then, we have the healthy symptom, both physical and moral, of our walks. These walks are unfortunately taken in summer, when some of us who have legislative duties are detained elsewhere, and cannot take a part in them. But as it seems not impossible that some of us may even be relieved of those duties—(laughter)—we have the prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than we possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) In fact,

I was disposed to recommend that we should have the walks at an earlier period of the year than at present is the case, but I am bound to say in weather like this, with the promise of spring all around us, and the blessed snowdrops coming plentifully through the ground, I am inclined to think that life may be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guidance in Old Edinburgh. Well, gentlemen, as much for the report. I do not think there is anything else that calls for my notice in it.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AT HOLYROOD.

But the real cause of our pride, the substantial base on which our Club must rest, are our annual publications. I brought here a book, the second report of our Old Edinburgh Club, which I venture to say is one of the best productions of the kind that any Society has ever circulated. (Applause.) I do not think there is a word of that volume that I have not read, and I can truly say that all the articles seem to me and to those interested in Edinburgh to be of engrossing interest. I am not going through them one by one to-day, because I trust that every member of the Club has gone through them for himself. But there is one of which I must make special mention, and it is for that reason that I am in the chair to-day. An honorary president should never be here at all. People who exercise honorary functions are not disposed to discharge them. (Laughter.) But the actual president (Mr W. B. Blackie), who is by my side, could not say what I have to say, and therefore I thought it better to come and say it for him. (Applause.) I must say, ladies and gentlemen, and I think you will agree with me, that the crown of this admirable volume is in the exquisite and living monograph written by our president on the residence of Charles Edward at Holyrood. (Applause.) I do not know any monograph of the kind that I have read with so deep an interest as I have that extraordinarily picturesque and vivid narrative. Of course, we all take our impressions of Charles Edward and Holyrood from the legitimate source—I mean the novel of "Waverley." Sir Walter Scott wrote some seventy or eighty years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge, with experience of writing narratives of the contemporaries of those times, and, above all, with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times, and represent them to us in a manner which we cannot forget. However well Mr Blackie or anybody else may write of this time, I am afraid the impression of "Waverley" will be one that is most sealed upon our memories and imaginations. After all, fiction is not perhaps the worst place in which to look for history. There is a story of Mr Darsell at the time of his extremely bumptious youth, that when he had just returned from his travels in the East, and as a young man much under thirty, he met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner. He proceeded to discourse on the Eastern question, and Lord Melbourne proceeded to discourse on the Eastern question, but instead of listening to the Prime Minister with that respect which he ought, the young Darsell said, "It seems to me your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the 'Arabian Nights.'" (Laughter.) Some Prime Ministers I have known would have snubbed the young man severely, but Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness, and said, "And a devilish good place to take them from." (Laughter.) And I think we shall all feel in the milder language of the twentieth century that "Waverley" is an uncommonly good place to take your impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood from. Mr Blackie, moreover, takes a little of the gilt off the gingerbread, if I may so express myself. We all know from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora M'iver out to the dance. Mr Blackie tells us that there is nothing so glib as the fact that Charles Edward never danced at all; and yet, in spite of Mr Blackie, Charles Edward will lead Flora M'iver out to the dance for centuries to come. Another blow Mr Blackie deals to us is this, that Charles Edward never wore the kilts. I hear a groan. (Laughter.) I think I may come from a source at my right (indicating Mr Theodore Napier, who, as usual, was in his picturesque Highland dress.) But then we have this consoling reflection that so terrible was the impression that the Highlanders made not merely on the British soldiers, but on all who came in contact

with them that Lowlanders who were enlisted were also dressed up in Highland costume on that march to inspire terror in the enemy. I am not quite sure that Mr Blackie is clear that Highlanders wore kilts at all.

Mr Blackie—Oh, yes; the real Highlanders wore kilts. Lord Rosebery—That is some consolation. I imagine their costume was of a mixed kind, a very mixed kind. Besides all this which we may usefully discuss to-day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, we are given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr Blackie tells us exactly what were the leading features of Edinburgh at the time which he depicts, and then he leads up to the arrival of Charles Edward, the summons to the affrighted Town Council—I do not know if we ought to say that in this room; he vindicates Provost Stewart, who has been the subject of unmingled censure I think ever since his reign, and gives us so vivid and picturesque an account of all that then occurred that we feel as if we were living in the time. Most of all he speaks of the found melancholy which was noticed on the face of the young Prince by all who approached him. After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he, perhaps, been less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have reigned for a time in London. Had he marched South after he first arrived without losing any time on the way he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops, and no obstacle would have offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there I cannot tell—I think not long, but, at any rate, he preferred, and we cannot criticise or disparage him for doing so, he preferred to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a much longer time in London.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND DR CALAMY.

Well, gentlemen, I think I have said as much as Mr Blackie's modesty will allow on the subject of his most admirable paper. I went to the book-seller in the hope that it was published as a separate treatise, but I found that it was not, and perhaps it is best that that should be the case, because its fame, I think, will attract many anxious candidates to our ranks. (Applause.) Now, I must say one word which may seem a word of disparagement, but it appears to me almost impossible that anything should be written about Edinburgh in the first half of the eighteenth century, and in a lesser degree of the second half, which is not fascinating and interesting for a Scotsman to read. There are two books of travels in Edinburgh which I think have been somewhat overlooked, I daresay not by the learned audience before me, but by the general public, which give a picture not less striking than Mr Blackie's of the condition of our ancient city at the time at which they were written. Perhaps this audience will forgive me if I dwell for a few minutes on those two books, because they may not be familiar to everybody present. The one is a journey to Edinburgh taken in the year 1705, written by a gentleman of whom nothing is known except his name—Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple. That is a pretty broad description of any author. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey here. The other is a journey taken here two years after the Union, which is rather interesting for purposes of comparison, written by Dr Calamy, a famous Nonconformist divine, who came here in 1709. Dr Calamy was a much abler and a much more important person than Mr Taylor and I am glad to say he gives a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh than does the first traveller I have mentioned. Mr Taylor has nothing pleasing to say of Edinburgh. He disliked the country; he disliked its inhabitants; he disliked, I think, above all, what I think above all must have been trying to the most sympathetic travellers to Edinburgh—the fragrance of Edinburgh. (Laughter.) He was by no means anxious for the corporate or federal union which was then being talked of in the Parliament House opposite. Dr Calamy, on the other hand, sees everything *couleur de rose*, but then the reception of Dr Calamy, and the circumstances of Dr Calamy, were so different from those of Mr Taylor that we can well understand how he took a more favourable view. Whenever he went to a University town, the degree of Doctor of Divinity or Doctor of Laws was instantly conferred upon him—on one occasion in a silver box, a practice which, I am sorry to say, has dropped into desuetude. At what ever burgh he stopped, the Provost and Bailies at once waited on him at his lodging to offer him the burgess ticket of the town. It has always been a

mystery to me in these travels why persons obscure or famous, whenever they went to Scotland the Provost and Bailies at once waited on them to offer them the burgess ticket, and I am inclined to suspect that there must be more under it than meets the eye, and that these were taken as occasions for mutual refreshment, and possibly conviviality—(laughter)—because otherwise I can see no inducement for offering this highest of civic honours to every gentleman who passed through the town. More than that, Dr Calamy was asked to preach everywhere, even in private chapels belonging to the great; he was conducted about Edinburgh by the great Cardinal Carstairs, the intimate friend and confidant of William the Third, and he seems to have made a sort of Royal progress. On the other hand, Mr Taylor paid his own expenses everywhere, which he does not seem to have enjoyed; was received with no particular enthusiasm anywhere, and leapt for joy when he crossed the Border and had left Scotland for ever. Passing southwards through England, he came on a stoney part of Westmoreland, and said that "if the projected Union with England ever takes place, I should wish that Scotland should be united with Westmoreland as being the only congenial State to which it should be united." (Laughter.) But what is more interesting to us at this moment is this—that Taylor came in and heard the debates in the Parliament House opposite on the projected Union under the presidency of the then Duke of Argyll. He heard Lord Bellhaven deliver one of his famous speeches against the Union. I am not sure if it was not the one with the mixed metaphors which was sold for eighty years afterwards as a pamphlet which shows the extraordinary vogue in which it was held and the admiration it excited. He heard all these speeches, and listened unsympathetically to those who favoured the Union. Calamy comes two years after the Union—four years after Taylor, and is shown round the Parliament House by the janitor or custodian. With sighs and with groans the custodian says—"There sat so-and-so; here so-and-so took place," and all with groans for the departed glories of Scotland.

EDINBURGH 200 YEARS AGO.

Well, it is not an ill thing, even at this time of day, 200 years after these travellers came, for us of this Old Edinburgh Club to rub up these old memories and revive them and draw what morals we can from them. I think that Calamy says that the High Street is the noblest street in Christendom. I am afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because I have always a dim suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around, but at any rate we have that tribute to the beauty of our city. Well, gentlemen, I think it is because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seems to me always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street of Edinburgh—which, after all, was Edinburgh itself—the High Street and the Canongate at this period of time. I think, from one point of view, it was probably very disagreeable, but at any rate you had this long, narrow street beginning at a Castle and ending at a Palace, with the names of everybody written in large white letters on the doors, the Highland porters, viewed with suspicion, but used as being capable and strong when sober, slouching about; the City Guard with their Lochaber axes, bibulous and inefficient, a subject perhaps of mockery rather than of respect; a much thinner population than we are now accustomed to see, all going about shopping in the luckenbooths opposite; the apprentices and clerks hurrying about with their stoups full of claret drawn from the wood, to supply their masters' dinner, and all along these secret closes and passages, apparently so peaceful, but which at any moment could pour out the fiercest and most formidable mob in the world. Then at night you had the Sedan chairs flocking about, and the link boys, with their torches, showing the way; Lady Edlington with her seven beautiful daughters in eight Sedan chairs—that was later—going to the Assemblies, presided over by Miss Miesley Murray, all vivid and picturesque, all condensed, all ancient, but all characteristic; but to those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterized Edinburgh it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. I do not know of any mob in history which seems to me so formidable in its silence, in its discipline, in its unexpectedness, and in its ruthlessness as that Porteous mob which dragged Porteous to his death. Well, in these two or three sentences, I have tried to give you, very inefficiently I know, why it is that Edinburgh appeals even to some who do not belong to Edinburgh.

and why this Old Edinburgh holds on to our hearts with so passionate a tenacity up to this time—(applause)—and while that feeling is strong among us, and may it never weaken, the Old Edinburgh Club is destined to flourish. (Loud applause.)

OLD BUILDING AT THE ABERT.

Professor Baldwin Brown called attention to the three-gabled house, near Holyrood, which was threatened with destruction in what was known as the King Edward Memorial scheme. The house, he said, was described by Messrs MacGibbon & Ross as a very good example of the domestic architecture of the period. It had literary associations of a kind. It was also connected with the buildings of Holyrood. It occupied part of the ground which was covered by the old Abbot's house, and immediately abutted on the site where once stood the old gateway into the precincts of Holyrood. It was quite clear that the removal of this house was not an essential part of the Holyrood memorial to King Edward, and he thought a scheme could be devised which would preserve that charming little bit of domestic architecture as part of the composition. They had just heard from their chairman an eloquent reference to the life of old Edinburgh, and these old Edinburgh buildings were the living and lasting link between them and that picturesque period of the past. He moved that they remit the matter to the Council, with powers to take any action in the future which they thought fit. They wished the Council to keep an eye on the old property which was involved in the working out of this scheme. It was a duty on their part to preserve, as far as in their power, those buildings which their forefathers happily spared. (Applause.)

Mr. A. E. Murray, W.S., secretary of the Cockburn Association, seconded, and the motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. W. B. Blaikie moved the re-election of Lord Rosebery as hon. president, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, Professor John Christie, C.B., and Professor Hume Brown, LL.D., as hon. vice-presidents, and the motion was cordially adopted.

Mr. H. J. Blane moved the election of Mr. W. B. Blaikie as president. Of Mr. Blaikie's services to this Club, ungrudgingly and most ably rendered, they all knew; they all knew also his genuine ability and charming personality. The Club was very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Blaikie. (Applause.)

Other office-bearers were elected on motions by Dr Thomas Ross, architect, and Mr Robert Cochran, and the retiring members of Council were duly thanked.

THANKS TO LORD ROSEBERY.

Mr. W. B. Blaikie moved a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery for being present that day and giving them an address, which he was sure all of them felt to be absolutely admirable. (Applause.) Personally, he should feel that he was a callous mortal if he could have sat and listened to what his Lordship said about the article he had contributed to the last number of the Club's book unmoved. He could only say that it was to him a source of profound satisfaction that what he had written there, which was the result of a good deal of labour—(Lord Rosebery, "Hear, hear.")—in the way of investigation, should have appealed to one whom he looked upon as without exception the best living judge of any piece of local or contemporary history of Edinburgh, or indeed of Scotland. (Applause.) In moving a vote of thanks from the meeting, he particularly desired to ask Lord Rosebery to accept his own personal tribute for the kind words he had addressed to him to-day. (Applause.) He felt the Club could go on with its work when they had the approbation of such an honorary president, and if they found it necessary to take action on the lines Professor Baldwin Brown had suggested, they could do so with a feeling of strength. (Applause.) He felt that they might be proud that this year they had been able to assist in a good piece of work—the preservation of the Moubray House. Of course they owed far more to Mr Alexander Murray, of the Cockburn Association—(applause)—and they might congratulate Edinburgh that this old building was going to be preserved. It had been suggested to the Council by one of their most esteemed members, Mr Bruce Home, that it might be a valuable help in tracing the buildings of Old Edinburgh if the municipality were to pick out, with paving stones or cobble stones of certain patterns, the outlines of the old historical houses. Whether this would appeal to members or to the Corpora-

tion he did not know; but he mentioned it there—quite out of order—because it was not likely he should be able to get such an audience again to hear him. Perhaps it might come in as a useful auxiliary to guide books of Edinburgh. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks was heartily given.

AN OBVIOUS DUTY.

Lord Rosebery, in reply, said:—I am very grateful to Mr Blaikie for his cordial words and to you for your appreciation of them. I may reassure Mr Blaikie on two points. The first is, nothing can be out of order in speaking of the functions of an honorary president. The second is this, that I regard my functions as strictly honorary and should not have intruded on the presidential chair this afternoon had it not been for the reason I gave that the president himself could hardly have made the speech I did for circumstances personal to himself. There is one point on which I should wish to touch on before we leave this room, and it is this. I have not looked over the Club list very carefully, but I do see wanting some names which I expected to find there. I think the day will come, and it is not remote, when any leading citizen of Edinburgh who goes to bed and feels that he is not a member of the Old Edinburgh Club, will do so with a sense of strong compunction. (Laughter and applause.)

The meeting then terminated.

The Glasgow Herald

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

PRINCE CHARLES AND
EDINBURGH.

ADDRESS BY LORD ROSEBERY

The annual business meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday—the Earl of Rosebery presiding over a large audience. Among those present were the Earl of Cassillis, Mr W. B. Blaikie, Sir James Balfour Paul, the Rev. Dr Wallace Williamson, Mr John Geddie, Mr A. E. Murray, W.S.; Dr Thomas Ross, Mr Robert Cochran, Mr Hippolyte J. Blane, R.S.A.; Mr Bruce J. Home, Professor Baldwin Brown, Councillor Dobie, Mr J. B. Sutherland, S.S.C.; and Mr Theodore Napier. Mr Lewis A. Macritchie, the honorary secretary, submitted the annual report, which has already been published, and Mr Hugh Carburn, the honorary treasurer, reported on the finances, which showed funds in hand amounting to £179.

LORD ROSEBERY'S ADDRESS.

LORD ROSEBERY, in moving the adoption of the reports, said—Ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to move the adoption of these reports. (Applause.) I think we shall all agree that it is quite impossible for any club, be it young or old—and ours is a young club—to be in a more satisfactory condition, both financially and in every way, than is the Old Edinburgh Club. We have a handsome surplus, swollen as it will be, I trust, by the unpaid subscriptions for the last year. (Laughter.) We have what is one of the healthiest signs that any limited society can

have—a very considerable number of candidates who are unable to procure admission. The report, I think, is eminently gratifying to us. There is the acquisition of Moubray House under the auspices of the club, as to which I can say but little, because I myself have never seen the house and can only rest on report that it is one of the relics of Old Edinburgh most worthy to be preserved. I think there is a slight note of complaint that the inhabitants of Edinburgh themselves have not come forward in any large measure to secure its purchase. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and therefore I am afraid it has fallen on one or two liberal donors to bear the brunt of this acquisition. There is a project for utilising this house as to which I can give no practical suggestion, but I have no doubt that those who can will investigate the matter and come to a conclusion as to whether the scheme that Mr Hay had laid before us can usefully be carried out. Well, then, we have the healthy symptom, both physically and morally, of our walks. Those walks are unfortunately taken in summer when some of us who have legislative duties are detained elsewhere and cannot take a part in them, but as it seems not impossible that some of us may soon be relieved of those duties—(laughter)—we have the prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than we possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) In fact, I was disposed to recommend that we should have walks at an earlier period of the year than is at present the case, but I am bound to say that in weather like this, with the promise of spring all round us, and the blessed snowdrops coming plentifully through the ground, I am inclined to think that life may be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guidance in Old Edinburgh.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

Well then, gentlemen, so much for the report. I do not think there is anything else in it calls for my notice. But the real cause of our pride and the substantial basis on which our club must rest are our annual publications. I have brought here the book—the second report of our Old Edinburgh Club—which I venture to say is one of the best productions of the kind that any society has ever circulated. (Applause.) I do not think that there is a word of that volume that I have not read, and I can truly say that all the articles seem to me to those interested in Edinburgh to be of engrossing interest. I am not going through them one by one to-day, because I trust that every member of the club has gone through them himself. But there is one to which I must call special attention, and it is for that reason that I am in the chair to-day. The honorary president ought never to have been here at all. (Laughter.) People who exercise honorary functions are not supposed to discharge them. (Laughter.) But the actual president (Mr W. B. Blaikie), who is by my side, could not say what I have to say, and therefore I thought it better to come and say it for him. (Laughter and applause.) I must say, ladies and gentlemen, and I think you will agree with me, that the crown of this admirable volume is in the exquisite and living monograph written by our president—(applause)—"Prince Charles Edward in Holyrood." I do not recall any monograph of the kind that I have read with such deep interest as I have that extraordinarily picturesque and vivid narrative. (Applause.) Of course we all take our impressions of Charles Edward at Holyrood from the legitimate source—I mean the novel of "Waverley." Sir Walter Scott wrote some 70 or 80 years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge and with experience derived from narratives of the contemporaries of those times, and, above all, with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times and represent them to us in a manner which we cannot forget. However well Mr Blaikie or anybody else may write at this time, I am afraid that the impress of "Waverley" will be the one that is most sealed upon our memories and imaginations.

HISTORY AND FICTION.

After all, fiction is not always the worst place in which to look for history. (Laughter.) There is a story of Mr Durand, at the time of his extremely bumptious youth, when he had just returned from his travels in the East, who, as a young man much under 30, met Lord Mel-

bourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner. He proceeded to discourse on the Eastern Question and Lord Melbourne began to discourse on the Eastern Question. But, instead of listening to the Prime Minister with the respect which he ought, young Disraeli said—"It seems to me that your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the 'Arabian Nights'." (Loud laughter.) Some Prime Ministers I have known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness and said to the young man—"And a devilish good place to take it from." (Loud laughter.) I think we shall all feel, in the milder language of the twentieth century, that "Waverley" was an uncommonly good place to take your impressions of Prince Charles at Holyrood from. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Blaikie, moreover, takes a little of the gift off the singer's bread, if I may so express myself. We all know from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora M'Ivor out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authentic as our knowledge of the fact that Charles Edward never danced at all—(laughter)—and yet, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, people will believe for unnumbered centuries to come that Charles Edward led Flora M'Ivor out to the dance. (Laughter.) Another blow he has dealt is that Charles Edward never wore a kilt. (Laughter.) I hear a groan. (Laughter.) I think it may come from a source on my right. (Mr. Theodore Napier, wearing a kilt, sat at his Lordship's right.) Again, we have this consoling reflection, that so terrible was the impression of the Highland costume on the imagination, not merely of the British soldiers but of all who came in contact with them, that the Lowlanders who were enlisted were also dressed up in Highland costume, in that manner to inspire terror to the enemy. I am not quite sure that Mr. Blaikie is clear that the Highlanders were kilted at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaikie—Oh, yes; the real Highlanders wore the kilt.

A VIVID PICTURE.

Lord Rosebery—That is some consolation. (Laughter.) But I imagine that their costume was of a mixed kind. (Laughter.) Besides all this, which we may usefully discuss to-day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, we are given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie tells us exactly what were the leading features of Edinburgh at the time which he depicts, and then he leads us up to the arrival of Charles Edward, the summons of the alighted Town Council—I do not know if we ought to say that in this room—(laughter)—he vindicates Provost Stewart, who has been the subject of unmingled sneering, I think, ever since his reign, and gives us so vivid and picturesque an account of all that then occurred that we feel as if we were living in the times. Most of all he notices the profound melancholy which was noticed on the features of the young Prince by all who approached him. After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he perhaps been less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have resigned for a time in London. Had he marched south when he first arrived, without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops, and no obstacle offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and the statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there I cannot tell. I think not long. But at any rate he preferred—and really we cannot criticize or disparage him for doing so—he preferred to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning for a much longer time in London.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think I have said as much as Mr. Blaikie's modesty will allow on the subject of this most admirable paper. I want to the booksellers in the hope that it was published in a separate tractate, but I found that it was not, and perhaps it is best that it should not be, because its fame, I think, will attract many anxious candidates into our ranks. (Applause.)

IGHTEENTH CENTURY VISITORS.

Now I must say one word—it may seem a word of disparagement—but it seems to me almost impossible that anything should be written about the Edinburgh of the first half of the eighteenth century, and in a lesser degree

of the second half, which is not fascinating and interesting for a Scotsman to read. There are two books on travels in Edinburgh which, I think, have been somewhat overlooked—I fancy not by the learned audience before me but by the general public—which give a picture not less striking than Mr. Blaikie's of the condition of our ancient city at the time at which they were written. And perhaps this audience will forgive me if I dwell for a few minutes on these two books, because they may not be familiar to everybody present. One is a journey to Edinburgh taken in the year 1705, written by a gentleman of whom nothing is known except his name—"Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple." That is a pretty broad description of any author. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey here, and the other relates to a journey taken two years after the Union—which is rather interesting for purposes of comparison—written by Dr. Calamy, the famous Nonconformist divine, who was here in 1708. Dr. Calamy was a much abler and more important person than Mr. Taylor, and I am glad to say he gives a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh than does the first traveller. Mr. Taylor has nothing pleasant to say of Edinburgh. He disliked the country, he disliked its inhabitants, he disliked, perhaps above all, what I think must have been trying even to the most sympathetic traveller—the fragrance of Edinburgh, and he was by no means anxious for this corporate or federal union which was being talked of in the Parliament House opposite. Dr. Calamy, on the other hand, seen everything colour de rose. But then the reception of Dr. Calamy, the circumstances of Dr. Calamy were so different from those of Mr. Taylor that we can well understand he took a more favourable view. Whenever he went to a university town the degree of Doctor of Divinity or Doctor of Laws was instantly conferred on him, on one occasion in a silver box, a practice which I am sorry to say has dropped into disuse. (Laughter.) Whatever brough he stopped in at his lodgings and offered him a Burgess ticket of the town, and it has always been a mystery to me in these travels whether the person was obscure or famous that wherever they went in Scotland the provost and bailies at once waited on them with the offer of a Burgess ticket, and I am inclined to suspect that there seems to have been more in it than meets the eye, and that these were taken as occasions for a little refreshment, and possibly conviviality. (Laughter.) Otherwise I can see no inducement for offering this highest of civic honours to every gentleman who passed through the town.

A CONTRAST.

More than that, Dr. Calamy was asked to preach everywhere, even in private chapels of the great. He was constantly conducted about Edinburgh by the great "Cardinal" Carstairs, the intimate friend and confidant of William III., and he seems to have made a sort of royal progress. On the other hand, Mr. Taylor paid his own expenses everywhere, which he does not seem to have enjoyed. (Laughter.) He was not received with particular enthusiasm anywhere, and he leaped for joy when he crossed the Border and had left Scotland for ever. Passing southwards to England, he came to so many a part of Westmorland that he said, "If this Union ever takes place, I should wish that Scotland be united to Westmorland alone as being the only congenial state to which it could be united." (Laughter.) What is interesting to us at this moment is this, that Taylor came in to hear the debates in Parliament opposite on the projected Union under the presidency of the then Duke of Argyll. He heard Lord Belhaven deliver one of his famous speeches against the Union—I am not sure whether it was that one with the mixed metaphors, which was sold as a pamphlet 80 years afterwards, and which evoked extraordinary admiration. He heard all those speeches, and listened unsympathetically to those who favoured the Union. Calamy comes two years after the Union, four years after Taylor, and he is shown over the Parliament House by the janitor or custodian with sighs and groans. The custodian says there so-and-so sat, here so-and-so took place, and all with groans for the departed glories of Scotland. (Laughter.) Well, it is not an ill thing for us—even at this time of day, 200 years after these travellers came—for us of the Old Edinburgh Club to read up these old memories and revive them and draw what morals we can from them.

"THE NOBLEST STREET IN CHRISTENDOM."

I think that Calamy says that the High Street is the noblest street in Christendom. I am afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because I have always a dim suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around. (Laughter.) But, at any rate, we have that tribute to the beauty of our city. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seems to me always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the look, what was the aspect of the High Street of Edinburgh which, after all, was Edinburgh itself—the High Street and the Canongate—at this period of time. I think from one point of view it was probably very disagreeable. But, at any rate, you had this long narrow street, beginning at the Castle and ending at the Palace, the names of everybody written in large white letters on the doors; the Highland porters, viewed with suspicion but used as being capable and strong when sober, slouching about; the City Guard, with their Lochaber axes, bibulous and inefficient, a subject perhaps of mockery rather than respect; a much thinner population than we are now accustomed to see, but going about shopping in the Luckenbooths opposite; the apprentices and the clerks hurrying about with their stumps full of claret, drawn from the wood to supply their masters' dinner; and along these secret closes and passages, apparently so peaceful, but which at any moment could pour out the fiercest and most formidable mob in the world. Then at night we had the sedan chairs floating about, with the link-boys and their torches showing the way. Lady Eglinton with her seven beautiful daughters in eight sedan chairs—that was later—going to the assemblies, presided over by Miss Micky Murray—all vivid and picturesque, all condensed, all ancient, all characteristic. To those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterized Edinburgh it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. I do not know of any mob in history which seems to me so formidable in its silence, in its discipline, in its unexpectedness, in its ruthlessness as the Porteous mob which dragged Captain Porteous out to his death. With these two or three sentences I have tried to give you, very inefficiently I know, why it is that Edinburgh appeals even to some who do not belong to Edinburgh, and why this old Edinburgh holds on to our hearts with so possessive a tenacity up to this time, and while that feeling is strong amongst us—and may it never weaken—the Old Edinburgh Club is destined to flourish. (Loud applause.)

OLD HOUSE NEAR HOLYROOD.

Professor Baldwin Brown directed attention to the threatened destruction of the old house near Holyrood in connection with the Holyrood scheme of the King Edward memorial. The building, he said, was a charming little bit of old domestic architecture. He moved that the matter be remitted to the council, with powers, to take any action in the future they thought fit.

Mr. A. B. Murray, secretary of the Cockburn Association, seconded, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Blaikie, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery, said it was to him a profound satisfaction that what he had written should have appealed to one whom he looked upon as without exception one of the best living judges of any piece of local or contemporary history of Edinburgh, or, indeed, of Scotland.

Mr. Blaikie proceeded to refer to Mr. Bruce Home's suggestion that the buildings of Old Edinburgh might be marked out by the municipality with paving stones. He had taken the liberty, quite out of order, of mentioning the matter.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CLUB.

Lord ROSEBERRY, in reply, said—Ladies and gentlemen, I am very grateful to Mr. Blaikie for his cordial words, and to you for your appreciation of them. I may reassure Mr. Blaikie on two points. The first is nothing can be out of order in speaking to a vote of thanks to any honorary president. (Laughter.) The second is this, that I regard my functions as strictly honorary, and I should not have intruded on the presidential chair this afternoon had it not been for the reason I gave that the president himself could hardly make the speech I did for circumstances personal to himself. (Renewed laughter.) There is one other point I should like to touch on before we leave this room. It is this, I have not looked over the

club list very carefully, but I do see wanting some names which I expected to find there. I think the day will come—and it is not remote—when any leading citizen of Edinburgh goes to bed and feels that he is not a member of the Old Edinburgh Club, he will go to bed with a sense of strong compunction. (Loud laughter and applause.)

The company then dispersed.

Yorkshire Post 30.1.11

LORD ROSEBERY ON EDINBURGH AND ITS TRADITIONS.

PRINCE CHARLES AT HOLYROOD.

The Earl of Rosebery occupied the chair yesterday, at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, of which he has been honorary President since it was formed three years ago to foster a love for the antiquities of the Scottish capital. In proposing the adoption of the annual report of the club, he said all the articles in it seemed to him of engrossing interest, but the crown of this admirable volume was in the exquisite and living monograph written by their President, Mr. W. D. Blaikie, on "The Residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood." His Lordship said he did not know any monograph of the kind that he had read with so deep an interest as that extraordinary, picturesque, and vivid narrative. (Applause.) Of course, we all took our impressions of Charles Edward at Holyrood from the legitimate source—the novel of "Waverley."

Sir Walter Scott wrote 70 or 80 years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge, with experience, and above all with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times, and represent them to us in a manner which we could not forget. His Lordship said he was afraid that while others might write of that time, the impression of "Waverley" would be the one which was sealed upon our memories and imaginations. After all, fiction was not always the worst place in which to look for history. There was a story of Mr. Disraeli, at the time of his extremely bumptious youth, when he had just returned from his travels in the East. He met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner, and Lord Melbourne proceeded to discourse on an Eastern question. But, instead of listening to the Prime Minister with the respect which he ought, young Disraeli said: "It seems to me that your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the Arabian Nights." Some Prime Ministers whom his Lordship had known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness, and said: "A devilish good place to take them from." (Laughter.) They would all feel, in the milder language of the twentieth century, that "Waverley" was an uncommonly good place to take their impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood from. Mr. Blaikie now took a little of the gift of the gingerbread, if he might so express himself. They all knew from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora Melver out to the dance. "Mr. Blaikie tells us," he said, "that there is nothing so authentic as our knowledge of the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. Well, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward would lead Flora out to the dance for centuries to come. Another blow Mr. Blaikie had dealt them was this—that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. He heard a groan—(laughter)—he thought it might come from a source on his right (indicating Mr. Theodore Napier, who habitually wears a kilt of the Stuart period). Besides all that, which they might usefully discuss that day—the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race—they were given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie noticed the profound melancholy on the features of the young Prince. After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he been

less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have resigned for a time in London. Had he marched south when he first arrived, without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops, and no obstacles offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there his Lordship could not tell. He thought not long. At any rate, the Prince preferred—and they could not criticise and disparage him for doing so—to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a much longer time in London.

There were two books of travel in Edinburgh which his Lordship thought had been somewhat overlooked. They gave a picture not less striking than Mr. Blaikie's of the condition of the city at the time of which they were written. One was "A Journey to Edinburgh Taken in 1705," written by a gentleman of whom nothing was known except his name—Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple. That was a pretty broad description of any author. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey, and the other book referred to a journey taken two years after the Union, which was interesting for purposes of comparison. The second book was written by Dr. Calamy, a famous Nonconformist divine, who went to Edinburgh in 1709. Dr. Calamy was a much abler person than Mr. Taylor, and his Lordship was glad to say that he gave a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh than Mr. Taylor did. Mr. Taylor had nothing pleasant to say. He disliked the country and the inhabitants. He disliked, above all, the fragrance of Edinburgh—(laughter)—and he was by no means anxious for the corporate or federal Union that was being talked about. Dr. Calamy, on the other hand, saw everything couleur de rose. But the circumstances were so different that they could understand how he took a more favourable view. Whenever Dr. Calamy went to a University town, a degree was instantly conferred upon him. In whatever burgh he stopped, the Provost and Bailie at once waited on him to offer him the burgess ticket. (Laughter.) More than that, Dr. Calamy was asked to preach everywhere, even in the private chapels which belonged to the Court. He was conducted about Edinburgh by the great Carstairs, the friend and the confidant of William III., and he seemed to have made a sort of Royal progress. On the other hand, Mr. Taylor paid his own expenses everywhere, which he did not seem to have enjoyed. (Laughter.) He was received with no particular enthusiasm anywhere, and he leapt for joy when he crossed the Border and left Scotland for ever.

It was not an ill thing for them, even at this time of day, to rub up these old Edinburgh memories and revive them, and draw what morals they could from them. Dr. Calamy had said that the High Street of Edinburgh was the noblest street in Christendom. But he (the speaker) was afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because he had always had the suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around. (Laughter.) It was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street and Canongate of Edinburgh at that period. From one point of view it was probably very disagreeable, but it was all vivid and picturesque, all condensed and ancient. To those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterised Edinburgh, it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. He did not know of any mob in history which seemed so formidable in its silence, its discipline, its unexpectedness, and its ruthlessness as that of the mob which dragged Captain Porteous to his death. He had tried to show them why it was that Edinburgh appealed even to those who did not belong to the city, and why old Edinburgh held on to their hearts with so passionate a tenacity after all this time. And while that feeling was strong among them—and might it never weaken—the Old Edinburgh Club was destined to flourish. (Applause.)

ABERDEEN DAILY JOURNAL

LORD ROSEBERY AND OLD EDINBURGH.

PRINCE CHARLIE AND HOLYROOD.

Lord Rosebery, as honorary president, occupied the chair yesterday at the third annual

meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held in the City Chambers, and in moving the adoption of the report alluded to the acquisition of the Mowbray House, which was one of the relics of Old Edinburgh most worthy to preserve. He thought there was a slight note of complaint that the inhabitants of Edinburgh themselves had not come forward in any large measure to secure that purchase. There was a project for utilising that house as to which he could give no practical suggestion, but he had no doubt that those who could would investigate the matter and come to a conclusion as to whether the scheme that Mr. Hay had laid before them could usefully be carried out.

Enjoyable Time for Peers.

They as a club had also the healthy symptom, both physically and morally, of their walks. Those walks were unfortunately taken in summer, when some of them who had legislative duties were detained elsewhere, and could not take part in them. But it seemed not impossible that some of them might soon be relieved of these duties. (Laughter.) They had a prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than they possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) In fact, he was disposed to recommend that they should have the walks at an earlier period of the year than summer, but he was bound to say that in weather like this, with the promise of spring all around them, and the blessed snowdrops coming plentifully through the ground, he was inclined to think that life might be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guidance in Old Edinburgh.

Prince Charlie.

The real cause of their pride—the substantial base on which the club must rest—was their annual publications, and the second report of the Old Edinburgh Club was one of the best productions of the kind that any society ever circulated. (Applause.) All the articles seemed to him to be of engrossing interest. There was one to which he must call special attention, and it was for that reason that he was in the chair. The crown of this admirable volume was in the exquisite and living monograph written by their president on the residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood. They all took their impressions of Charles Edward in Holyrood from the legitimate source—the novel which Sir Walter Scott wrote some 70 or 80 years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge, with experience derived from narrative from contemporaries of those times, and, above all, with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times, and write of them in a manner which they could not forget. His Lordship was afraid that while others might write of the time, the impression of "Waverley" would be the one which was sealed upon their memories and imaginations. After all, fiction was not always the worst place in which to look for history. There was a story of Mr. Disraeli at the time of his extremely bumptious youth when he had just returned from his travels in the East. He met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner, and Lord Melbourne proceeded to discourse on the Eastern question, but instead of listening to the Prime Minister with the respect which he ought, young Disraeli said: "It seems to me that your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the Arabian Nights." Some Prime Ministers whom he (Lord Rosebery) had known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness and said: "A devilish good place to take them from." (Laughter.) Lord Rosebery thought they would all feel, in the milder language of the twentieth century, that "Waverley" was an uncommonly good place to take their impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood from. Mr. Blaikie, however, took a little of the gift of the gingerbread, if he might so express himself. They all knew

from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie told them there was nothing so authoritative as their knowledge of the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. Well, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward would lead Flora out to the dance for centuries to come. Another blow Mr. Blaikie dealt them was this, that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. He heard a groan. He thought it might come from a source on his right (indicating Mr. Theodore Napier).

Old Edinburgh.

Besides all that, which they might usefully discuss that day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, they were given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie told them exactly what were the leading features of Edinburgh at the time depicted, and gave so picturesque and vivid an account of all that then occurred that they felt as if they were living at the time. Referring to the writings of Taylor and Dr. Calamy upon Old Edinburgh, published in 1705, Lord Rosebery said it was not an ill thing that these Old Edinburgh memories should be revived and the morals drawn from them. Dr. Calamy described the High Street as the noblest street in Christendom. He (Lord Rosebery) was afraid it was not alto-gether High Street as the noblest street in Christendom, because he had always had a suspicion that the small of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around. (Laughter.) He thought it was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street of Edinburgh—which after all was Edinburgh itself—and the Canongate.

After describing some scenes characteristic of the High Street in olden times, his lordship concluded by saying that he had tried to show why it was that Edinburgh appealed even to some who did not belong to the city, and why old Edinburgh held on to their hearts with so passionate a tenacity, and while that feeling was strong—and might it never weaken—the old Edinburgh club was destined to flourish. (Applause.)

On the motion of Professor Baldwin Brown, Professor of Fine Arts, Edinburgh University, it was agreed to express a hope that the old houses near Holyrood would be preserved as an interesting bit of domestic architecture in connection with the King Edward Memorial scheme.

Lord Rosebery was re-elected hon. president.

London Advertiser

JANUARY 31, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH.

LORD ROSEBERY'S EULOGY.

PRINCE CHARLIE'S STAY IN THE CITY.

HISTORY IN FICTION.

Lord Rosebery, in his capacity as Honorary President of the Old Edinburgh Club, presided at the annual meeting of the members in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon. The Old Edinburgh Club was formed three years ago to foster a love for the antiquities of the Scottish capital by means of publications, lectures, and excursions, and its membership, restricted to 300, is complete, and there is an admission waiting list of 50 applicants. Lord Rosebery, from the inception of the Club, has been Honorary President, and as Chairman of the meeting he moved the adoption of the reports of the Soc-

etary and Treasurer. He alluded to their walks through Old Edinburgh, and said those walks were unfortunately taken in summer, when some of them who had legislative duties were detained elsewhere, and could not take part in them. But it seemed not impossible that some of them might be relieved of these duties. (Laughter.) They had a prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than they possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) But the real cause of their pride, the substantial base on which their Club must rest, was their annual publications, and he had brought there the second report of the Club, which, he ventured to say, was one of the best productions of the kind that any Society had ever circulated. (Applause.) There was one to which he wished to call special attention, and it was for that reason that he was in the chair that day. An Honorary President should never be there at all. People who exercised honorary functions were not disposed to discharge them. (Laughter.) But the actual President, who was by his side, could not say what his Lordship had to say, and, therefore, he thought it better to come and say it for him. But he must say that the crown of this admirable volume was in the exquisite and living monograph written by their President, Mr. W. D. Blaikie, on the residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood. His Lordship did not know any monograph of the kind that he had read with so deep an interest as he had that extraordinarily picturesque and vivid narrative. (Applause.)

A DISRAELI STORY.

Of course, his Lordship proceeded, they all took their impressions of Charles Edward at Holyrood from the legitimate source. He meant the novel of "Waverley." Sir Walter Scott wrote 70 or 80 years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge, with experience, and above all, with the exquisite touch of genius, which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times and represent them to us in a manner which we could not forget.

He was afraid that while others might write of that time, the impression of "Waverley" would be the one which was sealed upon their memories and imaginations. After all, fiction was not always the worst place in which to look for history. There was a story of Mr. Disraeli at the time of his extremely bumptious youth, when he had just returned from his travels in the East. He met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister. Lord Melbourne proceeded to discourse on an Eastern question, but instead of listening to the Prime Minister with the respect which he ought, young Disraeli said—"It seems to me that your Lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the 'Arabian Nights.'" Some Prime Ministers which his Lordship had known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness and said—"A devilish good place to take them from." (Laughter.) His Lordship thought they would all feel in the milder language of the twentieth century that "Waverley" was an uncommonly good place to take their impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood from.

DID PRINCE CHARLIE WEAR A KILT?

Mr. Blaikie now took a little of the gilt off the gingerbread, if his Lordship might so express himself. They all knew from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authentic as our knowledge of the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. Well, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward would lead Flora out to the dance for centuries to come. Another blow Mr. Blaikie dealt them was this, that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. He heard a groan. (Laughter.) He thought it might come from a source on his right (indicating Mr. Theodore Napier, who habitually wears a kilt of the Stuart period).

Besides all that which they might usefully

discuss that day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, they were given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie noticed the profound melancholy on the features of the young Prince. After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he been less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have reigned for a time in London. Had he marched south when he first arrived, without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops, and no obstacle would have offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there he (Lord Rosebery) could not tell. He thought not long. At any rate, the Prince preferred—and they could not criticise and disparage him for doing so—he preferred to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a much longer time in London. His Lordship stated that he had made inquiries as to whether the monograph had been published as a separate treatise, but he was told it was not. Perhaps it was best that it should not be, because its fame, he thought, would attract many anxious candidates into their ranks.

TWO TRAVELLERS AND EDINBURGH.

There were two books of travel in Edinburgh which his Lordship thought had been somewhat overlooked which gave a picture not less striking than Mr. Blaikie's of the condition of their city at the time at which they were written. One was a journey to Edinburgh taken in 1705, written by a gentleman of whom nothing was known except his name—Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple. That was a pretty broad description of any author. From one point of view the book was probably very disagreeable, but it was all vivid and picturesque, all condensed and ancient. But to those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterised Edinburgh it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey, and the other book referred to a journey taken two years after the Union, which was interesting for purposes of comparison.

The second book was written by Dr. Calamy, a famous Nonconformist divine, who came to Edinburgh in 1709. Dr. Calamy was a much abler person than Mr. Taylor, and his Lordship was glad to say that he gave a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh than Mr. Taylor did. Mr. Taylor had nothing pleasant to say. He disliked the county and the inhabitants. He disliked, above all, the fragrance of Edinburgh—laughter—and he was by no means anxious for the corporate or federal union that was being talked about. Dr. Calamy, on the other hand, saw everything couleur de rose, but the circumstances were so different that they could understand how he took a more favourable view.

NOT THE MOST AGREEABLE STREET.

His Lordship thought it was not an ill thing for them even at this time of day to rub up these old Edinburgh memories and revive them, and draw what morals they could from them. Dr. Calamy had said that the High Street of Edinburgh was the noblest street in Christendom, but his Lordship was afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because he had always had the suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around. (Laughter.) It was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street and Canongate of Edinburgh at that period. He did not know of any mob in history which seemed so formidable in its silence, its discipline, its unexpectedness, and its ruthlessness as that of the mob which dragged Captain Porteous to his death. He had tried to show them why it was that Edinburgh appealed even to those who did not belong to the city, and why Old Edinburgh held on to their hearts with so passionate a tenacity after all this time, and while that feeling was strong among them—and might it never weaken—the Old Edinburgh Club was destined to flourish. (Applause.)

Daily Telegraph 30 January 1911

LORD ROSEBERY ON OLD EDINBURGH.

PRINCE CHARLIE AT HOLYROOD

As hon. president of the Old Edinburgh Club, the Earl of Rosebery presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the club, which was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh. The old Council room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The report submitted by the secretary (Mr. Lewis A. Macritchie) detailed the walks in Old Edinburgh the club had taken, and stated that there were fifty applicants for membership on the waiting list.

Lord Rosebery moved the adoption of the reports of the secretary and treasurer, which he regarded as eminently gratifying. Besides their satisfactory financial condition and their waiting list of candidates, they as a club had also the healthy symptom, both physically and morally, of their walks. Those walks were unfortunately taken in summer, when some of those who had legislative duties were detained elsewhere, and could not take part in them. But it seemed not impossible that some of them might soon be relieved of those duties. (Laughter.) They had a prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than they possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) In fact, he had been disposed to recommend that they should have their walks at an earlier period of the year, but he was bound to say that in weather like this, with the promise of spring all round them, and the blessed snowdrops coming plentifully through the ground, he was inclined to think that life might be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guidance in Old Edinburgh.

"WAVERLEY" AND PRINCE CHARLIE

But the real cause of their pride, the substantial base on which their club must exist, was their annual publications, and he had brought the second report of the club, which he ventured to say was one of the best productions of the kind that any society had ever circulated. There was one article in that volume to which he must call special attention, and it was for that reason that he was in the chair that day. An honorary president should never be there at all; people who exercised honorary functions were not disposed to discharge them. (Laughter.) But the actual president, who was by his side, could not say what he himself had to say, and he had, therefore, thought it better to come and say it for him. The crown of this admirable volume was in the exquisite and living monograph written by their president, Mr. W. D. Blaikie, on the residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood.

Of course (continued Lord Rosebery) we all take our impressions of Charles Edward and Holyrood from the legitimate source; I mean the novel of "Waverley." Sir Walter Scott wrote some seventy or eighty years after the event he recorded, and he touched it with experience of writing narratives of the contemporaries of those times, and, above all, with the exquisite touch of genius, which enabled him to enter into the very details of the times, and represent them to us in a manner which we cannot forget. However well Mr. Blaikie or anybody else may write of this time, I am afraid the impress of "Waverley" will be one that is most sealed upon our memories and imaginations.

A STORY OF DISRAELI

After all, fiction is not perhaps the worst place in which to look for history. There is a story of Mr. Disraeli at the time of his extremely humptious youth, when he had just returned from his travels in the East and, as a young man much under 30, met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister,

at dinner. He proceeded to discourse on the Eastern question, and Lord Melbourne proceeded to discourse on the Eastern question; but instead of listening to the Prime Minister with that respect which he ought, young Disraeli said, "It seems to me your lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the Arabian Nights." (Laughter.) Some Prime Ministers I have known would have snubbed the young man severely, but Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness and said, "And a devilish good place to take it from." (Laughter.) And I think we shall all feel, in the milder language of the twentieth century, that "Waverley" is an uncommonly good place to take your impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood from.

Mr. Blaikie, moreover, takes a little of the gilt off the gingerbread, if I may so express myself. We all know from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora Melvor out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authoritative as our knowledge of the fact that he never danced at all. And yet, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward will lead Flora Melvor out to the dance for centuries to come.

HIGHLANDERS AND THE KILT

Another blow Mr. Blaikie deals to us is this, that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. I hear a groan. (Laughter.) I think it may come from a source at my right (indicating Mr. Theodore Napier, who, as usual, was in his picturesque Highland dress). But then we have this consoling reflection, that so terrible was the impression that the Highlanders made, not merely on the British soldiers, but on all who came in contact with them, that the Lowlanders who were enlisted were also dressed up in Highland costume, all the more to inspire terror to the enemy. I am not quite sure that Mr. Blaikie is clear that Highlanders wore kilts at all.

Mr. BLAIKIE: Oh, yes; the real Highlanders wore kilts.

Lord ROSEBERY: That is some consolation. I imagine their costume was of a mixed kind. Besides all this, which we may usefully discuss to-day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, we are given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie tells us exactly what were the leading features of Edinburgh at the time which he depicts, and then he leads up to the arrival of Charles Edward, the summons of the frightened town council—I do not know whether we ought to say that in this room—he vindicates Provost Stewart, who has been the subject of unmingled censure, I think, ever since his reign, and gives us so vivid and picturesque an account of all that then occurred that we feel as if we were living in the time. Most of all, he observes the profound melancholy which was noticed in the face of the young Prince by all who approached him.

A SIX WEEKS' REIGN.

After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he, perhaps, been less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have reigned for a time in London. Had he marched South after he first arrived, without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops, and no obstacle would have offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there I cannot tell, I think not long, but at any rate he preferred—and we cannot criticise or disparage him for doing so—he preferred to reign for six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of a much longer time in London.

Well, gentlemen, I think I have said as much as Mr. Blaikie's modesty will allow on the subject of his most admirable paper. I went to the bookseller in the hope that it was published as a separate treatise, but I found that it was not; and perhaps it is best that this should be the case, because its fame, I think, will attract many anxious candidates to our ranks. (Cheers.) Now I must say one word which may seem a word of disparagement; but it appears to me almost impossible that anything should be written about Edinburgh in the first half of the eighteenth century, and in a lesser degree in the second half, which is not fascinating and interesting

for a Scotsman to read. There are two books of travels in Edinburgh which I think have been somewhat overlooked—I dare say not by the learned audience before me, but by the general public—which give a picture not less striking than Mr. Blaikie's of the conditions of our ancient city at the time at which they were written.

TRAVELLERS' VIEWS.

Perhaps this audience will forgive me if I dwell for a few minutes on those two books, because they may not be familiar to everybody present. The one is a journey in Edinburgh, taken in the year 1705, written by a gentleman of whom nothing is known except his name, Joseph Taylor, "late of the Inner Temple." That is a pretty broad description of any author. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey here. The other is a journey taken here two years after the Union, which is rather interesting for purposes of comparison, written by Dr. Calamy, a famous Nonconformist divine, who came here in 1707. Dr. Calamy was a much abler and a much more important person than Mr. Taylor, and I am glad to say he gives a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh than does the first traveller I have mentioned. Mr. Taylor has nothing pleasing to say of Edinburgh. He disliked the country, he disliked its inhabitants, he disliked what I think, above all, must have been trying to the most sympathetic travellers to Edinburgh—the fragrance of Edinburgh. (Laughter.) He was by no means anxious for the Corporate or Federal Union which was then being talked of in the Parliament House opposite.

Dr. Calamy, on the other hand, sees everything couleur de rose, but then the reception of Dr. Calamy and the circumstances of Dr. Calamy were so different from those of Mr. Taylor that we can well understand how he took a more favourable view. Whenever he went to a University town the degree of Doctor of Laws was instantly conferred upon him—on one occasion in a silver box, a practice

which, I am sorry to say, has dropped into desuetude. At whatever burgh he stopped the provost and bailies at once waited on him at his lodging to offer him the burgess ticket of the town. It has always been a mystery to me in these travels why, whenever persons, obscure or famous, went to Scotland, Mr. Provost and the bailies at once waited on them to offer them the burgess ticket, and I am inclined to suspect that there must be more under it than meets the eye, and that these were taken as occasions for mutual refreshment and, possibly, conviviality—(laughter)—because otherwise I can see no inducement for offering this highest of civic honours to every gentleman who passed through the town.

CONTRAST IN HOSPITALITY.

More than that, Dr. Calamy was asked to preach everywhere, even in private chapels belonging to the great. He was conducted about Edinburgh by the great Cardinal Carstairs, the intimate friend and confidant of William III., and he seemed to have made a sort of Royal progress. On the other hand, Mr. Taylor paid his own expenses everywhere—which he does not seem to have enjoyed—was received with no particular enthusiasm anywhere, and leapt for joy when he crossed the Border and had left Scotland for ever. Passing southwards through England, he came on a stony part of Westmoreland, and said, "If the projected union with England ever takes place, I should wish that Scotland should be united with Westmoreland, as being the only congenial state to which it should be united." (Laughter.)

But what is more interesting to us at this moment is this—that Taylor came in and heard the debates in the Parliament House opposite on the projected Union, under the presidency of the then Duke of Argyll. He heard Lord Belhaven deliver one of his famous speeches against the Union. I am not sure if it was not the one with the mixed metaphor, which was sold for eighty years afterwards as a pamphlet, which shows the extraordinary vogue in which it was held and the admiration it excited. He heard all these speeches and listened unsympathetically to those who favoured the Union.

Calamy comes two years after the Union—four

years after Taylor—and is shown round the Parliament House by the janitor or custodian. With sighs and with groans the custodian says, "There sat So-and-so," "Here So-and-so took place," and so on, with groans for the departed glories of Scotland. Well, it is not an ill thing even at this time of day, 200 years after these travellers came, for us of this Old Edinburgh Club to rub up these memories and revive them, and draw what morals we can from them.

A PICTURE OF OLD EDINBURGH.

I think that Calamy says that the High-street is the noblest street in Christendom. I am afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because I have always a dim suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around; but, at any rate, we have this tribute to the beauty of our city. Well, gentlemen, I think it is because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seems to me always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High-street of Edinburgh—which, after all, was Edinburgh itself—the High-street and the Canon-gate at this period of time. I think from one point of view it was probably very disagreeable, but at any rate you had this long, narrow street beginning at a castle and ending at a palace, with the names of everybody written in large white letters on the doors; the Highland porters—viewed with suspicion, but used as being capable and strong when sober—slouching about; the city guard, with their Lochaber axes, bibulous and inefficient, a subject perhaps of mockery rather than of respect; a much thinner population than we are now accustomed to see, all going about shopping in the Luckenbooths opposite; the apprentices and clerks hurrying about with their stoups full of claret, drawn from the wood, to supply their masters' dinner; and all along those secret closes and passages, apparently so peaceful, but which at any moment could pour out the fiercest and most formidable mob in the world.

Then at night you had the Sedan chairs flocking about, and the link-boys, with their torches showing the way; Lady Eglington, with her seven beautiful daughters, in eight Sedan chairs—that was later—going to the assemblies presided over by Miss Miley Murray; all vivid and picturesque, all ancient, but all characteristic. But to those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterised Edinburgh, it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. I do not know of any mob in history which seems to me so formidable in its silence, in its discipline, in its unexpectedness, and in its ruthlessness as the mob which dragged Porteus to his death. Well, in these two or three sentences I have tried to give you—very inefficiently, I know—why it is Edinburgh appeals even to some who do not belong to Edinburgh, and why this old Edinburgh holds our hearts with so passionate a tenacity up to this time. While this feeling is strong among us—and may it never weaken—the Old Edinburgh Club is destined to flourish. (Loud cheers.)

The reports were adopted, and officers elected, Lord Rosebery being re-elected hon. president.

LORD ROSEBERY ON OLD EDINBURGH.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AT HOLYROOD.

The annual business meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Edinburgh yesterday, Lord Rosebery presiding.

LORD ROSEBERY, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said, after some preliminary references:—The report, I think, is eminently gratifying to us. There is the acquisition of Moubay House under the auspices of the club, as to which I can say but little, because I myself have never seen that house and can only rest on report that it is one of the relics of old

Edinburgh most worthy to be preserved.

Well, then, we have the healthy system, both physically and morally, of our walks. These walks are unfortunately taken in summer, when some of us who have legislative duties are detained elsewhere and cannot take part in them, but as it seems not impossible that some of us may soon be relieved of those duties (laughter), we have the prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than we possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster. (Laughter.) In fact, I was disposed to recommend that we should have walks at an earlier period of the year than is at present the case, but I am bound to say that in weather like this, with the promise of spring all round us and the blessed snowdrops coming plentifully through the ground, I am inclined to think that life may be spent more pleasantly in the country than even under experienced guidance in old Edinburgh.

PRINCE CHARLES AT HOLYROOD.

But the real cause of our pride and the substantial basis on which our club must rest are our annual publications. I have brought here the book—the second report of our Old Edinburgh Club, which I venture to say is one of the best productions of the kind that any society has ever circulated. (Cheers.) I do not think that there is a word of that volume that I have not read, and I can truly say that all the articles seem to me, to those interested in Edinburgh, to be of engrossing interest. But there is one to which I must call special attention, and it is for that reason that I am in the chair to-day. The honorary president ought never to have been here at all—people who exercise honorary functions are not supposed to discharge them (laughter)—but the actual president (Mr. W. B. Blaikie), who is by my side, could not say what I have to say, and therefore I thought it better to come and say it for him. (Cheers.) I must say, and I think you will agree with me, that the crown of this admirable volume is in the exquisite and living monograph written by our president, "Prince Charles Edward in Holyrood." I do not know any monograph of the kind that I have read with such deep interest as I have that extraordinarily picturesque and vivid narrative. (Cheers.)

IMPRESSIONS FROM "WAVELEY."

Of course, we all take our impressions of Charles Edward at Holyrood from the legitimate source—I mean the novel of "Waverley." Sir Walter Scott wrote some 70 or 80 years after the event. He recorded, and he touched it with knowledge and with experience derived from narratives of the contemporaries of those times, and above all with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times and represent them to us in a manner which we cannot forget. However well Mr. Blaikie or anybody else may write at this time, I am afraid that the impress of "Waverley" will be the one that is most sealed upon our memories and imaginations. After all, fiction is not always the worst place in which to look for history. (Laughter.) There is a story of Mr. Disraeli, at the time of his extremely bumptious youth, when he had just returned from his travels in the East. As a young man, much under 30, he met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner. He proceeded to discourse on the Eastern question, but instead of listening to the Prime Minister with the respect which he ought, young Disraeli said, "It seems to me that your lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from 'The Arabian Nights.'" (Loud laughter.) Some Prime Ministers I have known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness and said to the young man, "And a devilish good place to take it from." (Loud laughter.) I think we shall feel in the milder language of the 20th century, that "Waverley" was an uncommonly good place to take our impressions of Prince Charles at Holyrood from. (Hear, hear.)

THE EFFECT OF THE KILT.

Mr. Blaikie, moreover, takes a little of the gift off the gingerbread, if I may so express myself. We all know from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora MacIvor out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authentic as our knowledge of the fact that Charles Edward never danced at all (laughter); and yet, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, people will believe for unnumbered centuries to come that Charles Edward led Flora MacIvor out to the dance. (Laughter.) Another blow he has dealt is that Charles Edward never wore a kilt. (Laughter.) I hear a groan. (Laughter.) I think it may come from a

source on my right (Mr. Theodore Napier, wearing a kilt, sat at his lordship's right hand), and we have this consoling reflection, that so terrible was the impression of the Highland costume on the imagination, not merely of the British soldiers, but of all who came in contact with them, that the Lowlanders who were enlisted were also dressed up in Highland costume, and in that manner were able to inspire terror in the enemy. I am not quite sure that Mr. Blaikie is clear that the Highlanders wore kilts at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. BLAIKIE.—Oh yes; the real Highlanders wore the kilt.

LORD ROSEBERY.—That is some consolation (laughter); but I imagine that their costume was of a mixed kind. (Laughter.)

A MELANCHOLY PRINCE.

Besides all this, which we may usefully discuss to-day, the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race, we are given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie tells us exactly what were the leading features of Edinburgh at the time which he depicts, and then he leads up to the arrival of Charles Edward, the summons of the affrighted town council—I do not know if we ought to say that in this room. (Laughter.) He vindicates Provost Stewart, who has been the subject of unmingled sneering, I think, ever since his reign, and gives us so vivid and picturesque an account of all that then occurred that we feel as if we were living in the times. Most of all he notes the profound melancholy which was noticed on the features of the young Prince by all who approached him. After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he, perhaps, been less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have reigned for a time in London. Had he marched south when he first arrived, without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops; and no obstacle offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and the statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there I cannot tell—I think not long—but at any rate he preferred—and really we cannot criticize or disparage him for doing so—he preferred to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning for a much longer time in London. I think I have said as much as Mr. Blaikie's modesty will allow on the subject of this most admirable paper. I went to the booksellers in the hope that it was published in a separate treatise, but I found that it was not; and perhaps it is best that it should not be, because its fame, I think, will attract many anxious candidates into our ranks. (Cheers.)

EDINBURGH TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

There are two books on travels in Edinburgh which I think have been somewhat overlooked—I dare say not by the learned audience before me, but by the general public—which gave a picture not less striking of the condition of our ancient city at the time at which they were written. One describes a journey to Edinburgh taken in the year 1708, and was written by a gentleman of whom nothing is known except his name—"Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple." That is a pretty broad description of any author. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey here. The other relates to a journey taken two years after the Union—which is rather interesting for purposes of comparison—written by Dr. Calamy, the famous Non-conformist divine, who was here in 1710. Dr. Calamy was a much abler and more important person than Mr. Taylor, and I am glad to say he gives a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh than does the first traveller. Mr. Taylor has nothing pleasant to say of Edinburgh. He disliked the country, he disliked its inhabitants, he disliked, perhaps, above all, what I think must have been trying even to the most sympathetic traveller—the fragrance of Edinburgh; and he was by no means anxious for that corporate or federal Union which was being talked of in the Parliament House opposite.

DR. CALAMY'S "ROYAL PROGRESS."

Dr. Calamy, on the other hand, sees everything *coulour de rose*, but then the reception of Dr. Calamy, the circumstances of Dr. Calamy, were so different from those of Mr. Taylor that we can well understand why he took a more favourable view. Whenever he went to a University town the degree of Doctor of Divinity or Doctor of Laws was instantly conferred on him—on one occasion in a silver box—a practice which I am sorry to say has dropped into disuse.

(Laughter.) Whatever burgh he stopped in, the provost and bailies at once waited on him at his lodgings and offered him a burgess ticket of the town; and it has always been a mystery to me in these travels, whether the persons were obscure or famous, that wherever they went in Scotland the provost and the bailies at once waited on them with the offer of a burgess ticket. I am inclined to suspect that there was more in it than meets the eye, and that these were taken as occasions for a little refreshment and possibly conviviality (laughter), otherwise I can see no inducement for offering this highest of civic honours to every gentleman who passed through the town. More than that, Dr. Calamy was asked to preach everywhere, even in the private chapels of the great. He was constantly conducted about Edinburgh by the great "Cardinal" Carstairs, the intimate friend and confidant of William III., and he seems to have made a sort of Royal progress.

MR. TAYLOR'S ANTIETHY TO SCOTLAND.

On the other hand, Mr. Taylor paid his own expenses everywhere, which he does not seem to have enjoyed (laughter); he was not received with particular enthusiasm anywhere, and he leaped for joy when he crossed the border and had left Scotland for ever. Passing southwards to England, he came to so stony a part of Westmorland that he said:—"If this Union ever takes place I should wish that Scotland be united to Westmorland alone, as being the only congenial state to which it could be united." (Laughter.) What is interesting to us at this moment is this, that Taylor came in to hear the debates in the Parliament House opposite on the projected Union under the presidency of the then Duke of Argyll. He heard Lord Belhaven deliver one of his famous speeches against the Union. I am not sure whether it was that one with the mixed metaphors, which was sold as a pamphlet 80 years afterwards and which evoked extraordinary admiration. He heard all those speeches and listened unsympathetically to those who favoured the Union. Calamy comes two years after the Union, four years after Taylor, and he is shown over the Parliament House by the janitor or custodian with sighs and groans. The custodian says, "There so and so sat." "Here so and so took place"—and all with groans for the departed glories of Scotland. (Laughter.) Well, it is not an ill thing for us, even at this time of day, 200 years after these travellers came—for us of the Old Edinburgh Club to read up these old memories and revive them and draw what morals we can from them.

A PICTURE OF OLD EDINBURGH.

I think that Calamy says that the High-street "is the noblest street in Christendom." I am afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because I have always a dim suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around. (Laughter.) But at any rate we have that tribute to the beauty of our city. I think it is because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seems to me always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the look, what was the aspect of the High-street of Edinburgh, which, after all, was Edinburgh itself—the High-street and the Canongate—at this period. I think from one point of view it was probably very disagreeable, but at any rate you had this long narrow street, beginning at the Castle and ending at the Palace; the names of every body written in large white letters on the door; the Highland porters, viewed with suspicion, but used as being capable and strong when sober, slouching about; the city guard with their Lochaber axes, bilious and inefficient—a subject perhaps of mockery rather than respect; a much thinner population than we are so accustomed to see, but going about shopping in the luckenbooths opposite—the apprentices and the cooks hurrying about with their stoups full of claret drawn from the wood to supply their masters' dinner—and along these secret closes and passages, apparently so peaceful, but which at any moment could pour out the fiercest and most formidable mob in the world. Then at night we had the Sedan chairs floating about, with the link-boys and their torches showing the way, Lady Eglington with her seven beautiful daughters in eight Sedan chairs—that was later—going to the assemblies presided over by Miss "Nicky" Murray, all vivid and picturesque, all ancient, all characteristic. To those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterized Edinburgh it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. I do not know of any mob in history which seems to me so formidable in its silence, in its discipline, in its unexpectedness, in its ruthlessness, as the mob which dragged Captain Porteous out to his death.

History in Fiction.

In the course of an address to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club, delivered yesterday in Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery raised an interesting point. Speaking of the picture of the life of Prince Charles Edward in Holyrood, which most of us carry in our minds—the picture painted for us by Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley"—Lord Rosebery remarked in effect that, though others might write of that time, the impression of the period that would always remain stamped upon our memories and imaginations would be the impressions we had gained from the romances. There can, we think, be no doubt that the historian will find it impossible to eradicate altogether the ideas we have absorbed from the picturesque writings of Walter Scott; nor would we wish it otherwise. At the same time, we are quite prepared to believe that those ideas have not always been strictly, historically accurate. As a matter of fact, two of them were more or less shattered yesterday through the medium of Mr. Blaikie. At one time or another, probably, we have all of us lingered fondly over the scene in which Charles Edward led Flora McIvor out to dance. Now comes along the iconoclastic Mr. Blaikie, and tells us that there is nothing in the world quite so authentic, quite so absolutely certain, as the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. In spite of Mr. Blaikie, says Lord Rosebery, Charles Edward will lead Flora out to dance for centuries to come. This is a consoling thought, and we cannot help thinking that Lord Rosebery is a true prophet. The sister of Fergus will never, in our heart of hearts, be deprived of that measure with the young Chevalier. But Mr. Blaikie has not done yet. He harrows our feelings still further by stating that the Pretender never wore a kilt. This is positively brutal of Mr. Blaikie, and in view of Scott's own words as set down by Lockhart is almost inconceivable. "But show me," says Sir Walter, in the "Life," "an old castle or a field of battle, and I was at home at once, filled it with its combatants in their proper costume, and overwhelmed my hearers by the enthusiasm of my description." We cannot believe that an author who gave so much attention to the dresses of the people of his romances would wilfully invent a kilt—we cannot think that he erred when he clothed in one the Charles Edward who preferred six weeks' certain reign in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a much longer time in London. After all, as Lord Rosebery observed, fiction is not always the worst place in which to look for history. From Sir Walter Scott we learned history. The Waverley Novels made their fortune as historical romances. And yet were they history? Was not what was first of all attractive in them what our author had given most pleasure in Sir Walter Scott's poems—the scenery, dresses, adventures, everything that was "picturesque" in them? In his novels costumes, scenery, externals generally are exact; actions, speech, sentiments are all civilised, embellished, arranged in modern guise. Was it not this power of combination which earned for him the title of "chief of the romantics"? Is it not true, in fact, that Scott made his whole world get on very pleasantly because it was more or less peopled by the agreeable creatures of his own brilliant imagination—because he was content to pause in the vestibule of history?

LORD ROSEBERY.

PRINCE CHARLIE AT HOLYROOD.

HIS SIX WEEKS' REIGN.

Lord Rosebery, presiding at Edinburgh at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club—a society devoted to antiquarian research—made an interesting reference to what he described as "the exquisite and living monograph," written by their president, Mr. W. D. Blaikie on the residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood.

Of course, said Lord Rosebery, they all took their impressions of Charles Edward at Holyrood from the legitimate source—he meant the novel of "Waverley." Sir Walter Scott wrote 70 or 80 years after the event which he recorded, and he touched it with knowledge, with experience, and, above all, with the exquisite touch of genius which enabled him to enter into the very details of those times and represent them to us in a manner which we could not forget. He (Lord Rosebery) was afraid that, while others might write of that time, the impression of "Waverley" would be the one which was sealed upon their memories and imaginations. After all, fiction was not always the worst place in which to look for history. There was a story of Mr. Darrell at the time of his extremely bumptious youth, when he had just returned from his travels in the East. He met Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister, at dinner, and he proceeded to discourse on an Eastern question. Lord Melbourne also proceeded to discuss an Eastern question with the respect which he ought to have shown, young Darrell said: "It seems to me that your lordship has taken your knowledge of the East from the 'Arabian Nights.'" Some Prime Ministers whom he (Lord Rosebery) had known would have snubbed the young man severely. Lord Melbourne was not of that kind. He rubbed his hands with great cheerfulness, and said: "A devilish good place to take it from" (laughter). He thought that they would all feel, in the milder language of the twentieth century, that "Waverley" was an uncommonly good place from which to take their impressions of Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood.

Myths Dispelled.

Mr. Blaikie now took a little of the gilt off the gingerbread, if he (Lord Rosebery) might so express himself. They all knew from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora McIvor out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authentic as our knowledge of the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. Well, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward would lead Flora out to the dance for centuries to come. Another blow Mr. Blaikie had dealt them was this, that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. He heard a groan (laughter). He thought it might come from a source on his right (indicating Mr. Theodore Napier, who habitually wears a kilt of the Stuart period). Besides all that which they might usefully discuss that day—the anniversary of the great tragedy of the Stuart race—they were given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie painted the profound melancholy on the features of the young prince. After all, that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he been less willing to reign in Edinburgh, he might have reigned for a time in London. Had he marched south when he first arrived without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops, and no obstacle offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and statesmen of the time, to his

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immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there he (Lord Rosebery) could not tell. He thought not long. At any rate, the prince preferred—and they could not criticise and disparage him for doing so—he preferred to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a much longer time in London. His lordship added that he had made inquiry as to whether the monograph had been published as a separate treatise, but he was told it had not. Perhaps it was best that it should not be, because its fame, he thought, would attract many anxious candidates into their ranks.

Two Divergent Views.

There were two books of travel in Edinburgh which had been somewhat overlooked, and which gave a picture not less striking than Mr. Blaikie's of the condition of their city at the time at which they were written. One was a journey to Edinburgh taken in 1705, written by a gentleman of whom nothing was known except his name, Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple. That was a pretty broad description of any author. It was two years before the Union that he made his journey, and the other book referred to a journey taken two years after the Union, which was interesting for purposes of comparison. The second book was written by Dr. Calamy, a famous Nonconformist divine, who came to Edinburgh in 1703. Dr. Calamy was a much abler person than Mr. Taylor, and gave a much more agreeable account of Edinburgh. Mr. Taylor had nothing pleasant to say; he disliked the country and the inhabitants; he disliked above all the fragrance of Edinburgh (laughter), and he was by no means anxious for the corporate or federal Union that was being talked about. Dr. Calamy, on the other hand, saw everything *en bleu de rose*, but the circumstances were so different that they could understand how he took a more favourable view. Whenever Dr. Calamy went to a university town a degree was instantly conferred upon him. In whatever borough he stopped the provost and bailies at once waited on him to offer him the burgess ticket (laughter). More than that, Dr. Calamy was asked to preach everywhere, even in private chapels belonging to the Court. He was conducted about Edinburgh by the great Carstairs, the friend and the confidant of William III., and he seemed to have made a sort of royal progress. On the other hand, Mr. Taylor paid his own expenses everywhere, which he did not seem to have enjoyed (laughter). He was received with no particular enthusiasm anywhere, and he kept for joy when he crossed the border and left Scotland for ever. Passing southwards to England, he came on such a stony part of Westmorland that he said if the projected Union ever took place he should wish that Scotland should be united to Westmorland alone, as being the only congenial place to which it could be united (laughter).

Fragrance of Edinburgh.

It was not an ill thing for them even at this time of day to rub up these old Edinburgh memories, and revive them, and draw what morals they could from them. Dr. Calamy had said that the High-street of Edinburgh was the noblest street in Christendom, but he (Lord Rosebery) was afraid that it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because he always had the suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around (laughter). It was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High-street and Canongate of Edinburgh at that period. From one point of view it was probably very disagreeable, but it was all vivid and picturesque, all condensed and ancient. But to those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterised Edinburgh, it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. He did not know of any mob in history which seemed so formidable in its silence, its discipline, its unexpectedness, and its ruthlessness as the mob which dragged Captain Porteous to his death.

A KING'S DALLIANCE.

Delay that Led to Defeat.

Charles Edward's Six Weeks at Holyrood.

Lord Rosebery, in his capacity as honorary president of the Old Edinburgh Club, presided at the annual meeting of the members in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon. The Old Edinburgh Club was formed three years ago to foster a love for the antiquities of the Scottish capital by means of publications, lectures and excursions, and its membership, restricted to 800, is complete, and there is an admission waiting list of 50 applicants. Lord Rosebery, from the inception of the club, has been Honorary President, and as chairman of the meeting he moved the adoption of the reports of the secretary and treasurer.

Lord Rosebery said that it gave him great pleasure to do so. His lordship alluded to the acquisition of Mowbray House, in High Street, which was one of the relics of old Edinburgh most worthy to preserve. They as a club had also the healthy symptom, both physically and morally of their walks. Those walks were unfortunately taken in summer when some of them who had legislative duties were detained elsewhere and could not take part in them. But it seemed not impossible that some of them might soon be relieved of these duties (laughter). They had a prospect of spending a much more enjoyable time in walking about Edinburgh under instructive guidance than they possibly could have in the Palace of Westminster (laughter). But the real cause of their pride, the substantial base on which their club must rest, was their annual publications, and he had brought there the second report of the club, which he ventured to say was one of the best productions of the kind that any society had ever circulated. He did not think there was a word of that volume that he had not read, and he could truly say that all the articles seemed to him to be of engrossing interest. He was not going through them one by one that day, but there was one to which he must call special attention, and it was for that reason that he was in the chair that day. An honorary president should never be there at all; people who exercised honorary functions were not disposed to discharge them (laughter). But the actual President who was by his side could not say what his lordship had to say, and therefore he thought it better to come and say it of him. But he must say that the crown of this admirable volume was in the exquisite and living monograph written by their President, Mr. W. D. Blaikie, on the residence of Charles Edward in Holyrood. His lordship did not know any monograph of the kind that he had read with so deep an interest as he had that extraordinary, picturesque, and vivid narrative. Of course, his lordship proceeded, they all took their impressions of Charles Edward at Holyrood from the legitimate source—he meant the novel of "Waverley." They all knew from "Waverley" that Charles Edward led Flora McGiver out to the dance. Mr. Blaikie tells us that there is nothing so authentic as our knowledge of the fact that Prince Charles never danced at all. Well, in spite of Mr. Blaikie, Charles Edward would lead Flora out to the dance for counterpoint to come. Another blow Mr. Blaikie had dealt them was this: that Charles Edward never wore the kilt. Besides all that which they might usefully discuss that day, the anniversary of the

great tragedy of the Stuart race, they were given a singularly vivid picture of Edinburgh. Mr. Blaikie noticed the profound melancholy on the features of the young Prince. After all that melancholy was not wonderful. He was enjoying the only six weeks of reign he ever was to know. Had he been less willing to reign in Edinburgh he might have reigned for a time in London. Had he marched south when he first arrived, without losing any time on the way, he would have found England absolutely denuded of troops and no obstacle offered itself, according to the testimony of the Ministers and statesmen of the time, to his immediate march on London. How long he would have remained there his lordship could not tell; he thought not long. At any rate the prince preferred and they could not criticise and disparage him for doing so, he preferred to reign six weeks for certain in Edinburgh to the possibility of reigning a much longer time in London. His lordship thought it was not an ill thing for them even at this time of day to rub up old Edinburgh memories and revive them and draw what morals they could from them. Dr. Calamy had said that the High Street of Edinburgh was the noblest street in Christendom, but his lordship was afraid it was not altogether the most agreeable street in Christendom, because he had always had the suspicion that the smell of Edinburgh must have extended for many miles around (laughter). It was because of the very narrow limits of Edinburgh that it seemed to him always so easy to depict in one's imagination what was the aspect of the High Street and Canongate of Edinburgh at that period. From one point of view it was probably very disagreeable, but it was all vivid and picturesque, all condensed and ancient. But to those who could remember the outbreaks of violence which occasionally characterised Edinburgh it must have seemed sometimes like living on a volcano. He did not know of any mob in history which seemed so formidable in its silence, its discipline, its unexpectedness, and its ruthlessness as that of the mob which dragged Captain Porteous to his death.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 31, 1911.

THE Old Edinburgh Club should consider the desirability of adding a few Glasgow journalists as members. Even if they were taken in gratuitously, it would be a service to our beloved city. Lord Rosebery's speech, as reported in the "Record and Mail" this morning, contains passages grotesque enough to make some old Edinburgh worthies squirm in their graves. Just look at this elegant extract: "At night, the sedan chairs fitted about, with link boys showing the way, and they could see Lady Eglinton with her seven beautiful daughters going to the Assembly, presided over by Mr. Micky Murray." "Mr. Micky Murray" is a touch of genius. The mind that created him was familiar, doubtless, with "Kelly from the Isle of Man." Perhaps, reflecting on present-day controversies, it considered "Mr. Micky Murray" as the product of an eighteenth century mixed marriage. "Micky" somehow impresses himself on the imagination. One is fascinated by the effort to realise such a blending of Scottish clan dignity with Hibernian capers. And he presided at the assemblies frequented by the Countess of Eglinton and her seven lovely daughters! No doubt he impressed the company. "What made the ball so fine? Micky was there." So we might adapt the old song. Really, for the credit of Scottish journalism, not to mention courtesy to a lady, gentlemen who profess to record the doings of old Edinburgh should make themselves acquainted with so

characteristic a personage as Miss Nicky Murray. However, this Glasgow journal is a regular alien in regard to Edinburgh history. Lord Rosebery is made to say: "He did not know any mob so formidable in its silence, its discipline, its ruthlessness as the Porters' Mob." A revolt of the "caddies," we presume! Why not the "Porter Mob," for another shot? That would have supplied a happy incidental explanation, and been no further off the mark. The Porteous Mob, of course, these Glasgow enlighteners of the public never heard about. If it is high time the Old Edinburgh Club took the Glasgow editor and the "printers' devil" for one of their educative rambles. Greater need for elementary instruction has rarely been displayed by a Scottish newspaper.

LORD ROSEBERY delivered a delightful speech on Old Edinburgh yesterday. Interest in the old time life of the ancient capital steadily grows with time, and had the spirit of to-day prevailed half a century ago perhaps more of the ancient burgh would have been saved. Not that Old Edinburgh had not its devotees and students then, for Chambers and Wilson, among others, had done invaluable work; but a great public man like Lord Rosebery was required to make the sanitarious reasonable. It is not always easy to decide from what now survives as to what might have been saved, but undoubtedly much that was doomed might have been preserved. There is little doubt of that. On the other hand, much that was swept away was beyond retrieve. Lord Rosebery's references to Old Edinburgh literature remind one that few cities have been so much the subject of pen and pencil. Professor Hume-Brown has given us a most entertaining book on old travellers in Scotland. From Paris, the centre of civilisation, or London, even as late as the Stuart times, a trip to Scotland was as risky and as doubtful as a present-day excursion to Labrador; but almost all travellers who dared everything and reached Edinburgh united in praise of the High Street, for streets then which allowed wheeled traffic were not numerous. But while visitors paid their tribute to Edinburgh, the old capital has owed as much in literature to her own sons and to Scotsmen as to the intelligent foreigner, English and otherwise. Famous novelists have done a great deal for Paris, Rome, and London; but no single novelist ever invested a city with so much interest as Scott did Edinburgh. Scott, however, does not stand alone, and it is somewhat surprising that in these days of reprints we have not cheap and numerous copies of Captain Burt's Letters, Creech's writings, and "Peter's Letters to His Kinsfolk," to mention two or three publications not so well known as Chambers' "Traditions" and Wilson's "Memoirs." Lord Rosebery dwelt on that wonderful reign of Prince Charles at Holyrood. In his recent Life of Chatham he has speculated on the effect of a rapid advance from the field of Prestonpans on London, and has, as he did in yesterday's speech, doubted the military wisdom of the delay caused by the Holyrood functions. This is a nice point. Prestonpans was possibly decisive as regards the East of Scotland, but not as regards the West, for Glasgow remained Hanoverian. The Prince's halt may have aimed at securing a wholly friendly Scotland. Yet the view is strongly held in some quarters that the retreat from Derby was a mistake, and that the advantage of the few days lost at Holyrood may have been incalculable. King George may come to Holyrood, but he cannot have the aristocracy of Scotland at his feet after the manner of the Prince. In the neighbourhood of the Palace—within twenty minutes' walk—there were scores of old mansions tenanted by the aristocracy, who hid to the levee at the Palace. What the nature of this residen-

tial class was will be found in a remarkable list of old-time dwellers in the Canon-gate in the storied pages of Chambers' "Traditions." Edinburgh in Prince Charlie's day had not burst her bonds to the north and south, and London was as far off as Cairo is to-day, and a long way less comfortable to reach. Time, circumstances, fashion proscribed such a gathering of the social class as came together in the Forty-five, and all from about a mile of the Palace gates.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, January 31, 1911.

SIR.—In Lord Rosebery's interesting address at the Old Edinburgh Club meeting, he quoted Dr Calamy as saying that "the High Street was the noblest street in Christendom." From an old guide-book in my possession published at the beginning of the eighteenth century, dedicated to the Right Hon. Alexander Henderson, Esq., of Presa, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, it would appear that the High Street had at different times received various names. It was formerly called Market Street, from the public markets of the city being held in it; and again King Street. At present that part of it situated near the Castle is called the Castle Hill; farther down, the Lawnmarket, where that kind of merchandise was exposed for sale on market day; farther on, where the street is widest, it takes the name of High Street; the remainder, down to the Palace, takes the name of Canon-gate, from its formerly being the property of the Canons regular of the Abbey of Holyrood House.

It may afford interest to some to peruse the following account of Old Edinburgh, drawn up by Alexander Alesse, who was Canon of St Andrews, and, going abroad at the time of the Reformation, was made Professor of Theology at Leipzig:—

"In the east end of the town is the magnificent monastery of the Holy Cross (or Holy Rood), to which is annexed the King's Palace, surrounded with lovely gardens, beyond which there is a lake at the foot of a high hill called Arthur's Seat, on which there is a small chapel dedicated to St Anthony. In this city are two large streets that lie betwixt the Maiden Castle, the monastery, and the Palace, pathed with large square stones, but principally the King's Street. This street towards the west end of the city is about half a mile in length, and is called St Cuthbert's Street. The town is not built of brick, but of hewn stones; and the houses are so large and magnificent that they look like palaces. From the Palace to the Castle there is one continued street, called the King's Street. The continuation of the King's Street towards the Palace is called the Canon Street. From the King's Street on both sides run a great many lanes, all adorned with large and stately edifices; as is likewise the Cowgate, in which the nobility and Senators of the College of Justice live. And here are the principal buildings in the kingdom, wherein nothing is to be seen that is mean or rustic, but all magnificent and stately. On the west end of the city there rises a high hill, and a rock, on which is built a castle, inaccessible on all sides but that towards the town; neither can it be scaled on any other part. In this rock several vultures have their nests, out of which the young ones are often taken by the venturesome youth, who are let down from the castle with ropes and baskets or creels, in which they put them."—I am, &c.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTS AND THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.—At a meeting of the Council of the Edinburgh Architectural Association held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to submit the following resolutions to the Committee in charge of the Scottish Memorial to his late Majesty King Edward:—(1) That the Council of the Edinburgh Architectural Association is gratified to learn that it is practically decided that the Scottish National Memorial to his late Majesty King Edward should be associated with the Palace of Holyrood and in

or near the Palace grounds, with appropriate public access. This resolution leaves room for diversity of treatment. (2) That the Council strongly deprecates the proposal that has been publicly made to erect a massive tower on the site of the ancient monastic gateway, inasmuch as it would obliterate the view of the Palace from the Canon-gate, and, conversely, the view of the Canon-gate from the Palace grounds. (3) The Council also considers that it would be extremely unwise to remove the artistic and historical group of houses at the Abbey Strand, as has been publicly suggested; and (4) that a select number of Scottish architects be asked to study the subject and to submit designs for the general treatment of the project.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 9, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH.

February 4, 1911.

SIR.—In further confirmation of Lord Rosebery's quotation that "the High Street was the noblest street in Christendom," may I be allowed to give a few notes from an *Itinerary* dated 1723? This is the last of three volumes. It is written—so the author says—"with the greatest exactness and with more pains than both the other two."

"The High Street of Edinburgh, running by an easy ascent from the Netherbow to the Castle, a good half-mile, is doubtless the stateliest street in the world, being broad enough for five coaches to drive up abreast; and the houses on each side are proportionably high to the broadness of the street; all of them six or seven story high, and those mostly of free stone, makes this street very august. . . . In this great street are several stone fountains of water, brought in pipes at three miles distance, disposed at convenient distances to supply the whole city with water; and on each side of this street are lanes, or wynds as they are called here, that run down to the bottom. This made an English gentleman, that was here with the Duke of York, merrily compare it to a double wooden comb, the great street the wood in the middle, and the teeth on each side the lanes. . . . The High Street is also the best paved street I ever saw. I will not except Florence. One would think the stones inlaid; they are not half a foot square; and notwithstanding the coaches and carts, there is not the least crack in it. . . . The Castle was called the Maiden Castle; and the kings and noblemen's daughters were kept here till they were married; but this I take to be a common mistake of the Scots authors; for maiden signifies in the Highland language a castle or a rock. Other historians call it a winged Castle, as if it had fortifications as wings to it; but when one sees it, they will find that impossible. The wings mentioned by the Ancients, I suppose, are meant to the rock or situation; and not to the Castle; for there are two mountains on each side of the Canon-gate below it; that to the South call'd Salisbury Crags, and that to the North call'd Neals or the Cauldon Crags, which from the tops of the Castle look like wings, but never had house or fortification upon them; so that *Castrum Alarum* seems to be without foundation."—I am, &c.

Scotsman 16 February 1911

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION AND HOLYROOD MEMORIAL SCHEME.—At a meeting of the Council of the Cockburn Association, the following resolution in regard to the Holyrood memorial scheme was passed:—"That the Council of the Cockburn Association, while cordially in favour of a monument to his late Majesty King Edward in connection with Holyrood Palace, consider that the scheme as set forth in *The Scotsman* of January 24th presents features open to objection which might be removed on reconsideration. The gateway in its proposed position would by its great size endanger the effect of the old wing of Holyrood Palace, which it would face, while its erection as at present planned would necessitate the removal of the interesting three-gabled house, which is by far the best specimen of its particular class remaining in the city; and which

has been scheduled by the Town Council in its list of Old Edinburgh monuments. The Council consider that the removal of this three-gable house is much to be deprecated, as they feel that a comparatively slight structure, with which the house might be architecturally connected, would serve the purpose of enclosing the court in front of Holyrood, while the main memorial might be placed elsewhere.

Old Edinburgh Club.

THE COUNCIL desire to call the attention of Members to the Cities and Town-Planning Exhibition, to be held in Edinburgh (Royal Scottish Academy Galleries), under the auspices of the TOWN COUNCIL, from *March 13th to April 1st.*

The Exhibition will contain by far the most comprehensive Survey of Edinburgh that has yet been made, and includes a series of reconstructions of Edinburgh as it appeared from the earliest times to the eighteenth century, which are of very great value and interest to all students of Edinburgh. The constructive suggestions for the future of the City are also of the highest interest to all Edinburgh lovers.

During the Exhibition a series of lectures, demonstrations and conferences, dealing with the past, present and future of Edinburgh, from the point of view of Town-Planning, will be held.

Season tickets (2s. 6d.) admit to the Exhibition and all lectures, etc., and may be had, along with detailed syllabus, from the Town Clerk's Office, the Outlook Tower, or the Secretary of the Old Edinburgh Club.

March 13, 1911.

Old Edinburgh Club

A MEETING of the CLUB will be held in the CITIES AND TOWN-PLANNING EXHIBITION, ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY GALLERIES, THE MOUND, on the Evening of *Monday, 27th inst., from 8.30 to 10 o'clock.* Professor PATRICK GEDDES has kindly consented to act as Leader.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th March 1911.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1911.

THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS IN EDINBURGH AND LEITH.—On the invitation of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments a meeting was held yesterday at the office of the Commission in Edinburgh between a Committee of the Commissioners entrusted with the preparation of the report and inventory of the old buildings, &c., in Edinburgh and Leith, and representatives of various bodies interested in these buildings. Professor Baldwin Brown presided, and the other Commissioners present were Dr. Ross and Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, along with the secretary of the Commission (Mr. A. O. Curle). Representatives were present from the following bodies:—Edinburgh Architectural Society (Mr. John Watson, architect), Old Edinburgh Club (Mr. William Cowan), Cockburn Association (Mr. Andrew Murray, W.S., secretary), Outlook Tower (Mr. E. C. Moors, secretary), Edinburgh Photographic Society (Mr. R. C. Malcolm, advocate), and the Town Council of Leith (Judea Craig). Apologies were intimated from Dr. Hunter, the Town-Clerk of Edinburgh, and Sir James Balfour Paul, both of whom were unavoidably absent. It was stated that the survey of Edinburgh and Leith was now about to proceed, and preliminary arrangements were made with a view to taking advantage of the information already available.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JUNE 21, 1911.

BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

One of the most valuable contributions to the study of Edinburgh life and history of past times is the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club. The third volume was issued this week, being admirably printed by Messrs T. and A. Constable for the members of the Club. The subjects discussed and illustrated are the armorial bearings of the city of Edinburgh, the Black Friars of Edinburgh, the social clubs of the city, the history of Parliament Square, Lady Stair's House, and the sculptured stones of Edinburgh.

In his article Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, mentions that the earliest seal of the city of Edinburgh of which there is any example is one appended to a deed of resignation in 1392 by William Cochrane to Sir Henry Douglas, Knight Lord of Longnewton, of two tenements in the latter place. Sir James notes that the crest of an anchor wreathed with a cable is rather a peculiar one for a city which is not itself a seaport; but the only reason that can be suggested for its adoption is that it refers to the position of the Lord Provost as Admiral of the Firth of Forth. The city motto is one which has always been popular in Scotland, and is one of the verses of scripture very commonly met with in the decoration of the lintels of ancient Scottish houses.

The Black Friars.

The Black Friars of Edinburgh is the subject of an excellent contribution by Mr. W. Moir Bryce. The order of St. Dominic seems to have found a home in the Scottish capital in 1230, when King Alexander II. granted them a piece of ground situated to the south of the Cowgate, and afterwards bounded on the south and east by the Flodden Wall in its course down Drummond Street and the Pleasance. Interesting particulars are given of the work of the friars. Their sermons, it seems, were always delivered to the general public in the vernacular—not in Latin—and the magistrates of Edinburgh recognised the value of their labours in the streets of the burgh by an annual grant of six barrels of seaweed beer, a drink composed of sour beer

mixed with the hull or refuse of oatmeal, and highly popular among the labouring classes. The preaching seems to have been above the average, for the Black Friars were the first in Europe to devise and introduce for their students a complete and systematic course of education, extending over several years, and ending in a degree at a university. The last appearance of the Black Friars in public in Edinburgh was in the famous procession on St. Giles' Day, 1st September, 1554, when the mob broke up the procession. The priory was destroyed in June of the following year, after 350 years' connection with Edinburgh. Mr. Bryce says that, so far as is known, history has failed to record a single instance of misconduct among their ranks—not a breath of scandal—from their first appearance to their dispersal; while Knox was significantly silent both as regards their faults and virtues.

Edinburgh Clubs.

No work on Edinburgh is complete without reference to the remarkable series of clubs, mostly founded in the 18th century, and partly carried on well into the 19th century by convivial souls, not daunted by removal to the light of the New Town from the dingy closes of the Old Town. So long were these closes originally, and so densely crowded that it is not surprising that in almost every one, taverns and places of refreshment were inevitably to be found. The best of them would not be tolerated now for a moment by the licensing magistrates. Dimly lit, cavernous places some were, and these not the least famous, and the "sprees" went on for hours. The same topics were evidently members of quite a number. The editor of the Book of Old Edinburgh has been fortunate in securing from Mr. H. A. Cockburn, Lord Cockburn's Notes on the Friday Club, founded in 1803. It met for a series of years on Friday evenings, and afterwards on Sundays.

Great Men in a Boyish Frolic.

"It was during one of the suppers" (wrote Lord Cockburn) "that the memorable attack was made on Galen's head. An apothecary called Gardiner had a shop (which his son still continues) in a house immediately to the east of the Assembly Rooms in George Street. Over the door was a head of a Greek doctor (was he a Greek?) which, as one of our most intellectual members had long felt an itch to possess. But it stood high, and was evidently well secured. However, one night Playfair, Thomas Thomson, and Sydney Smith could resist no longer; they mounted the iron railing, and one of them got on the back of another, and had almost reached the prime when Brougham, who had eagerly encouraged them to the exploit but had retired, was detected in the dim distance of the oil lamp, leaning up with the watch, for which he had wickedly gone. The assailants had just time to escape, and the gilded philosopher smiles a gracious defiance until this day."

A Distinguished Membership.

The Friday Club first met at Bayle's Tavern in Snakespeare Square (now covered by the Post Office), and was afterwards removed to Fortune's in the east-moat division of Princes Street, "the very best tavern that has ever been in Edinburgh." The punch, composed of rum, sugar, lemons, marmalade, calves foot jelly, and a lot of water was made by Brougham. As illustrating the intellectual standing of this club (notes on which up to 1841 are provided by Lord Cockburn) it may be mentioned that original members included Professor Donald Stewart, Professor John Playfair, the Rev. Archibald Alison, the Rev. Sydney Smith, Lord Newton, Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Henry Brougham, Henry Mackenzie, the poet Campbell, and Francis Horner; while later recruits included the Earl of Selkirk and the Rev. John Thomson, minister and landscape painter.

In course of Mr. Cockburn's contribution details are given of the Bonaly Friday Club, the Wig Club, the Mirror Club (with its literary memorabilia), the Poker Club, the Cape Club (with its weird oath of knighthood), the Chirochallan Fencibles (to which Fusillie introduced Burns in 1787, and in which the pair had often a contest of wit and irony), the Right and Wrong Club, the Gawks, and the Marrow Bone Club (which met at Cameron's Tavern in Fleishmarket Close); while a list of others is also given. Reading between the lines, one perceives the extent of the conviviality, which at one time seemed to touch all classes in the old Scottish capital. Few men of any eminence escaped club membership, the lists given by Mr. Cockburn and other writers being extraordinary.

The Burial Place of Knox.

Mr. Ralph Richardson, in his reference to the history of Parliament Square, indicated that no stone marked the burying place of Knox in St. Giles' Churchyard, despite his remarkable funeral. The churchyard may be said to have existed as a public cemetery until the erection of the Parliament House on a part of the churchyard between 1632 and 1640 during the reign of Charles I.—then "an elegant improved building in the south-west corner of the church of St. Giles, with a neatly paved 'Place' in front of it, and with decorated windows and a highly ornamental balustrade connecting the various towers." When the buildings were erected at different times in the Square the dead got little consideration. Their repose seems to have been frequently disturbed, and the remains were variously distributed. Some, however, were carefully put in casks, and buried in Greyfriars' Churchyard. All knowledge of the old tombs was entirely lost, and it may even be, as Mr. Richardson hints, that the dust of Knox actually reposes in Greyfriars. Four times swept by tremendous fires, the buildings in the Square (which has had a remarkable and varied history) were considered to have been defaced by an architect named Reid in the early years of last century. These and many more notable points are most ably discussed by Mr. Richardson. In his article on the sculptured stones of Edinburgh Mr. Goldie includes a notice of the remarkably elaborate lintel at Roseburn House.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1911.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. THIRD VOLUME. Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Third Volume. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the members of the Club.

For any delay that has occurred in the appearance of the volume, the members of the Old Edinburgh Club should find full amends in the dimensions and contents of the Book of the year, which is a handsomely-printed work of some 300 pages, including the third annual report and the speech delivered by Lord Rosebery at last annual meeting. Although the illustrations are not so numerous as in the previous volume, they are of much interest; and the articles which they illuminate make distinct and valuable additions to the history and topography of Edinburgh. Place of honour is given to a paper by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon-King, on "The Armorial Bearings of the City of Edinburgh," which may be said to have as its text the imprint of the City arms that finds a place on the title-page and the cover of the Book. The writer unearths, among other curiosities, heraldic "jokes," not of choicest quality, made at the expense of Scotland and its capital by foreign writers and draftsmen; discusses, with the aid of early seals, the origin of the Edinburgh device, with its supporters and motto, and concludes that, "while the arms of the city are not of themselves of very remote antiquity, they have been evolved from a usage and design which goes back many centuries, and they will, doubtless, be held in honour for centuries to come." "The Black Friars of Edinburgh" is the title of a contribution by Mr. W. Moir Bryce, containing a piece of important and genuine research. The writer glances over the history of the Dominican Order of Friars Preachers, describes their "rule" and services to the Church, notes their earliest appearances in Scotland and in Edinburgh, and traces, from original documents in the Register House and elsewhere, the fortunes and possessions of the Black Friary, planted in 1230 between the Cowgate and the line afterwards followed by the Flodden Wall. This chief house of the Order in Scotland was, as is well known, the scene of many incidents of importance in the his-

story of the city and of the country. But the facts have never before been so thoroughly sifted and well arranged. With the help of the old rental and other documentary evidence, the positions and appearance of the church and monastery, with its guest-house, cemetery, "yards," and other appurtenances, are fixed as nearly as possible, and are illustrated by a plan and a bird's-eye view of the locality as it was in 1540—before the visit of Herford's army and the storm of the Reformation—made by Dr Thomas Ross. On the whole, a good word can be said for the friars, "the strongest bulwark of their Church at the epoch of their fall."

"During the long period of 330 years, our local Black Friars sounded the diapason of the Christian religion in the public streets of our city; and it may be asserted that it was largely upon their religious and ethical teaching that the social fabric of those stormy days was supported and maintained. The success of their benedict mission is to be measured by the immense popularity they enjoyed with all classes of the community, and it is by this standard alone that, in consonance with the canons of modern historical criticism, they must be judged. So far as is known, history has failed to record a single instance of misconduct among their ranks—not a breath of scandal—from their first appearance in 1230 to their dispersal in 1560. Our great reformer, John Knox, who was well acquainted with the current opinion regarding the friars, is significantly silent both as regards their faults and their virtues. They were, outside of Edinburgh, somewhat active in the defence of their Church, and yet, out of his varied vocabulary of epithets, Knox confines himself to expressions such as 'Blak leyndis,' 'Blak thieves,' 'monstouris,' 'serjeants of Sathun,' &c. Their great popularity may be accepted as sufficient testimony to a belief in their moral rectitude, and, in this respect, it is possible to differentiate them from the general body of the clergy."

Mr Harry Cockburn brings for the first time to the light of print a manuscript history, written by Lord Cockburn, of the "Friday Club," alluded to in the "Life of Lord Jeffrey," who, along with Cockburn himself, Sir Walter Scott, and other notabilities of the time, were members. The Club, which met in Bayle's, Fortune's, and Barry's Tavern, seems to have expired with Jeffrey and with the fifth decade of last century, and Cockburn writes its epitaph—"Let it go—it is a type of life of which the brightest scenes close, and which, although they may be renewed in other generations, it is in vain to cling to after their autumn has plainly arrived." Appended are notes on the Bonaly Friday Club and on other old clubs of Old Edinburgh, of which the "Friday" was a brilliant sample. Mr John Geddie gives a third instalment of notes, illustrated by plates from sketches and photographs, of "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh." The "beat" has been the western and south-western suburbs of the city—Coltbridge, Roseburn, Gorgie, Stenhousemills, Saughton, Bruntsfield, and Grange—and an interesting crop of inscriptions and sculptures, mostly heraldic, has been gathered and annotated. Mr Ralph Richardson has prepared "An Historical Notice of the Southern Precincts of the Church of St Giles," now occupied by Parliament Square and the ground sloping down to the Canongate, from the earliest period dealt with in charters down to modern times. Finally, there is a paper by Mr T. B. Whitson, illustrated by views and plans, on "Lady Stair's House"—the old building in a close off the Lawnmarket, acquired by Lord Rosebery in 1895, and, after restoration, presented to the city in 1907. Perhaps the most interesting fact brought out is that the Lady Stair whose name has attached itself to the house was Elizabeth Dundas, granddaughter of the original builder (Sir William Gray of Pittendrum), and wife of that great statesman, the first Earl of Stair, and not her daughter-in-law, Eleanor

Campbell, daughter of the second Earl of London, and widow of the first Viscount Primrose. Thus, the heroine in real life of Scott's tale of "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror," with which the house has been associated since the publication of Robert Chambers's "Traditions of Edinburgh," never owned it, and probably never occupied it.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1911.

BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The annual volume of the "Book of the Old Edinburgh Club" shows no waning nor sign of waning in the enthusiasm which led to the institution of the club; nor do the historical knowledge and literary ability of the members displayed in the first two volumes betray any diminution in the third, which has been printed for the members by Messrs T. & A. Constable. The committee who selected the contents of the volume have put in this permanent form half-a-dozen articles which will be welcomed by all who have any interest whatever in the story of old Edinburgh.

Sir James Balfour Paul leads off with a short and lucid history of the evolution of the armorial bearings of the city. These, he shows, though not of great antiquity, are the outcome of a usage and design which can be traced back for many centuries.

Mr W. Moir Bryce follows with an exceedingly able, learned, and carefully written paper on a subject which he knows thoroughly, probably better than any other living Scotsman—the Black Friars of Edinburgh. He not only writes into his subject, he writes round about it, and in telling us of the origin, growth, and disappearance of that religious Order, he reconstructs the Edinburgh of those distant times, and visualises the daily life of the inhabitants in a manner that leaves a deep impression on the memory. Mr Bryce is no Protestant partisan; he can recognise the beneficial aspect of the labours of the Black Friars among the people, and is by no means content to take the narrow and conventional view of Roman Catholic activities in pre-Reformation days. In fact, his is not only a valuable contribution to the treasure-house of the club; it is a lesson in religious tolerance.

"An Account of the Friday Club, written by Lord Cockburn, together with Notes on Certain other Social Clubs in Edinburgh," is the title of a paper written by Mr Harry A. Cockburn. Therein is described the origin, purposes, and career of various clubs, with quaint names and curious constitutions, illustrative of the ingenuity and high spirit of our ancestors.

Mr John Geddie continues the series on "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," a collection of records which must represent years of study, research, and unwearied wanderings in and around Edinburgh. Mr Geddie has lighted upon many beautiful sculptured relics, each with an interesting story to tell, and these are described and many of them pictured in the third of his charming series.

Mr Ralph Richardson has done another worthy piece of work in relating the history of Parliament Square, culling from many sources, and reproducing in a picturesque way the varying aspects of the Square through centuries of change.

"Lady Stair's House," by Mr Thomas B. Whitson, brings this volume to a close. This house, it will be remembered, was acquired by Lord Rosebery, restored by him, and presented to the city. Mr Whitson's article briefly describes the house and its precincts, and recounts what is known of its history.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911.

EDINBURGH'S SOCIAL CLUBS.

Speaking as its honorary president at the first annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, Lord Rosebery urged on that body, as he had previously urged publicly, the duty of trying to discover the innumerable records of the old clubs of the city and place them at the disposal of the society, adding:—"I am quite sure we should be delighted to reprint them and preserve them, if only they are sufficiently correct, which I am afraid they are not all, for the purpose of publication." In such matters Lord Rosebery's wish becomes a welcome command, and the Old Edinburgh Club has set itself to obey the command. In last year's issue of the Club's proceedings a paper was included in which was traced the history of the Wagering Club, which, founded in 1775, still pursues its way. But in the newly-issued "Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, Vol. III.," the results of research on the lines suggested by Lord Rosebery are presented in an attractive series of notices of such clubs, garnered by Mr Harry A. Cockburn. It can hardly be said that Mr Cockburn has caught the spirit of those convivial associations as his grandfather would have done. A writer on such a subject ought not to be appalled by the quantity of drink consumed at these tavern gatherings, though he may well marvel that the competitors contrived to keep alive. He should even try to enter into the minds of those gentlemen whose sense of humour found expression in the horseplay of the Bonaly Friday Club—a comparatively modern institution—in his ancestral halls. The historian of social clubs of the two centuries that preceded ours must bring to bear upon his subject the amused sympathy which shines through the pages of Henry Cockburn and John Strang, with something of the discursiveness of these writers, and perhaps a suspicion of the mild Rabelaisianism of the author of "The Book Hunter."

Men of Letters as Clubmen.

The dearth of locomotive facilities, the relations of public life, and the economics of the home in the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth conspired to favour club life in Edinburgh and Glasgow; and in both cities those who were then described as the *litterati* took a prominent part in the institution and maintenance of these convivial associations. In the earliest Glasgow clubs the University professors were among the most eident attenders at the gatherings where the flow of soul and the flowing bowl were equally honoured; so in Edinburgh the University and Parliament House provided the membership of the best-known clubs. Thus it was with the Friday Club, whose life history is recorded in a manuscript, written by Lord Cockburn and here printed in full for the first time. Of very few associations of men could it be said, as of the Friday Club, that so much have its members, even in recent years, been considered men of great ability, that, almost without exception, their individual history is to be found in

the indispensable Dictionary of National Biography. Yet we find four of them—Professor Playfair, aged 56; Thomas Thomson, 36; Sidney Smith, 34; and Henry Brougham, 26—engaged after a club supper in trying to steal from an apothecary's shop front the head of Galen which formed the sign of the man of drugs. While the other three were climbing each on the other's back to reach the head, Brougham sneakily leached the watch, and the would-be depredators had just time to make their escape.

The Friday Club was the invention of Cockburn, who rather piques himself upon keeping it select by what must then have been the extravagant cost of the dinners, which ranged from 38s to 45s per head. This was, indeed, one of the strongest bonds of cohesion, for there was neither election to membership nor rules, the opinion of Lord Cockburn being that "The club may date its decline from the day on which it has an election, or makes a law, or gets cheap."

Scott in a Bad Mood.

The membership embraced Jeffrey and Horner, so that all the projectors of the "Edinburgh Review" were club-fellows; so was Henry Mackenzie by nature a clubbable man, and so, of course, was Scott, of whose treatment of Lord Holland Cockburn gives a version rather different from that given by Lockhart—"very foolishly," as Cockburn thinks. Scott was annoyed at some remarks made in the Upper House by Lord Holland with reference to a "job of an office for Scott's brother," and when Holland appeared at a dinner of the club Scott evidently lost the command of himself—the first moment he entered the room—how sulky he looked! He hardly spoke a word except to his two neighbours; and I was always expecting him to use his knife as his Borderers would of yore—not upon mutton. When Holland, the mildest of gentlemen, asked him if he would do him the honour to take wine with him, the answer was "No," uttered in a strong disdainful growl. After two hours or so of this childishness he suddenly pushed back his chair and stumped out of the room. "One is thankful to Cockburn for saying—"I don't believe Scott ever did anything so unlike himself."

Cockburn tells a good story of a tavern-keeper at whose house the club sometimes met. He was a Frenchman, Bayle, and came to Scotland as chef to General Scott of Balcomrie, Fife. Storm-stayed near Largo, the Frenchman was forced to seek refuge in the house of Mr Durham, of Largo, to whom he introduced himself as "chef de cuisine à M. le Général Scott." The honest laird seized upon the expression "chef de cuisine," which he translated to himself as chief cousin, or first cousin, to General Scott; the Frenchman was treated as an honoured guest, and was introduced to the ladies in the drawing-room as their neighbour's first cousin, was conducted to a bedroom, breakfasted handsomely, and sent off in the laird's own carriage to his new employer's residence. It is easy to believe that "his arrival in such an imposing manner created great surprise, and later on, when the mistake was explained, there was a standing joke against the laird for many a long day."

The Bonny Friday Club, in imitation of the Friday Club, was formed by Lord Cockburn's sons and their friends, and strikes one now as remarkable chiefly for the elementariness of its humour and the elaborate childishness of its formula of election. It was constituted in 1842, and one of its last survivors, Mr Maxton-Graham of Cultoquhey, died within the last ten years.

Less Pleasant Phases.

Characteristic of one phase of the club life of the eighteenth century was the Wig Club, whose records, it is to be feared, would scarcely pass Lord Rosebery's censorship on the point of "correctness." The Wig from which it took its name was, according to tradition, composed by Cleopatra from a ringlet supplied by each of her handmaids, and presented by the Egyptian queen to Anthony. "The moment Anthony assumed this delightful covering he felt a rejuvenescence which agreeably surprised Cleopatra—in short, he constantly wore it until the day preceding the fatal naval engagement of Actium, which cost him the world—and his wig!" It was fitting that the wig should be transmitted through Charles II., who "never visited the Duchess of Portsmouth without it." Naturally the "erotic sentiments of the club are fully borne out by the fact that several relics more than border on obscenity." The moralist is not in place in the consideration of such an association, or he would wofully deplore that some of the members of the club were nearly 50 years of age and others about 40 when the club was formed, and wonder what respectability meant when it was agreed to enlarge the membership because there were "so many respectable candidates."

It would have been pleasant to speak of the Mirror Club and its successor the Lounger Club, with the papers which they published; of the Poker Club, with which the readers of Jupiter Carlyle will be sufficiently acquainted; or of its less important congener the Cape Club; of the Crochallan Fencibles, associated with Burns's life in Edinburgh; of the Right and Wrong Club, which caroused nightly until Hoger drank himself into an inflammatory fever; and of others on various models. But space forbids, as it does to treat of the other important contents of this handsome volume. It must suffice to name "The Armorial Bearings of the City of Edinburgh," by no less an authority than the Lyon King of Arms; a paper—the longest in the book—on "The Black Friars of Edinburgh," by W. Moir Bryce; a third contribution by John Geddle on "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh"; "The History of Parliament Square," by Ralph Richardson; and "Lady Stair's House," by Thomas B. Whiston. For the present we are concerned only with these convivial associations; and Edinburgh is to be congratulated on the prospect of coming into a history of its clubs worthy to rank with Strang's book on the Glasgow Clubs. Even Edinburgh need not ask for a greater pleasure.

W. S.

Scotsman Historical Review July 1911

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Vol. II. Pp. xvi, 246, 26. With 58 Illustrations. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club. Issued 1910.

THE Old Edinburgh Club began its career with a successful first volume, but the second more than fulfils the promise then held out. The first and most important paper in the volume is Mr. W. B. Baikie's charming description of Edinburgh at the time of the occupation of Prince Charles. It is a vivid picture of the city, its people, and their customs in 1745. The temptation to stray into the many attractive by-paths, by which such a subject is surrounded, has been resisted, but no side of Edinburgh life has been omitted in this entertaining and scholarly contribution to history. Other articles in the volume include two valuable papers by Mr. W. Moir Bryce on the "Flodden Wall of Edinburgh" and the "Covenanters' Prison in the Inner Grey-Friars' Yard, Edinburgh"; "The Cannon-Ball House," by Mr. Bruce J. Home; another instalment of Mr. John Geddle's paper on the "Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh"; and an amusing account of "An Eighteenth Century Edinburgh Betting Club." The volume is well illustrated.

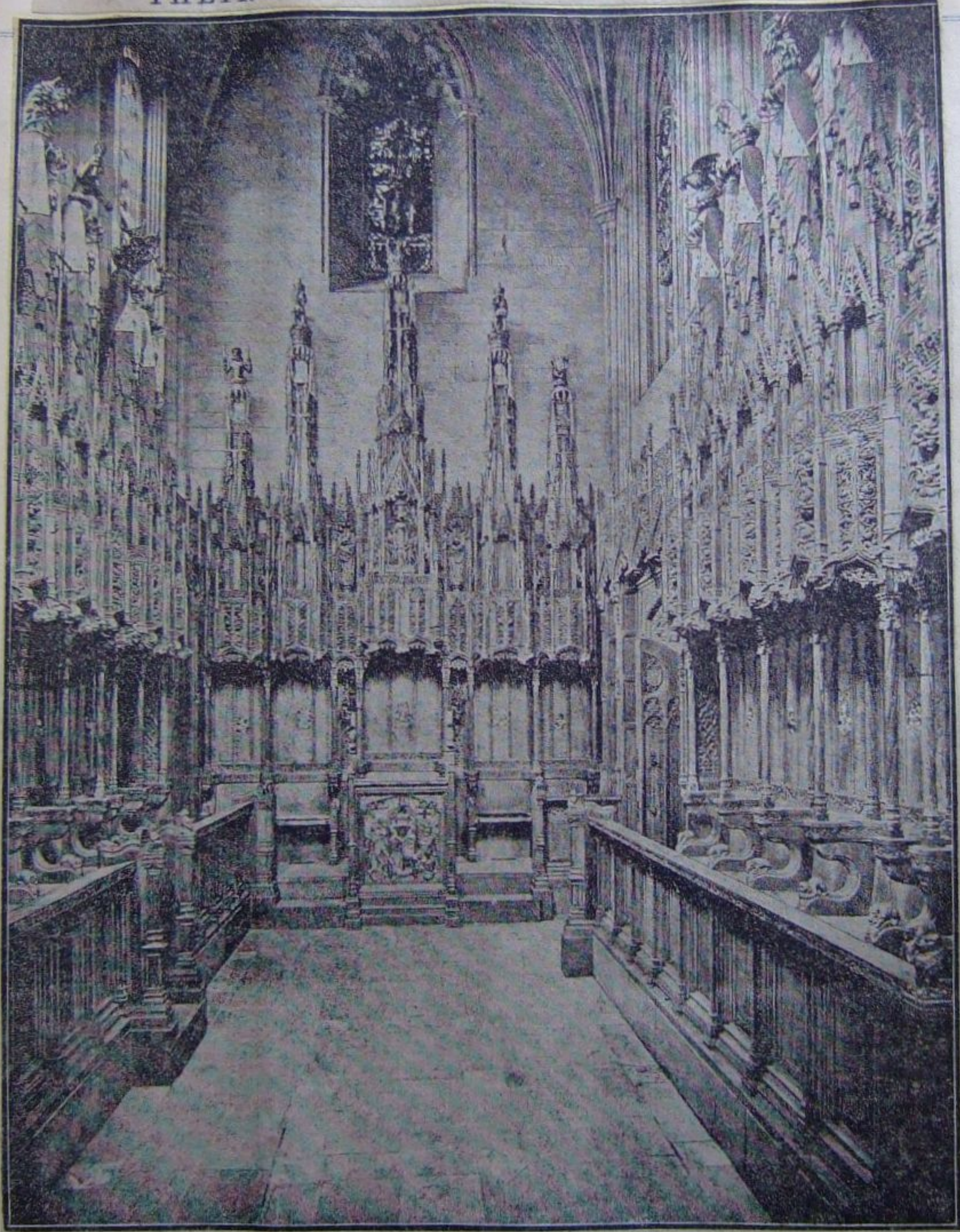
Local historical clubs have many opportunities of doing useful work, but we have not seen any such publications which have more successfully fulfilled the true objects of such clubs, than the first and second volumes of the Old Edinburgh Club.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1911.

THE late Lord Leven and Melville, who died in 1906, left to his trustees a sum, not exceeding £40,000, to be applied by them, should His Majesty graciously accord them permission to do so, "in putting into repair and restoring the chapel at Holyrood Palace, so that it can be used as a chapel for the Order of the Thistle," of which he was a member. The bequest was conditional on Sir John Stirling Maxwell and Lord Balcarras seeing to the execution of the work. These two trustees, Sir John Stirling Maxwell and Lord Balcarras, reported strongly against any attempt to restore Holyrood Chapel, as in their opinion restoration would have practically meant reconstruction. They confirmed this view by obtaining an expert opinion from Professor Lethaby. The scheme being disowned by those who were asked to see it carried into effect, the money, by a clause in the will which provided for such a failure, reverted to the Leven family estate, and a great national purpose, to the regret of many, appeared to have miscarried. It is no secret that the late King Edward was much disappointed at the turn affairs

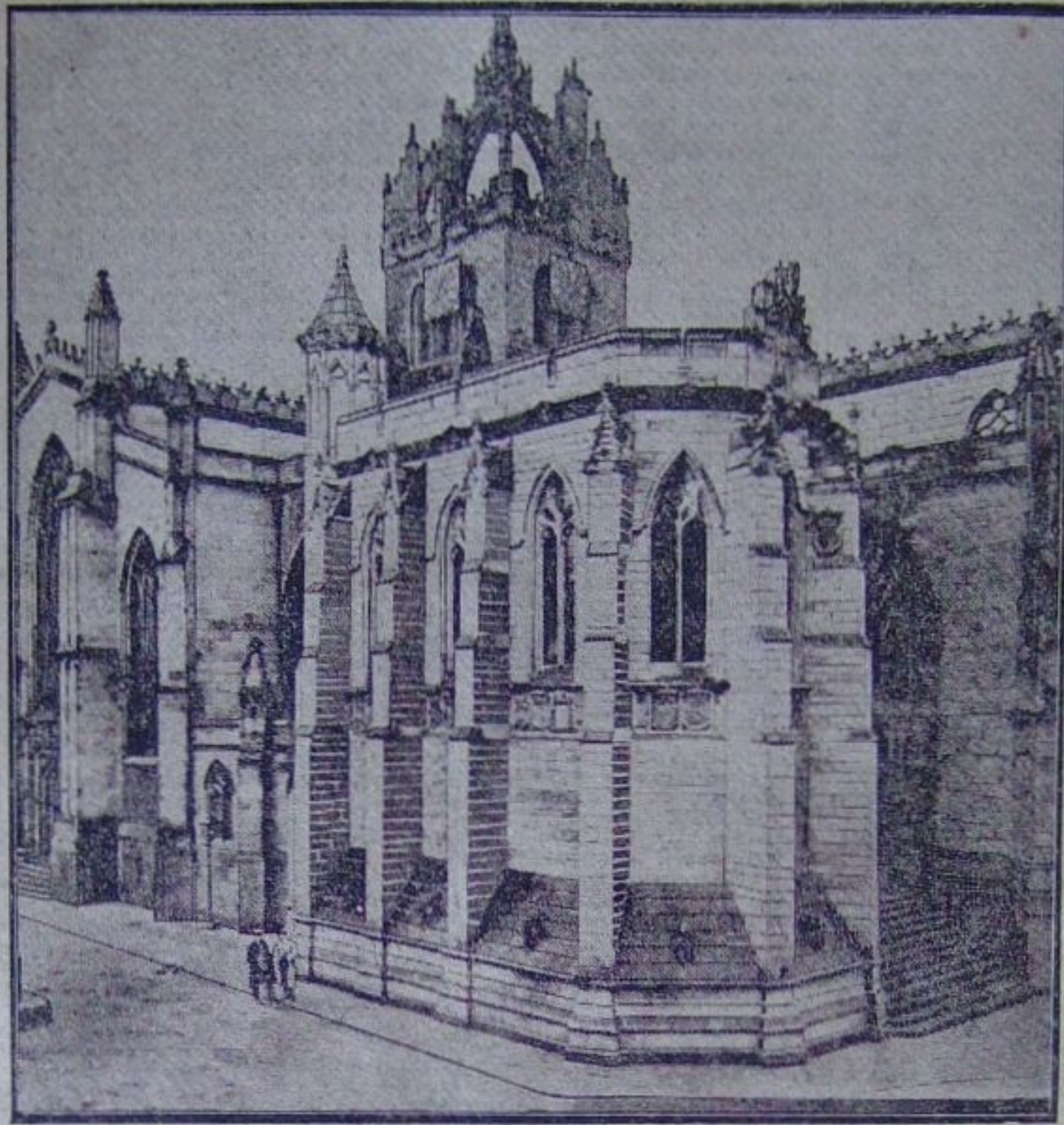
THE KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE.
THEIR NEW CHAPEL AT ST GILES.



INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

then took, as he had long been anxious that the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle should have a chapel for the knights.

It seemed as if no more would be heard of the matter, when, fortunately, the scheme was revived in a particularly gratifying manner. The young Lord Leven and Melville, serving himself heir to his father's munificent intent, came forward and placed his portion of the £40,000, amounting to something between £20,000 and £25,000, at the disposal of the King, with which to build a Chapel of the Thistle. His two younger brothers afterwards associated themselves with this generous offer. This was graciously accepted by his late Majesty, who appointed trustees to see the project carried into effect. In March 1909 the Dean of the Order of the Thistle, the Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, D.D., then minister of St. Giles, brought under the notice of his kirk-session a letter he had received from Lord Knollys on behalf of His Majesty, asking if the authorities would favour the idea of having the Chapel of the Thistle



EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

Knights associated with the Cathedral. The kirk-session replied that they were honoured by the suggestion, and would further the project in every way provided it could be carried out without interfering with the primary object for which the church exists. The Cathedral Board of Management and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—bodies interested in the fabric of the cathedral—were equally well disposed. Mr R. S. Lorimer, A.R.S.A., was appointed architect to the trustees in April 1909; and the whole matter having been carefully gone into, the conclusion arrived at was that no adequate scheme of the nature proposed could be carried out within the existing walls of St Giles without interfering with the congregational uses of the church. It was therefore resolved to erect a small chapel outside. The plan of the cathedral generally and the manner in which it is lighted left little choice for a site for the new building, save that which was selected—the south-east corner, which, however, has turned out most suitable. The new chapel in no way interferes with the congregational uses of St Giles, it is linked up with the cathedral for ceremonial purposes in quite an adequate manner, while, at the same time, it can be closed to the public when the knights, as they will do on the 19th inst., meet in solemn conclave.

THE OUTSIDE OF THE CHAPEL.

Externally the style of the chapel approximates to the Gothic of St Giles before the veneering of Burns. As the size of the chapel in width and length was necessarily limited, in order that it should not block up Parliament Square, a dignified and stately effect was aimed at by giving the building great height in proportion to its other dimensions. It is divided into a series of bays, with bold buttresses; at the east end it takes apsidal form; the windows, for internal reasons, are set high; it has a pretty tourelle at its south-west corner, and the massive "weathering," as it is called—the sloping masonry between the buttresses and reaching to the ground, gives to the building an aspect of great solidity. A few of the features of the external decorations may shortly be referred to. All the buttresses are finished with crocketed gables; the cornice forming the base of the parapet is ornamented with bosses, and in the centre of each bay with demi-figures of angels with shields, while under the windows are boldly carved the arms of the sixteen existing Knights of the Thistle, surmounted by coronets of various degrees. Under the east window is the lion rampant of Scotland, flanked on each side by a crowned thistle; while at the intake of the buttresses on its

north and south side are the arms of the founder of the Order, James VIIth, and of the restorer of the Order, Queen Anne. The whole design of the east end of the chapel is crowned by a figure of the patron saint of the Order—Saint Andrew, surmounted by two angel figures holding his cross and crown, set under a rich Gothic canopy which rises above the highest line of the parapet wall. The tower at the west end already referred to, contains the staircase which gives access to the roof. It is octagonal in form, is pannelled with Gothic "ogee" arches, is roofed in stone, and is surmounted by the crowned lion holding a dagger and sceptre as in the Royal crest. The west, or Royal window, is a corbelled oriel, the corbelling terminating in a shield carrying the arms of St Margaret upheld by two angels. The flat roof is of concrete, covered with asphalt, and is thoroughly fireproof.

Between the east end of the chapel and the fabric of St Giles proper is a broad flight of steps leading to what was formerly known as the Royal entrance. The fine Gothic doorway is one of the few remaining "bits" of old St Giles, and it is understood that this is the fifth time that it has been shifted and rebuilt in the course of its existence. In this case it was brought forward from its old position and rebuilt without detracting in the least from its pristine

beauty. Above the doorway is a broad carved frieze, having in the centre the demi-figure of an angel, on the dexter side a shield with St Andrew's cross, surmounted by a crown, and on the sinister side a shield with the cross of St George surmounted by a crown. Into the panels are worked devices of the thistle, rose, and fleur-de-lis, and in the right corner is a grotesque beast, which acts as a gargoyles and spouts into a cast-lead rain-water head. This Royal doorway gives access to an ante-chapel which has two arched openings into the cathedral, one in the east wall of the Preston aisle, contiguous to the Royal pew, and the other in the wall of the south aisle of the chancel. These two new archways, each with moulded jambs, and otherwise ornamental in character, are the only structural alterations which it has been found necessary to make on the fabric of St Giles. In one of the bays of the ante-chapel has been placed the doorway of the chapel proper of the Knights of the Thistle.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL.

The ante-chapel is 25 feet in length by 14 feet in breadth. It is vaulted in two bays, and, like the chapel proper, its vault may be described as groined richly ribbed, having main ribs transverse, and many subordinate ribs at the intersections which are adorned

with carved bosses. Its proportions have been purposely kept low so as to contrast the better with the lofty roof of the chapel itself. The vault of the ante-chapel is four-centred. The main bosses are in colour. One shows St Andrew on his cross on a green background; another the Scottish lion rampant on a blue field, with motto. The valuting and ornamentation has a rich effect. A feature of the archways opening into the cathedral is their beautiful wrought-iron screens. The lower

section is in the form of a grill, while the upper half is of twisted columns carrying elaborately crocketed and traceried tops, above which is an arch fitted with conventional floral tracery. The old Gothic arch leading to the outside has been fitted with a massive oak doorway elaborately carved on its outer side. It is in two halves, and has in each half open iron grills, which can be closed by a double shutter-board arrangement, one containing glass, the other, and inner, being a shutter of wood. The open grill will be useful

for ventilating purposes. The bays of the ante-chapel have cusped arches, with carved terminals to the cusps. The one leading into the chapel is adorned more richly than the others. It has as terminals to the cusps demi-angels holding shields and scrolls—quaint and sweet little figures they are. The doorway proper takes the form of an ogee arch, with moulded jambs and carved hood.

On the right side of the chapel door is a stone panel containing the arms of the donor—the supporters of which are a knight and a hound, and the following inscription:—

"This chapel was gifted by John David Earl of Leven and Melville and his brothers in fulfilment of the wishes of their father, St Andrew's Day, 1910."

It may be explained that it was originally intended that the chapel should have been opened by King Edward on that day, and that by command of King George the date on the panel was not altered. The oak doorway filling the stone arch is in two halves. It too is richly moulded and carved. It shows the thistle on the one side and a St Andrew's cross on the other, and the details, like those of the rest of the building, have received the most thoughtful attention—the key-hole plate, for example, being a tiny figure of an angel with shield, while the bronze door handle takes the form of an angel holding a scroll.

THE CHAPEL OF THE KNIGHTS.

On entering the chapel of the Knights of the Thistle one is at once struck by the regal dignity and grace with which it has been invested—qualities which it owes to the combined effect of its lofty vaulted roof resplendent with colour, the brilliancy of the glass in its high-set windows, the beauty of the carved oak stalls placed against the walls, and the striking heraldic "Achievements" of the knights by which they are surmounted. The *ensemble* is superb; and when the general effect has been grasped, the visitor, on turning to the lovely details of the work which everywhere abound, irresistibly feels his appreciation of the art of it all enhanced. The Thistle Knights are to be congratulated on now possessing so beautiful a home, the architect on the artistic design and execution of the chapel, and the various craftsmen—most of them belong to Edinburgh—on the skill which they have brought to bear on the work. The elegant design and exquisite carving of the stalls are especially attractive. It may be mentioned that not only in the general design of the chapel, but in all its details, the late King Edward took the deepest interest, and made many suggestions of the greatest value, especially in the domain of heraldry, which necessarily is prominent in the chapel.

THE ROOF.

The interior measurements give a chapel 36 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 42 feet in height to the apex of the vaulting. The vaulted roof with its elaborate ribs and bosses is founded on late fifteenth century examples—a period which by many is considered to be the zenith of the Gothic style—the roofs of this period reading as real constructive builders' stone work, a quality which by these authorities is not assigned to the fan tracery type of vault which came later. The aim has been to keep the stone work strong and vigorous, partly because the Scottish Gothic never had the exquisite refinement seen in some English examples, and also because modern work is often too timid in scale as compared with old. The stone carving has been mainly concentrated on the roof. The capitals of the vaulting shafts are moulded in order

to give the feeling of support to the vaulting ribs which come down upon them.

The main bosses at the apex of the chapel roof represent, reading from west to east, the Royal Arms, St Giles and his hind, St Andrew, and the jewel of the Order of the Thistle. A large boss at the intersection of the apsidal end of the chapel shows the pelican in her piety. All these are in rich colours. The bosses that are not heraldic are founded on some definite motive from nature—such as the thistle, the vine, the rose, the acorn, the horse chestnut, the hawthorn, &c. These are not treated in isolated fashion, but are "brought into service." It was thought that by adopting motives of this kind more freshness would be secured in the decoration than by reproducing traditional architectural "ornament." A distinguishing feature of the roof is the fourteen demi-figures of angels carrying shields blazoned with the coats of arms of the fourteen original knights, these heraldic bearings having great variety alike of symbolism and colour.

WALLS AND WINDOWS.

The walls, lined with grey stone of a charming variation of tint, show on the north and south sides three bays. The west end is flat; the eastern end, as mentioned in the description of the exterior, is of apsidal form. There are three windows in the apse, three in the south wall, one in the north wall, and one in the west. Two of the bays in the north wall are unpierced. The windows are set at a height of about 20 feet from the floor, so as to be clear of the heraldry. They are all of the double-light order with tracery, save the central window in the apse and the Royal window in the west gable, which have one light. Each double window carries in coloured glass of clear, jewel-like quality the names and armorial bearings of two of the knights, the list, reading round the chapel from the north-west bay, showing—Argyll and Montrose, Crawford and Tweeddale, Zetland and Errol; (in the apse) Aberdeen and Hamilton of Dalzell, Roxburgh and Haddington; (on the south side) Balfour of Burleigh and Home, Rosebery and Fife, Buccleuch and Atholl. The badge of the Thistle is emblazoned on the lower section of each window, and across it on a scroll is the name of the knight. The one-light eastern window is dedicated to St Andrew. Here we have the figure of the patron saint before his "call" attired in blue mantle by the side of the Sea of Galilee with his fishing net and boat. Overhead are two angel figures holding a cross and a crown, while below is the Lion of Scotland crowned and encircled with the wreath of the Order of the Thistle and motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit." On each side of this window at the height of the saint are two angel figures carved in stone carrying shields with emblems. In the cusped tracery of the windows are shown the signs of the Zodiac. The west or Royal window, as it is above the Royal stalls, is in rich golden tints. It carries the Royal arms according to the Scottish quartering, and underneath those of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught. All the stained glass, as already indicated, is notable for its clearness and brilliancy.

THE ROYAL AND OTHER STALLS.

The Royal stalls are set on a dais about two feet in height at the west end of the chapel—His Majesty's in the centre, the Prince of Wales's on his right, and the Duke of Connaught's on his left. On each side of Royalty there is a stall for each of the senior knights—Argyll and Atholl. All the stalls in the chapel are of carved oak of a beautiful soft tint; all are carved in a light and elegant Gothic style with gables and pinnacles and

pierced work, the King's stall and canopy being the richest of all. The only existing examples of ecclesiastical woodwork in Scotland of any importance are the few stalls in Dunblane Cathedral and the woodwork in King's College, Aberdeen, so that practically there were no Scottish examples of woodwork to draw upon. The canopies and heraldic finials of the five stalls at the west end of the chapel are "stepped"—an arrangement which is at once decorative and gives a greater dignity to that of the King. They rise from 25 feet or thereby at the sides to 33 feet, which is the height from the ground of the surmounting Royal crest. The King's stall is a double one; all the others are single. On the elbow of the seat of the King's stall are carved groups of three angels holding scrolls. Over it is a double "ogee" canopy. The supports are beautifully carved and moulded; the back is divided into three panels, on the centre one of which the stall plate is affixed. On the panels of the canopy are displayed the thistle on the dexter side, the rose on the other; pendant from the eaves are groups of angel figures exquisitely carved. This completes the first stage. On the second stage are three niches. In the centre is a group of St Margaret of Scotland teaching children; on the right side is St Kentigern with a model of a cathedral in one hand and a pastoral staff in the other; while on the left side is St Columba with mitre and crozier and a tame robin sitting on his wrist. In the upper stage in a blaze of colour is carried up what is known as the "Achievement" of the knight, which consists of the sword and helmet, the crown and the crest, and mantling. The "Achievement" is the same in the case of all the other knights, only instead of the crown their coronets are introduced. In the case also of the three Royal stalls the mantling is of cloth of gold with an ermine turn-over. The finial of the King's stall is the Scottish Lion crowned, holding a dagger and sceptre. In front of the King's seat is a book board, the haffits or sides of which are finished with representations of the thistle and the rose. On the sides of the haffits are respectively the shield of James Seventh, the founder of the Order, and of Queen Anne, the restorer of the Order; while in the central panel in rich colours are the Royal Arms arranged in Scottish fashion—the unicorn on the dexter side, the lion on the sinister side; and among other carved figures on the book board are demi-figures of angels blowing trumpets. On each side of the openings to the Royal stalls the haffits are finished with kneeling figures of angels, and at the intersection of the stalls on the west and south sides is a beautiful group of that knightly animal the hound. A space between the Royal stall and that of the Prince of Wales on one side and of the Duke of Connaught on the other is canopied and carved and finished by a niche. In each of these niches is set an angel figure with emblem. The other stalls for the knights, fourteen in number, are arranged six on the north wall and eight on the south. Each has a single canopy supported on slim twisted columns, and like all the woodwork delicately carved. All the elbows of the seats have carved beasts—some of them taken from the armorial bearings of the knights. Over the stall of each knight, as has been said, is carried up his "Achievement," the bold arrangement and colouring of which have a splendid decorative effect. The knights' stalls have also book boards with prettily carved motives. The knights' banners will be arranged in groups around the walls; their stall plates with armorial bearings, which have been done in coloured enamel of dainty workmanship, are affixed to the wood panel at the back of the

seat. The plate of the Prince of Wales has not been placed, as he has not yet been made a Knight of the Thistle.

THE CHAIR OF INVESTITURE.

This chair is set at the east end of the chapel under the St Andrew's window. The whole of the apse end of the chapel is panelled with oak enriched with linen-fold and divided on each side into three groups by carved bands in low relief. In the centre the chair of investiture is placed on a granite step. The uprights, octagonal in form, are adorned with patera and surmounted by a unicorn on one side and a lion on the other. The back of the chair is divided into three large panels with nine subdivisions filled in with rich tracery in the centre of which appears a shield with lion surmounted by a crown. The under-side of the canopy of the chair is richly panelled and carved, and in a niche is placed an allegorical winged figure with spear treading on and overcoming a dragon symbolical of evil. The canopy is octagonal in form. On each side of the chair over the wall panelling of the apse is a projecting oak carved canopy finished at the top with a deep band of vine tracery and pierced carving. On the left of the investiture chair will be a chair for the Dean of the Order with *pro die*; on the right a lectern of oak, the central pillar of which will have four buttresses, finished with the emblems of the Evangelists.

The electric light has been introduced into the chapel. Most of the lamps are concealed behind the carved canopies of the stalls. Hung, however, by brass chains on each side of the King's stall and of the investiture chair are electric light fittings, each in the form of an angel holding a torch of brass.

The floor of the chapel and of the ante-chapel is of Ailsa Craig granite, varied in colour, set in a simple pattern, with panels at regular intervals of Iona marble of a greenish tint. It forms an admirable base on which the ornate structure has been reared.

It is the testimony of the architect that the whole of the craftsmen engaged in this beautiful piece of work have co-operated in the most loyal manner to make it a success. It is also gratifying to know that most of the work, in which art and craft is blended, has been done in Edinburgh, and that some of it could not have been carried out here had it not been for the influence for good which the establishment of the Edinburgh College of Art has exercised on certain crafts. The builder was Mr John Kennedy (Colville & Co.). The structural oak work of the stalls, &c., was done by Mr Nathaniel Grieve, the carving by Messrs W. & A. Clow; the stone carving was carried out by Mr Joseph Hayes, Edinburgh. Mr James Grieve acted throughout as clerk of works. The St Andrew's window was designed and executed by Mr Douglas Strachan, Edinburgh. The other heraldic windows were made from cartoons supplied from Edinburgh by Mr Louis Davis, Pinner, near London. The enamel of the stall plates was executed by Mrs Traquair; their copper plates were prepared by Kirkwood, St James Square. The wrought-iron screens were executed by Mr Thomas Hadden; all the mantlings were made and embroidered by Mrs Drow, Comely Bank.

Our picture of the interior of the chapel is from a copyright photograph by Mr Francis C. Inglis, Calton Hill.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, July 15, 1911.

RECEPTION IN EDINBURGH OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THE approaching visit of King George and Queen Mary, and, in particular, the Royal procession along Princes Street, naturally recall a similar incident in the life of another Queen Mary—the unfortunate but brilliant and high-spirited Mary Stuart. Three and a half centuries ago, our ill-fated Scottish Queen, on the occasion of her first State visit to her ancient capital, also rode along Princes Street—at that time a rough roadway known under the incongruous name of the Lang Gait—to the Castle, and it may not be amiss, if only for purposes of comparison, to describe the ceremonies and other tokens of rejoicing devised by the city fathers of those far-off days.

At six o'clock in the morning of the 19th of August 1561, two French men-of-war cast anchor in Leith Roads, and announced by their guns the return of the youthful Queen Mary to her native land. In July 1548, when a happy child of five, she had been taken to France, and, although her passage across the seas was a stormy one, she not only escaped the dreaded *mal de mer*, but made fun of those of her suite who had the misfortune to become sick! Her charming little ways captured the hearts of the French. Her grandmother, the Dowager-Duchess of Guise, wrote to her son, the Cardinal, that "she was the prettiest and best at her age you ever saw, and even Catherine de Medici declared that 'our little Scottish Queen has but to smile to turn all French heads.'" The favour shown to her was continued during her residence in France of thirteen years—the happiest period of her life—and she had now returned to Scotland to fill—or attempt to fill—what in the interval had become an impossible position.

Her arrival was unexpected, and her formal entry into the city was, therefore, delayed for a fortnight until the preparations for her reception were completed. Accordingly, in the forenoon of Tuesday, the second of September, she rode out of Holyrood, accompanied by a brilliant array of the Scottish nobility, all mounted on horseback. Proceeding along the street now known as the Calton Road, the cavalcade passed along a road that deflected sharply to the left—approximately, the present Leith Street—and thence along the south face of Muller's or Moultrie's Hill—now St James Square—the continuation of which westward was, at that time and for two hundred years after, known as the Lang Gait. Along this roadway—now represented by Princes Street—the procession passed, and thence crossed the valley probably at a point near the New Club. Owing to the dry weather, the western end of the North Loch had become passable for both men and horses. Now, at this date, the foot of the Castle bank was defended by a wall—a portion of which is still to be seen in West Princes Street Gardens—which ran eastward from the Well House Tower for a distance of 250 yards, and thence turned southward up the Castle bank. This wall, which our local historians have, by some strange mistake, considering its situation, identified as the first city wall, was erected by Sir Thomas de Rokeby, the English warden of the Castle, in the latter half of the year 1239. At that period there was a sandstone quarry near the Castle end of the bank, and it was from it that much of the material for the erection of the wall as well as the Tower, which was built some twenty years later, was taken. Near the north-eastern angle of this wall an opening or

"get" was made, through which the Queen and all her suite, with the exception of the aged Duke of Chastellerauld and his mad son, the Earl of Arran, passed, and slowly ascended to the Palace Square of the Castle. At twelve noon she was entertained to dinner in the ancient banqueting hall. Her son, James I., when revisiting his native city in 1617, entertained his Scottish nobility in this same beautiful apartment, and on that occasion he also inspected the little room in which he was born, and, which, in anticipation of his visit, had been decorated at an expense of £100 Scots. An entry in the accounts of April 1618, of £46, 13s. 4d. Scots "for furnishing of all manner of coloures for painting of His Majesty's bed that was sent up to London" explains the reason of the disappearance of the bed.

When the banquet was over, the procession was re-formed, and began its descent to the Castlehill. At this point it may be assumed that the ancient "honours of Scotland"—the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State—were taken out of the jewel-house in the Castle, and carried in front of the youthful Sovereign. There is no mention on record of the fact; but in 1824 her father, James V., made his "solemn entry with the lords in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, with sceptre, crown, and sword of honour." On the visit to Edinburgh in 1841 of her grandson, Charles I., the governor of the Castle was ordered to deliver the "honours" to the "noblemen appointed to carry the same before His Majesty, viz.:—the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Argyll, and the Earl of Sutherland." It is more than probable, therefore, that the "honours" had their proper place in the procession. As the Queen rode through the outer gateway—which at that time was provided with a turret, a portcullis, and an iron gate—and over the drawbridge, the guns overhead thundered out a Royal salute, or, to quote the language of the quaint old chronicler, "the artillerie schot vehementlie!" At the Castlehill, a crowd of the citizens all arrayed in gala dress awaited her coming, and Mary was surrounded by an escort or convoy of fifty young men dressed in Moorish attire; while a canopy of purple was carried over her head by four of the "maist honest men of the town." In their wake there followed a cart in which were placed "certane bairnes" along with a coffer containing a "cophurd and propyne" or gift intended for presentation to the Queen. In her progress towards Holyrood, the programme of the municipal rejoicings developed. From a painted cloud an angel in the person of a "bony barne" descended, and presented Mary with the keys of the burgh, a bible, and a psalm book; while, during the presentation, some children "sang hevillie wys." Virgins representing the virtues appeared; the spouts of the City Cross and fountain ran with wine; effigies of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram were burnt at the Salt Tron, and a pasteboard dragon suffered a like fate at the Nether Bow! Speeches innumerable were addressed to the Queen, and verses recited. On reaching the yard in front of Holyrood, the children in the cart solemnly advised her to put away the mass; and the honest men—the word honest had a different signification in those days—concluded the day's proceedings by requesting her acceptance of the "cophurd which was double ourgilt," and had cost the donors two thousand merks.

The scene on the Castlehill of the Queen sitting on horseback surrounded by the four honest men holding up the canopy, and by the young men in Moorish attire, has been depicted on the walls of the City Chambers by our distinguished townsman, Mr Hole, R.S.A. Unfortunately, the Castle as shown in the picture is that of the present time, and, so far, is an anachronism. Now, towards the Castle of Edinburgh there has always existed in the heart of every Scot a peculiar affection. For centuries it was the palladium of our Scottish liberties, and the scene of more fighting and deeds of valour than any other spot in the United Kingdom. Your readers will, perhaps, pardon

the digression, while I endeavour to explain briefly the various changes that time has effected in its appearance when viewed from the Castlehill. There fall to be noted three stages in the process of evolution. The first begins with the Castle, which the English garrison in 1535 to 1541 attempted to erect on the ruins of its predecessor. David II., after 1341 made certain additions to it, and it was destroyed at the siege of 1573. There are two drawings of it extant, both of which are unsatisfactory. The principal feature was David II.'s Tower, which was perched on the top of the rocks. The erection of the Half Moon Battery in 1574 by the Regent Morton and his successors marks the next stage. An apron of massive masonry was flung round the eastern and north-eastern faces of the rocks, and a parapet, breast high, with emplacements for guns, was placed on the top. Eleven of these emplacements were repaired in 1609. Pictures of the Half Moon Battery, as originally built, are to be seen in Gordon of Rothiemay's drawings of 1646-7. The last alteration in its appearance was made by Robert Mylne, the King's master mason, in 1663, when the parapet was taken down and replaced by another of a more substantial character—nine feet high and six feet thick—in which embrasures for fourteen guns were made. It extended from the "window of the palace to the south end of the study, which is contiguous to the draw-well, and from the south-west corner of the said study to the wall which terminates the long staircase." The picturesque stone sentry box at the north-eastern corner with its balcony was also erected at this period. During the bombardment at the siege of 1693, when the Duke of Gordon held the Castle for James II., only five of the embrasures of the "Half Moon" suffered damage, but the wall at the western sally port was completely battered down. The useful Robert Mylne soon restored the Castle to its pristine condition, and thenceforth, down to the present day, the appearance of the Half Moon Battery has remained unaltered. One small but important exception may be referred to. The ancient draw-well that occupied such an important part in the annals of the Castle has, for some un-

explained reason, been covered over during the lifetime of the present generation. In 1514 it was filled in by the Scots, and its situation so cleverly concealed—to prevent the retention of the Castle by the English—that its site was not discovered until 1802, and then only after a long and patient search. There has been publication over the recent discovery of the well at Restalrig, and surely the historic draw-well of the Castle calls for equal attention.

W. MOIR BATES.

Dundee Advertiser

24 July 1911

LITERATURE AND ART.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY DUNDEE.

The Old Edinburgh Club is fortunate in its Honorary President. Lord Rosebery's eloquence was doubtless primarily responsible for the rapid filling up of the membership, and it is probably to him also that one should attribute the fact that there are at present a considerable number of candidates who are unable to procure admission. But behind the Roseberyian speeches there is a record of work well done. The annual volumes of "Transactions" more than justify the existence of the Club; that just issued is at once simpler than any of its predecessors, and not less interesting. Perhaps the paper that shows the most research is one on "The Black Friary of Edinburgh" by Mr W. Moir

Bryce. Mr Bryce knows all the Friary—black, white, red and grey—and for years has been a patient student of their records. Here in setting out a full account of the work of the Friars of orders black in Auld Rookie he incidentally gives a reference to the brotherhood in Dundee which is of more than passing interest.

Among the few Scottish documents now preserved in a letter, dated 26th January, 1537-8, by the Provincial Grieron to the Master General, in which Grieron draws a vivid picture, from the Dominican point of view, of the condition of the burgh of Dundee, as at that date. He states that, as the Priory at Dundee "was recently erected, so it was more recently cast down, ruined and destroyed first by the heretics—in 1543—then by the English—in 1548—and seeing that town is infected with heretics, and, for the most part, favours and encourages heretics, not only are there no religious contributions, but the friars are mocked, scorned, and despised without any hope of amendment," and even proceeding from bad to worse. "Yet we have assigned thereto two friars, so do not live there but in other convents, coming and going so that religion may be held on their place."

Those who incline to the view that the destruction of the church fabric was not wholly the work of Knox's rascal multitude will be pleased to note that the Dundee Friary was partly demolished "by the English."

Probably the article of next importance, but vastly different in subject, is that which affords "An account of the Friday Club, written by Lord Cockburn, together with notes on certain other Social Clubs in Edinburgh," by Mr Harry A. Cockburn. The Friday Club was founded in 1805, and included many notabilities. Scots, Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, Professor Playfair, Thomas Thomson, Jeffrey, Dugald Stewart, Henry Mackenzie, were of the number. Exclusiveness, high feeding, practical and other jokes make up the tale of the Club. The members occasionally met at the tavern of John Bayle, a Frenchman who had formerly been in the service of General Sept of Balmorie in Fife. He was chef to that gentleman, and in connection with his arrival in "the Kingdom" Cockburn tells an amusing incident. He reached Largo late at night with a horse that refused to go further. In his distress he sought the hospitality of Mr Durham of that place, introducing himself as "chef de cuisine a M. le General Scott." Neither Durham nor any of his family knew French, but the honest laird

seized upon the expression "chef de cuisine," which he translated to himself as chief cousin, or first cousin to General Scott, and shaking M. Bayle warmly by the hand he expressed himself delighted at the fortunate circumstance which had brought under his roof so near a relative of his good friend and neighbour. Refreshments were produced, and the bewildered Frenchman was introduced to the ladies in the drawing-room as their neighbour's near relative.

In the morning the d' of was further amazed to find the laird's own carriage waiting to convey him to his destination. When the mistake was explained, there was a standing joke against the laird for many a day.

Among the other contributions are a further instalment of Mr John Goddie's researches concerning "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," a valuable paper by the Lyon King on "The Armorial Bearings of the City of Edinburgh," a "History of Parliament-Square," by Mr Ralph Richardson, and an article by Mr Thomas B. Whiston on "Lady Stair's House." The volume is well indexed and illustrated. An appendix contains the Club's Annual Report and Financial Statement—the one is interesting and the other healthy.

The Dundee Advertiser,

Dundee, August 28 1911

LITERATURE AND ART

THE CHROCHALLAN FENCIBLES.

Burnsides, common and uncommon, who are familiar with "The Merry Muses," the slim little volume of indecent verse that has done so much, with so little reason, to besmirch the name of the national poet, have heard of "The Chrochallan Fencibles," for whose "edification" the ribald muse is believed to have been invoked. But beyond the name little is known of the company of dashing fellows who regaled Burns, and by him were in turn entertained. Because of this paucity of information one welcomes the short account of the Fencibles included by Mr Harry A. Cockburn in his paper on "Edinburgh Clubs" contributed to the current volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club." Mr Cockburn has gathered the few references to the Chrochallan Fencibles that exist and woven them into a connected narrative. The Club, he says, appears to have originated with William Smellie about the year 1775. The last meeting was held on the 13th December 1795. Thus its life continued only for some 17 years.

The members met at Daniel Douglas's Tavern, near the top of the Anchor Close, which was frequented by many of the principal men of Edinburgh, and particularly by advocates, and from the fact that the landlord was in the habit of entertaining his customers by singing to them an old Gaelic song, "Chro Challan," or "The Cattle of Colin," an intimate section of his customers formed themselves into a Club, taking the name Chrochallan Fencibles. The members bore some pretended military rank, such as Colonel, Major, &c., &c., William Dunbar, W.S., being Colonel; Charles Hay, afterwards Lord Newton, Major; William Smellie, Recorder; Lord Craig, Provost, in imitation of the Volunteers, or Corps of Fencible men then being formed.

Mr Cockburn tells us that all attempts to find Club minutes or a list of members have failed, and he is only able to give the names of fifteen, who were actually comrades in jovial arms. In the last issue of the "Burns Chronicle," Mr D. McNaught states that Peter Hill was of the number—a name not included in Mr Cockburn's list. Burns does not appear to have been more than a visitor. He was introduced to the Club by Smellie, the printer of his Poems, early in 1787. Kerr in his "Memoirs of Smellie," which Mr Cockburn quotes, sets forth that

when the members of the Club got Burns and Smellie together at their jovial meetings they always endeavoured to put them against each other in a contest of wit and irony. On these occasions Mr Smellie used to thrash the poet most abominably, which gave occasion to the expression in a poetical effusion by Burns, "His caustic wit was biting rude."

Among those enumerated by Mr Cockburn are the Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Gillies, Dr Gilbert Stuart, and Captain Matthew Henderson. The beginning here made may lead the author or some other member of the Old Edinburgh Club to prosecute the subject. A coterie with so much that is characteristic must have had a lively career, the narrative of which would be entertaining, though, like "The Merry Muses," it might not be suitable "for maids, ministers, or striplings." We thank the Old Edinburgh Club for what it has done; we hope it will give us further information in a later volume.

ROBERT FERGUSSON, THE
SCOTTISH POET. *Scotsman*
A RARE BIOGRAPHY. 50/5/11

It is seldom that one not only sees a rare book, but also discovers that it contains a valuable contribution to one's local knowledge. Yet such befell me, when by the kindness of that Fergusson enthusiast and collector, Mr John A. Fairley, I was enabled to peruse "The Life of Robert Fergusson," the Scottish Poet, by Thomas Sommers, Burgess and Freeman of Edinburgh, and His Majesty's Glazier for Scotland, printed for the author at Edinburgh in 1803, price 2s. I had looked in vain for this volume in the Advocates' and Signet Libraries. The copy lent me by Mr Fairley bore upon it in pencil the well-known signature of that famous Bibliophile, Dr David Laing, Keeper of the Signet Library. My attention had been called to the book by reading in "Kay's Portraits," the account (by James Maidment) of Thomas Sommers himself, who explains in this life his intimacy with Fergusson, by remarking that, while he (Sommers) "had a glazier and print shop in the Parliament Close," Fergusson was a clerk in the Commissary Office, which occupied a flat above Sommers's shop, where Fergusson paid him frequent visits.

Sommers's biography of his friend is a cheerful one, and is pleasant reading. There are literary ghouls who delight in prying into the dark corners of their subjects' characters, and presenting their unfortunate victims to the public in a lurid light. Thus the characters of Robert Fergusson, George Morland, and Robert Burns have been besmirched and taken away by biographers, many of whom had never even seen the men whose names they blackened. Sommers is a quite different biographer. Not only did he know Fergusson intimately, but also he recognised in him many most engaging qualities. "I have endeavoured," he said, "to exhibit the life of Robert Fergusson in its true and genuine light."

Let us hear, then, what he has to tell us of a poet whom even Robert Burns recognised as a master. To begin with, he reminds us that the life of Fergusson "comprehended the short space of 24 years 1 month and 11 days! he having been born in the city of Edinburgh" the 5th of September 1750, and died there upon the 16th of October 1774. The poet's father, William Fergusson, "after having served an apprenticeship to a merchant in the northern capital of Scotland," by which Aberdeen is meant, "came to Edinburgh about 1746," and for two years acted as a "clerk to the cabinet and upholstery wareroom in Carrubber's Close, superintended by Messrs Wardrop & Peat. From that he obtained a settled employment in the office of the British Linen Company, in which department he continued till his death, which happened about the year 1765, leaving behind him a poor and disconsolate widow, two sons, and two daughters."

The future poet, Robert, was his younger son, and "until he arrived at the sixth year of his age was remarkably delicate." At that age "he was put to the English school taught by Mr Philip in Niddry's Wynd," and Sommers's acquaintance began with him then. Half a year afterwards Fergusson "was found qualified to be removed to the High School (to a class taught by Mr Gilchrist), at which, after

four years' partial attendance (from bad health), he, from his natural quickness, made considerable progress in his education." From the High School of Edinburgh he was removed to the Grammar School of Dundee, where he spent two years, and then at the age of 13, having obtained a Fergusson bursary, he entered the University of St. Andrews, where "during an attendance of four years he made rapid progress in classical learning, although occasionally discovering by a sprightly fancy and flow of sarcastic humour an aversion to the more confined and perhaps necessary restraints becoming a young man pointing at a clerical situation." Sommers probably alludes to some of Fergusson's scapegrace tricks at College, as when, to protest against continual rabbit at the bursars' ordinary, he, being asked to say grace after meat, complied as follows:—

"For rabbits young, and rabbits old,

For rabbits hot, and rabbits cold,

For rabbits tender, and for rabbits tough,

Our thanks we render—for we've had enough."

From these details we perceive that Fergusson was, unlike Burns, a well-educated lad, and was fitted to describe town as well as country life, just as the Ayrshire ploughman was to become eminently a rural poet. Nor should we forget that it was, after reading Fergusson's poems, that Burns (to use his own words) "struck anew his wildly sounding lyre with emulating vigour." Sommers informs us that it was when at St Andrews University that Fergusson's poetical talents began to appear, "and by yielding to their natural impulse he became negligent of his academical studies. Every day produced something new, the offspring of his fertile pen, which was frequently employed in satirising the foibles of the Professors and of his fellow-students." He was particularly attached, however, to Dr Wilkie, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and after the Professor's death he wrote an eulogy to his memory.

The term of his bursary having expired, Fergusson returned "to his mother's humble abode in Edinburgh," and thereafter visited an uncle in Aberdeenshire in the hope of finding a situation. In this he failed, so "after staying several months in his uncle's house he was obliged, with worn-out clothes and a few shillings in his pocket, to return on foot to Edinburgh, being a journey of nearly 100 miles!" The disappointments he had met with occasioned his poems on the "Decay of Friendship" and "Against Repining at Fortune," the last closing with the lines:—

"Wealth, pomp, and honour are but gaudy toys;

Alas, how poor the pleasures they impart!

Virtue's the sacred source of all the joys

That claim a lasting mansion in the heart."

Fortunately for his Pegasus, he found in "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine" an open arena, and rarely did the magazine appear without a poem by Fergusson. He became intimate with Ruddiman, who frequently "entertained him at his table, besides communicating small pecuniary assistance." Ruddiman also published an edition of Fergusson's Poems in 1773, a year before the poet's death.

A visit to Haddington in 1772 brought the poet into touch with a member of a family distinguished in the annals of theology and literature, although Sommers, from personal knowledge of the circumstances, warns us not to believe all that has been written on the subject. The story goes that the poet met near Haddington Parish Churchyard Mr Brown, "Professor of Divinity to the Students of the Burgher Secession," and author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," and other then well-known works. Meeting accidentally near the churchyard, Mr Brown accosted Fergusson in a polite and familiar manner, and then a conversation took place between them on "morality and a judgment to come," in which both were deeply interested.

Sommers saw Fergusson on the day before he left for Haddington, and during the evening on which he returned to Edinburgh, and he denies that, as stated by some biographers, the poet "returned to his mother's house in all the agonies of religious horror." To many of us now it is very interesting to think that the descendant of this Mr Brown was the exquisite writer of "Rab and His Friends," and to reflect that we have seen and known one whose ancestor was the mentor of the youthful poet during this memorable churchyard scene.

Fergusson had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any definite employment, although he looked anxiously for it. "As most of his associates," says Sommers, were connected with the law, the highest situation they could promise him was a lawyer's or a writer's clerkship. Week after week, however, passed in this idle and unproductive state, until (in 1769) a gentleman connected with the Commissary Office appointed him to write the register of that office, for which he was limited to a trifle per page. The present writer is proud to think that one of Scotland's leading poets was indebted to the Commissary Office of Edinburgh for employment which was evidently offered him from no other quarter. The annals of the Commissary Office are still reminiscent of Fergusson, and of the difficulty of managing

"A clerk foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross."

It was while a clerk in the Commissary Office that an incident occurred in Fergusson's very varied career which is of interest to art circles. One of Sommers' friends was Alexander Runciman, an historical and landscape painter, who was born in Edinburgh in 1736, and died there in 1785. He had, says Som-

mers, decorated "Ossian's Hall" at Penicuik House, and "beautified and adorned by his pencil the ceiling of the elegant altar-piece of the English Chapel in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, with the Ascension of our Saviour and other Scripture subjects." Runciman was now engaged in painting in his own house in the Pleasance a picture on a half-length cloth of the "Prodigal Son," and Sommers called to see it by the artist's own desire. Sommers admired the picture very much, but was struck by the fact that a large space had been left in the centre exhibiting nothing but chalk outlines of a human figure. On asking the meaning of this, Runciman informed him "that he had reserved that space for the 'Prodigal,' but could not find a young man whose personal form and expressive features were such as he could approve of and commit to the canvas."

Instantly, on hearing this, the face and figure of Fergusson occurred to Sommers. He is, however, careful to add—

"Not from an idea that Fergusson's real character was that of the prodigal—by no means, but on account of his sprightly humour, personal appearance, and striking features. I asked Mr Runciman if he knew the poet. He answered in the negative, but that he had often read and admired his poems. That evening at five I appointed to meet with him and the poet in a tavern, Parliament Close. We did so, and I introduced him. The painter was much pleased, both with his figure and conversation. I intimated to Fergusson the nature of the business on which we met; he agreed to sit next forenoon. I accompanied him for that purpose, and in a few days the picture strikingly exhibited the Bard in the character of a prodigal, sitting on a grassy bank, surrounded by swine, some of which were sleeping, and others feeding; his right leg over his left knee; eyes uplifted, hands clasped, tattered clothes, and with expressive countenance bewailing his forlorn and miserable situation! The picture, when finished, reflected high honour on the painter, being much admired. It was sent to the Royal Exhibition in London, where it was also highly esteemed, and there purchased by a gentleman of taste, and fortune at a considerable price. I have often expressed a wish to see a print from it, but never

* He was born in a house in the "Cap and Feather Close," long since removed, and not far from The Scotsman buildings in Market Street.

had that pleasure as it exhibited a portrait of my favourite Bard which, for likeness, colouring, and expression, might have done honour to the taste and pencil of a Sir Joshua Reynolds."

Where is that picture now? I asked Mr James L. Caw, Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, and he replied last December (1910), "The facts as so kindly transcribed by you were known to me, and I have been keeping a lookout for the picture, but without success. Runciman's 'Return of the Prodigal' I have seen, but it is not the picture described by Sommers; and the Prodigal's face, if I remember aright, is hidden in the red robe of his forgiving Father."

There is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, a portrait of Fergusson, by Alexander Runciman, which was presented by him to Sir Henry Raeburn, whose granddaughters, the Misses Raeburn, inherited it. A photograph, by Mr W. Drummond Young, of this portrait now hangs in the Commissary Office, Edinburgh, as a memento of a famous member of its staff.

When we reflect that Fergusson was only twenty-four when he died, we must not judge him as if he had attained what are called "the years of discretion." Thus, as he was young, lively, and gifted with considerable vocal powers, we are not surprised to learn that "in the course of his convivial frolics he laid a wager with some of his associates that if they would furnish him with a certain number of printed ballads (no matter what kind) he would undertake to dispose of them as a street singer in the course of two hours. The bet was laid, and next evening, being in the month of November, a large bundle of ballads were procured for him. He wrapped himself in a shabby greatcoat, put on an old scratch wig, and in this disguised form commenced his adventure at the weigh-house, head of the West Bow. In his going down the Lawnmarket and High Street he had the address to collect great multitudes around him, while he amused them with a variety of favourite Scots songs, by no means such as he had ballads for, and gained the wager by disposing of the whole collection. He waited on his companions by eight o'clock that evening, and spent with them in mirthful glee the produce of his street adventure."

A wicked fairy seems to attend most poets' cradles, and certainly Fergusson's was no exception. Having removed in the beginning of 1774 from the Commissary Office, where he had been since 1769, to that of the Sheriff Clerk, the poet was "one evening taking a glass with a few friends" when he "had the misfortune to fall from a staircase, by which he received a violent contusion on the head." He was carried home to his mother's house in a state of insensibility, his brain became disordered, and it was found necessary to remove him to the public asylum. He never left it till his death on 16th October 1774.

Sommers "made one of a numerous company of friends who assembled at Bristo Port and attended Fergusson's funeral to the Canongate Churchyard, in which cemetery his body was deposited about 100 feet straight north from the back of the jail. In this humble spot it obscurely lay for thirteen years, until Robert Burns made application, upon the 6th of February 1787, to the Magistrates of the Canongate for leave to erect a monument to his memory. Leave was granted on the 23d of the said month, and a tablet of splendid Craigleith sandstone was soon placed at the head of the grave, with the following elegy by Burns, on the east side, and inscription on the other, both still appearing as clearly as if freshly cut:—

Here Lies
ROBERT FERGUSSON, POET.
Born September 5th, 1751.
Died October 16th, 1774.

No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay!
No storied urn, nor animated bust!
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er her Poet's dust.

By special grant of the Managers to
Robert Burns, who erected this
Stone, this Burial place is to remain for
ever sacred to the memory of
Robert Fergusson.

RALPH RICHARDSON.

* An American gentleman, on visiting Fergusson's tomb recently, told the sexton that a faint letter "B" on the left-hand top corner of the west side of the above tablet was cut by Robert Burns himself! Americans know everything. I may remark that on the tablet the year of Fergusson's birth is erroneously entered as 1751 instead of 1750.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, October 16, 1911.

On Saturday afternoon a party of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club paid a visit to George Heriot's Hospital. Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., acted as leader, and explained the architectural features and history of the building.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Visit to GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL on the afternoon of Saturday, 14th October (by kind permission of Mr. JOHN B. CLARK, M.A., Headmaster of George Heriot's School).

The party will meet at the Hospital at 2.30. Mr. HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A., has consented to act as Leader.

Mr. Clark having kindly invited the party to tea, Members will please intimate to the Secretary of the Club before 12th October whether they accept the invitation.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 30th September 1911.

Changes of address should be intimated at once to the Honorary Secretary.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, October 16, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AT HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.—There was a large representation of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club on Saturday afternoon at George Heriot's Hospital, to which a visit was paid by the kind permission of Mr John B. Clark, M.A., headmaster of George Heriot's School. Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., who himself had youthful associations with the Hospital, acted as leader, and explained in interesting fashion the architectural features of the building. In a short sketch, given at the outset of the visit, Mr Blanc said the Hospital was a unique structure among architectural monuments. Its history was as interesting as it was unique. The intention was that 180 boys should be maintained and educated, but now their headmaster had in charge the education of 1200 boys. The Hospital was constructed for £50,000, as it now stood, in the form of a quadrangle, a hollow square, with buildings all round. What were formerly the dormitories were now converted into classrooms. During the last hundred years there had been a great deal of discussion as to who was architect of the institution. All Mr Blanc's researches confirmed his early impression that the architect was William Wallace of Tranent, who was named as the master builder or master mason of the work. The annual income was now upwards of £42,000. He thought they as Edinburgh folks ought to be very proud that Heriot did not forget "Auld Reekie." (Applause.)

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS,
20 GEORGE STREET, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, when
a Lecture on

OLD EDINBURGH PRINTERS

will be delivered by WALTER B. BLAIKIE, Esq., President of the Club.
The Hon. WILLIAM WATSON, Advocate, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 12th December 1911.

Please show this Card on entering.

The Scotsman
Wednesday 30th Dec. 1911

OLD EDINBURGH PRINTERS.

MR WALTER B. BLAIKIE, president of the Old Edinburgh Club, delivered a lecture to the members of the Club last night on "Old Edinburgh Printers." In the absence of the Hon. William Watson, who was to have taken the chair, Mr Blaikie himself acted as chairman.

Scotland, said the lecturer, was one of the last European countries into which the art of printing was introduced. Printing had been practised as an art in Germany for sixty years, in England for over thirty years, and even in Turkey for fifteen years before Scotland possessed a printing press. It was to James IV.—who but for the unpardonable and criminal folly which ended at Flodden would be hailed by history as the greatest of the Stewart Sovereigns and the benefactor of his country—that Scotland owed her first printing press. Indeed, it was worthy of note that King James, this member of a family of artists, alone of all European Sovereigns, was the direct introducer of typography into his dominions. Mr Blaikie proceeded to describe the beginnings of printing in the opening years of the sixteenth century. Early in 1508 the first Scottish printing office was established in the Southgate, or South Street, now the Cowgate, at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd. To the Southgate Press King James often went to inspect, and, if tradition speaks truly, even to assist the printers. The first known ventures were issued in 1508. They were small, were enough—quarto tracts printed in black letter. A bound copy of eleven of these, absolutely unique, the first known specimens of Scottish typography, is preserved in the Advocates' Library. The debate of Flodden stopped many promising enterprises. For thirty years no regular printing was done in Scotland. Learned Scotsmen who had books to print had either to go to France in person, like John Vane of Aberdeen, or like Hector Boece or John Major, to send their manuscripts abroad and lament the innumerable errata consequent on the employment of foreign compositors on unknown Scottish words. The lecturer gave a short sketch of Edinburgh printers from the early days of printing down to Archibald Constable, dealt with the progress and development of the art in Scotland, and indicated in passing many of the notable works produced.

That sketch of old Edinburgh printers would, he said, be incomplete were he not to give some short outline of the periodical press of Edinburgh. He sketched briefly some of the more prominent periodicals produced previous to the year 1800. It was rather remarkable that a great many of the earliest periodicals of Great Britain had Scottish titles. They were really English journals produced at the beginning of the conflict between Charles I. and the Parliament, when it was all important that the English should know what position Scotland was to take up in the struggle. The first periodical actually issuing from a Scottish press was "The Diurnal Occurrences," touching the daily proceedings in Parliament. Only two numbers could be traced. It was dated 1642, and was printed by Robert Bryson, an Edinburgh printer, who worked at the sign of Jonah, wherever that may have been. The "Diurnal" was merely an English journal with English news reprinted line for line in Edinburgh. In 1653 appeared "The Mercurius Politicus." That was really the first Edinburgh periodical that had anything like a life, and it was also the first periodical produced, printed, and published in Scotland, although it is true that it was written by an Englishman for Englishmen. The first real Scottish newspaper which made any pretence to longevity was "The Edinburgh Gazette," begun in 1693. In conclusion, Mr Blaikie said:—I have necessarily in this sketch of the Edinburgh press omitted many valuable but ephemeral publications, preferring to show the main links of the chain which carry the past into the present. I have concluded the outline with the advent of Archibald Constable, for I look upon him as the connecting link between the printers of the past and the great enterprises of the present. Constable was a man who, with the assistance of Sir Walter Scott, did more probably than anyone for the printing industry of Edinburgh. It was he who saved

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, DECEMBER 20, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH PRINTING.

A meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, last night, when a lecture was delivered by Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president of the club. In the absence of the Hon. William Watson, the lecturer, being president of the club, took the chair himself. Mr Blaikie, in the course of his address, said that before Scotland possessed a printing press the art of printing had been practised in Germany for six years, in England for over thirty years, and in Turkey for fifteen years. It was King James IV., alone of all European sovereigns who was the direct introducer of typography into his dominion. In 1508 the first Scottish printing office was established in the Southgate, now the Cowgate. Here King James often went to inspect the press, and according to tradition, even to assist the printers. The first known printings issued in 1508 were quarto tracts, printed in black letter, and a unique copy of these is preserved in the Advocates' Library. Mr Blaikie gave a resume of the progress and development of printing in Scotland from the early days of King James to the time of Archibald Constable. The lecturer also referred to the prominent periodicals produced prior to 1800, and said it was remarkable that many of the earliest British periodicals had Scottish titles. The first periodical issued from a Scottish press was "The Diurnal Occurrences," which recorded the daily proceedings in Parliament. It was dated 1642, and was printed by Robert Bryson, an Edinburgh printer. In 1653 the first really Edinburgh periodical appeared, called "The Mercurius Politicus." The first Scottish newspaper with any length of life was "The Edinburgh Gazette," which was started in 1693. Concluding, the lecturer said he thought Archibald Constable was the great connecting link between the printers of the past and the present. With Sir Walter Scott, he probably did more than anyone for the printing industry of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1911.

PRINTING IN EDINBURGH.

"Old Edinburgh Printers" was the subject of a lecture delivered last night by Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president of the Old Edinburgh Club, to the members of the club. Scotland, he said, was one of the last European countries in which printing was introduced. It was to James IV. that Scotland owed her first printing press. He alone of all European Sovereigns was the direct introducer of typography into his dominions. In the olden times the Scottish press took its ideas from England, but with the advent of Archibald Constable, whom he looked upon as the connecting link between the past and modern printers, the process was reversed, and although after his death the centre of gravity of English literature departed from Scotland to London, yet various large printing houses in Edinburgh, along with the great enterprise of *The Scotsman*, have kept up the tradition, and made Edinburgh printing a pride and a glory in the modern world.

Scott to Edinburgh, and if his great aspirations ended in commercial failure, which involved the noblest man that Edinburgh ever produced, who will say that they were futile? It was Constable who made Edinburgh for a time the literary centre of the English-speaking world, and it was his brave spirit that inspired others to carry on those enterprises which we see flourishing to-day. In the olden times the Scottish press took its ideas from England, but Constable reversed this process. The "Edinburgh Review," founded in 1822, was the pioneer of modern periodic literature. "Blackwood's Magazine," which began in 1817 as a rival to Scott's Magazine, has been an example for all literary magazines which have followed. Although after Constable's death the centre of gravity of English literature departed from Scotland to London, yet the houses of Blackwood, of Chambers, of Nelson, of A. & C. Black, and the printing houses of Ballantyne, of Clark, of Morrison and Gibb, of Neill, and the great enterprise of *The Scotsman*, have kept up the tradition, and have made Edinburgh printing a pride and a glory in the modern world.

The Glasgow Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1911.

OLD EDINBURGH PRINTERS.

Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president of the Old Edinburgh Club, delivered a lecture at a meeting of the club in Dowell's Rooms, George Street, last night, on "Old Edinburgh Printers." Scotland, he said, was one of the last European countries in which the art of printing was introduced. Printing had been practised as an art in Germany for 60 years, in England for over 50 years, and even in Turkey for 15 years before Scotland possessed a printing press. It was to James IV. that Scotland owed her first printing press. It was worthy of note that King James, that member of a family of artists, alone of all European sovereigns was the direct introducer of typography into his dominions. Mr Blaikie gave a short outline of the periodical press of Edinburgh previous to the year 1800. It was rather remarkable that a great many of the earliest periodicals of Great Britain had Scottish titles. They were really English journals produced at the beginning of the conflict between Charles I. and the Parliament, when it was all important that the English should know what position Scotland was to take up in the struggle. The first periodical actually issued from a Scottish press was "The Journal of Occurrences," dated 1642, which dealt with the daily proceedings in Parliament. It was printed by Robert Bryson, an Edinburgh printer, who worked at the Sign of Jonah, and was merely an English journal with English news reprinted from London. Mr Blaikie gave brief biographies of Edinburgh printers from the earliest times, concluding his outline with the advent of Archibald Constable, for he looked upon him as the connecting link between the printers of the past and the great enterprises of the present. Constable was a man who, with the assistance of Sir Walter Scott, did more probably than anyone for the printing industry of Edinburgh. It was he who saved Scott to Edinburgh, and if his great aspirations ended in commercial failure which involved the noblest man that Edinburgh ever produced, who would say that they were futile? It was Constable who made Edinburgh for a time the literary centre of the English-speaking world, and it was his brave spirit that inspired others to carry on those enterprises which they saw flourishing to-day. In the olden times the Scottish press took its ideas from England, but Constable reversed this process. The "Edinburgh Review," founded in 1822, was the pioneer of modern periodic literature. "Blackwood's Magazine," which began in 1817 as a rival to "Scott's Magazine," had been an example for all literary magazines which had followed. Although after Constable's death the centre of gravity of English literature departed from Scotland to London, yet the houses of Blackwood, of Chambers, of Nelson, of A. and C. Black, and the printing houses of

Ballantyne, of Clark, of Morrison and Gibb, and of Neill had kept up the tradition and had made Edinburgh printing a pride and a glory in the modern world.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, December 26, 1911.

WITCH-BURNING IN EDINBURGH.

MEMORIAL ON THE CASTLE HILL.

HISTORICALLY speaking, it is not so very long since witch-burning fires blazed on Edinburgh's Castle Hill. Measured by the advance in enlightenment, and the emancipation of the people from the influence of superstitious darkness, the witch-burn-the epoch seems far off, and it is difficult now to realise the conditions which prevailed within comparatively recent times in Scottish history. Characteristic incidents of the period may not be among those which Scotsmen can contemplate with pride. The facts of the witch persecutions, however, are of great interest as reflecting the moral and mental conditions of the time. Those who make research in the annals of the witch-burning trials, of which there are abundant records in existence, must be impressed not only with the fanatical cruelty revealed, but also with the strange lack of ordinary reason which seems to have characterised even the minds of those of whom better things might at least have been expected. Hundreds of unfortunate persons were brought to the stake upon their own confessions. When the manner of obtaining these confessions is considered, there can only be amazement that any weight could ever have been attached to them by reasonable human beings. The most excruciating torture was usually applied until the unfortunate victim was ready to say or do anything required in order to escape the dreadful pains to which she was subjected. The wonder, indeed, must be, not that confessions were obtained, but that in numerous cases victims held out so long before they admitted more or less stereotyped charges brought against them. Possibly some explanation of their suffering lies in the fact that those poor creatures, brought up to believe implicitly the dogmas of a hard and narrow religious creed, were convinced that although formal confession of their supposed guilt might save them from their present pains by a welcome death, that confession would entail for them condemnation in the world to come. Another practice of the Courts of the time may cause amazement. It was a common expedient on the part of the prosecuting authorities to object to defences lodged against any charge on the ground that they were "contrary to libel." This meant that anything which was urged by the prisoner in defence must be ruled out if it contradicted what was charged by the prosecutor in his indictment. In other words, the unproved charge was held to be inviolable; and the prisoner was by this absurd legal fiction, which was regularly upheld, condemned without being allowed to say a single word in defence.

Apologists for the fanaticism and cruelty of those times might be able to find some excuse in the supposition that in some cases the victims had made themselves obnoxious to their neighbours, had played upon their superstition, and had for their own purposes held them in terror. Such a confession might have been true in a number of instances; but in the great majority undoubtedly the victims were unoffending persons whose loneliness, old age, or some idiosyncrasy of character marked them out as objects for the ready suspicion of their neighbours. Frequently they were victimised by designing persons who had reason to bear them ill-will. There are authenticated cases in which quite a number of persons

have been brought to the stake as the result of some crafty ill-disposed individual who was able to impose upon the credulous, and to create a suspicion against those for whom a grudge was entertained. Sometimes a painful death was decreed for persons who showed a more enlightened knowledge than was common at the time, and who applied their knowledge in cases of sickness for the benefit of their neighbours. Cures and mitigations of illness which they might have effected were, in the superstitious darkness of the period, inevitably attributed to superhuman agencies.

With the witchburning fanaticism of the seventeenth century the Castle Hill of Edinburgh was conspicuously associated. Thither from time to time some hapless victim was escorted, and on the ground in front of the Castle publicly burned. A memorial has been designed, and is shortly to be placed in position, to mark the spot on which those witchburnings took place. The scenes which the Castle Hill presented on those occasions, and the circumstances of which they were the outward culmination and expression, are not, as has been indicated, to be easily realised. But an indication of some of the principal cases which terminated tragically on Edinburgh's Castle Hill may do something to give a glimpse of those early times of cruelty and superstition. A notable victim was Doctor Fian, alias John Cunningham, master of the school at Saltpan. He was accused of attending meetings of the witches at North Berwick, at which his Satanic Majesty presided, and of acting as the latter's registrar for this part of Scotland. He was, it was alleged, "clarke to all those that were in subjection to the devil's service bearing the name of witches; that alway he did take their oaths for their true service to the devil, and that he wrote for them such matters as the devil still pleased to command him." The usual means of extorting a "confession" were applied. Cunningham at an early stage of the process gave way, and returned the desired answers. Afterwards he repudiated his confession, and again he was subjected to torture. "His nails upon all his fingers were riven and pulled off," and other barbarities were practised; but still the victim maintained his innocence. He was then subjected to the painful torment of the boots, "wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blows in them, that his legges were crushed and beaten together as small as might bee . . . whereby they were made unserviceable forever." Still he refused to "confess." The absence of a formal, final confession did not, however, prevent his condemnation. "For the due execution of justice upon such detestable malefactors, as also for example sake," the unconfessed man was sentenced. In due course he was put into a cart, strangled, and immediately put into a great fire and burned on the Castle hill, on a Saturday in the end of January 1581. Another consorter with the Prince of Darkness, according to contemporary records, was Alexander Hunter, alias Hamilton, alias Hattaraich. Satan is said to have systematically chastised his pupil with a cudgel. Hunter's "confession" is so ridiculous as to make it incredible that men of common-sense could for a moment attach any weight to it. Nevertheless, on the strength of it, he was brought to the stake on the Castle Hill in 1622. Patrick Lawrie, in 1605, was committed to the flames on the Castlehill for having been at sundry meetings with Satan on Loudon Hill, where he was alleged to have received a charm for destroying the crops of certain farmers, for curing an incurable disease, and for being "ane common and notorious sorcerer, warlock, and abuser of the people."

The insane fury against supposed practitioners of witchcraft did not abate with the advance of the seventeenth century. Solitary, helpless, old women were made the chief objects of superstitious persecution. The return of Charles the Second, observes Sharpe in his "Historical Account of the Belief in Witchcraft in Scotland," "brought nothing save torture and destruction to the unfortunate old women, or witches, of Scotland, against

whom, immediately on the Restoration, innumerable warrants were issued forth; and for some years the Castlehill of Edinburgh and the heights in the vicinity blazed with the dry carcasses of these miserable victims; nor was this persecution confined to Mid-Lothian, but widely extended over the northern counties, where ignorant Justices of the Peace, abetted by foolish clergymen, doomed almost every old woman *diluted*, as it was called, by some of her spiteful neighbours, to the torture and the stake.

The brutal and barbarous treatment of a servant maid, Geillie Duncan, by her employer and others forms another item in the ignominious roll of persecution associated with the Castle Hill. Her master was one, David Seaton. It is recorded of her that she "helped such as were troubled with sickness or infirmity." This, of course, sufficed to draw suspicion upon her. "Her master examined her as to the means which she employed. Apparently the desired and expected 'confession' was not forthcoming. Her master, that he might the better try and find out the truth, did with the help of others torment her with the pressure of the Pilliwinkles upon her fingers, which is a grievous torture, and binding or wrenching her head with cord or rope, which is a most cruel torment also; yet would she not confess anything; whereupon they, suspecting that she had been marked by the devil (as commonly witches are) made diligent search about her, and found the enemy's mark to be in the fore part of her throat, which being found she confessed." Another barbarous case was that of Alesoun Balfour. She was subjected to the torture of the "caskielawis" or "caskielaws," an iron apparatus for subjecting the limbs to great heat. As the iron was heated, the customary questions, providing a ready-made confession, were put to her. Her husband, Tailiour, a man of 91 years of age, together with her eldest son and her daughter, were all put to torture at the same time in her presence with a view to compelling her to confess. The daughter, who was only seven years of age, was subjected to the thumbcrews, a severe instrument of torture. A "confession" was thus extorted; but on her relief from torture she protested her innocence—she "said she was innocent, and would die as innocent of any point of witchcraft as a bairn new born." There are sad, but also in a sense romantic, circumstances attaching to the case of Bessie Dunlop, who seems to have been a humble, devout woman, whose husband and family fell into distress and sickness. The recovery of the husband was attributed to supernatural agency, and she was accused of meetings with a certain mysterious "Thom Reid," a wise man, who prescribed for the illness of her family, and who was believed to have intromissions with fairyland. The terms of her sentence, in accordance with the usual form, probably were that she should be "carried to the Castle Hill of Edinburgh" and "mirrit at ane stalk," and thereafter her body to be "brynt in asis."

The last execution of a Scottish witch took place in Sutherland in 1722. The victim was an old woman who belonged to the parish of Leth. One of the crimes of which she was accused was that of transforming her daughter into a pony, shod by the devil, which made the girl ever after lame, both in hands and feet. In the year 1735 the statutes against witchcraft, Scottish as well as English, were repealed. This repeal gave great offence to the seceders from the Church of Scotland, and in their annual "confession of national and personal sins," printed in an Act of the Associate Presbytery at Edinburgh, 1743, reference is made to "the penal statutes against witches having been repealed by Parliament, contrary to the express law of God."

One of the last prosecutions in Edinburgh was that of Major Weir. There was a popular belief on the part of the Edinburgh citizens that Weir's house was possessed by devils, and for almost a hundred years no person would inhabit it.

A curious item in the existing records of witch-

burning in the seventeenth century is an account, dated 1649, relating to the execution of Margrit Dunholme. It includes the following entries:—

Item, in ye first, to Wm. Currie and Andrew Gray for watching of hir ye space of 30 days, inde ilk day, sh inde	xlv. lib.
Item, mair to Jon Kinked for brodding of her	vi. lib.
Mair for meat and drink and wyne to him and his man	liij. lib.
Mair for cloth for hir	iiij. lib.
Mair for twa tare treis	xl. sh.
Item, mair for twa treis, and ye making of them, to the warkmen	iiij. lib.
Item, to ye hangman in Hadingtoun, and fetching of him, thrie dollores for his pens, is	iiij. lib. xliij.
Item, mair for meat and drink and wyne for his interinge	iii. lib.
Item, mair for ane man and twa horses, for ye fetchinge of him, and taking of him hame agane	xl. sh.
Mair to hir for meat and drink ilk ane day, iiij. sh. the space of xxx. dayes, is	vi. lib.
Item, mair to ye twa officers for yr sic ilk day sex shilline aught pennes, is	x. lib.
Summa is liij. scoir xii. lib. xliij. sh.	

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1912.

The curious sculpture which adorns a doorway in Guthrie Street, near the famous Taylors' Hall, is a relic of a by-gone Edinburgh calling, that of the "Water Caddy." In the days when the inhabitants of Auld Reekie depended entirely for their water supply on the public city wells it was the custom of the more well-to-do among them, who did not wish to stand in the queue at the well waiting for the water to be turned on, to buy their supply from the "caddy" at the price of a penny the cask. These "caddies" were a peculiar class, including persons of both sexes. Many of them were old soldiers, and probably on this account they affected a semi-military garb, a broad Highland bonnet and scarlet jacket being generally worn by both men and women. They carried the water on their backs in wooden casks. As the casks generally leaked, it was a wet and chilly employment. Probably on this account the caddies were greatly addicted to the use of strong waters, and many records exist to show that their conduct was not always such as endeared them to the respectable elements in the community. With the introduction of a systematic water supply into the city, the occupation of the caddy was gone, and another class of street traders who, as the old prints show, were once so prominent a feature of the Edinburgh streets, became extinct.

The men in the sculpture are shown bearing a cask of water on a pole resting on their shoulders. Below is the inscription, "O Magnifie the Lord with me and let us exalt His name together. Anno Domini 1643." Grant, in his "Old and New Edinburgh," says that the house belongs to the time of Charles I., but that "no record of the building remains, save the piety which inspired the legend for the exclusion of evil and sorcery. The door is only 11 feet three inches wide."

The old photograph shows one of the old public wells a little further down Guthrie Street. It stands about five feet high, but has been partially covered by a block of tenement buildings. The masonry is iron clamped, and, as seen in the picture, the iron door bears the date 1825, though the well itself must, of course, belong to a considerably earlier period.

INTERESTING MEMORIALS OF OLD EDINBURGH.



The Water Caddies.



An Old Public Well.

Old Edinburgh Club.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of Tuesday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, an Honorary Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th January 1912.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 30, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB MEETING.

NEW VOLUME OF CLUB.

The fourth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the Old Council Chambers. Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Lyon King at Arms, presided, and there was a good attendance. Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, the secretary, submitted the annual report, which stated that during the year there were thirteen vacancies in the membership. These had been filled up, and there was still a waiting list of 68. Reference was made to the meetings held during the year and the lectures which had been given, and stated that the following would form the fourth volume of the book of the Club: "George Drummond, an Eighteenth Century Lord Provost," by Mr William Baird; "Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," by Mr John Geddie; "Discoveries at Holyrood," by Mr W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A.; "The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, with Extracts from Original Records," by Mr John A. Fairley; "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Renting," by the Rev. W. Burnett, B.D.; and "An Old Edinburgh Monument now in Perthshire," by Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D. Mr MacRitchie said that part of the book was in print, and the members might rely on it that no time would be lost in having it sent out.

Mr H. Carhams, the treasurer, reported that the total income for the year, including balances, was £351, and the expenditure £184 14s, leaving a balance of £166 5s. The chairman moved the adoption of the report. He congratulated the Club upon its very successful and encouraging conditions. He trusted, he said, that the visits of the Club would be more frequent than they had been in the past. There was no better way of gaining an intelligent knowledge of the time in which they lived, not merely the show places, but the minor remote places, the literary places, than to be taken over them by experts. Had they had an Old Edinburgh Club in old days, they would not, he was sure, have had the spectacle of a railway running through their fairest valley, in Princes Street, and the occupation of one of the most beautiful sites by a tunnel, that was to say, if the Edinburgh Club of that day had been as enlightened as they were. (Laughter.) But, of course, they must look at the other side of the question. Their unfortunate forefathers did not perhaps know so much as they did when they began to build the New Town. He thought if they had had a club of this kind they would not have had the dingy purities of Dalry and the streets which disfigured many of the entrances to the town. All that, however, was past, and all they could do was to endeavour to prevent any such outrages being perpetrated in future.

ENCOURAGING THE CIVIC SENSE.

Not the least important feature of a club like theirs was that it encouraged a sense of civic responsibility among the inhabitants. It seemed even that such examples as they had before them in the new town it was important to keep up the standard. He was afraid that future generations would look with pained surprise upon the sad falling off displayed even in the building of such residential districts as Drumabugh, and even with indignation at the confused congeries of unlovely houses which descended Dalry and Gorgie. They had at present a Lord Provost whose zeal for the amenity of the city was second to none. He had proposed a scheme for the improvement of the Calton Hill, which was one of the greatest assets to their municipal life. He thought they would all agree with him when he said that the Calton Hill did need improvement, and that it could be improved. (Applause.) They did not appreciate the Calton Hill as they ought to do. To appreciate the Calton Hill, and even to appreciate Edinburgh, they must come with a fresh eye. Having quoted what Professor Mason said about it, he said he thought they ought to do all they could to encourage any reasonable improvement that could take place upon it. Referring to the third volume of the Club, he said that the paper by Mr Moir Bryce on the history of the town wall and the religious

houses of the town was quite a model of antiquarian research. Mr. Geddie's continuation of the Sculptured Stones was also very interesting. (Applause.) Referring to the forthcoming volume, he said it would be equally interesting. The report was adopted, and office-bearers were appointed.

Mr. W. Moir Bryce suggested that the chairman might undertake to show the members of the club the treasures of Register House. They had there the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Union, and a variety of things which Sir James could explain to men with great ability. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he did not know anyone could do this so well as Mr. Bryce.

Mr. Bryce: You are an official. (Laughter.) The Chairman said he should be delighted, only it would be impossible to take all through at one time, but he would be pleased to take the whole lot. (Applause.) The proceedings then terminated.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, January 30, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL AND THE CITY'S AMENITY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers this afternoon—Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, presiding.

The Secretary, Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie, in his annual report stated that during the year there were thirteen vacancies, and when those were filled up there was still a waiting list of sixty-eight. Reference was made to the meetings held during the year and the lectures which had been given.

The Treasurer, Mr. Hugh Cambarns, stated that the funds at the present were £166, 5s. 6d., as compared with £175, 10s. 4d. at the end of last year.

In moving the adoption of the reports, the Chairman said he was sure they would all regret with him the absence of their president, Lord Rosebery. He could not but approach his task with trepidation, because it was not easy to follow such a master. He would do one thing as heartily, if not, perhaps, so gracefully, as Lord Rosebery could do, and that was to congratulate the club upon the very successful and very flourishing condition in which its funds were.

A WAY TO GAIN LOCAL KNOWLEDGE.

There was no better way, he continued of gaining a knowledge of the towns of which they had the honour to be citizens, both in regard to its historical associations and architectural charms, than being taken over its places of interest—not merely places of national interest like the Castle, Holyrood Palace, and such places, but those of minor and local interest. While dealing with this question of demonstrations to parties, he said it was impossible to make oneself intelligible to the entire party if it numbered somewhere about a hundred persons, and he thought the ideal thing would be to limit the number of persons attending to say, a dozen. Then they would have a very much more intelligent appreciation of what they listened to than in a great crowd of people as at present. Alluding to the work of the Club, he said that if there had been such a Club two hundred years ago what a different Edinburgh they would now have inherited. They would have been spared, at any rate, a railway running through one of the fairest valleys in the city. That is to say, if the Edinburgh Club of that day had been as enlightened as they were. (Laughter.) Referring to the entrances to the town, he said the Dean Bridge was the only entrance worthy of the town. Their object was to prevent any such outrage in the future.

THE CALTON HILL SCHEME.

Edinburgh, Sir James said, had at present a Lord Provost whose zeal for the amenity of the city was second to none. He had propounded a scheme for the improvement of the Calton Hill, one of the greatest assets of their municipal life. He would not go into the merits of the question, but thought they were all agreed that the Calton Hill did need improvement, and it could be improved. It did not appreciate the Calton Hill as they ought to. To appreciate not only the

Calton Hill, but to fully appreciate Edinburgh they had to come to it with a fresh eye. That was what most of them certainly could not do. He thought they ought to do all they could to encourage any reasonable improvement that could take place on it. (Applause.)

VOLUME FOR 1911.

The following papers have been selected to form the volume for 1911 of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club:—(1) George Drummond, an Eighteenth Century Lord Provost, by Mr. Wm. Baird; (2) Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh, by Mr. John Geddie; (3) Discoveries at Holyrood, by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A.; (4) The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, with extracts from the original records, by Mr. John A. Fairley; (5) The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig, by the Rev. W. Burnet, B.D.; (6) On a monument to Bartholomew Somerville, a benefactor of the University of Edinburgh, now in Perthshire, by Thomas Ross, LL.D.

Office-bearers and new members were elected. A member suggested to the chairman that he might be able to introduce them to the Register House.

Sir James Balfour Paul said he would be delighted to take a party over the Register House—in fact, as many parties as they liked, so long as they were confined to a dozen.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1912.

THE WORK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

This fourth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers yesterday—Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, one of the honorary vice-presidents, in the chair.

In the annual report it was stated that there were thirteen vacancies in the membership, which had been filled up, and there still remained sixty-eight on the waiting list for admission. Reference was also made to visits and lectures, and it was stated that the Editorial Committee had selected the following papers to form the volume for 1911 of the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*:—(1) "George Drummond, an eighteenth century Lord Provost," by Mr. William Baird; (2) "Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," by Mr. John Geddie; (3) "Discoveries at Holyrood," by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A.; (4) "The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, with extracts from the original records," by Mr. John A. Fairley; (5) "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig," by the Rev. W. Burnet; and (6) "On a Monument now in Perthshire to Bartholomew Somerville, a benefactor of the University of Edinburgh," by Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D. The financial statement showed that the funds in hand amounted to £166, 5s. 6d., as compared with £175, 10s. 4d. at the end of 1910.

CIVIC ASSET OF THE HIGHEST VALUE.

The Chairman at the outset expressed regret that their noble president, Lord Rosebery, was not present to address them. He proceeded to congratulate the members on the continued prosperity of the Club. The records of its meetings were full of interest, and the visits to the Town Planning Exhibition and to Heriot's Hospital showed how much interest was taken by members of the Society in anything pertaining to the welfare and history of the city. There was no better way of gaining an intelligent knowledge of the town of which they had the honour to be citizens both with regard to its historical associations and architectural charm than by being taken over its places of interest—not merely those of national interest, but also those of minor and local interest—by experts, who could tell their story so that he who ran might read. The only drawback to their meetings was their popularity. He went on to speak of the great numbers who went on the Club visits, and he suggested that the numbers might be limited for the visits. The obvious objection, he said, to that course was that they could not expect their few men, who possessed an expert knowledge of the subject, to give an their

Saturday afternoons week after week to the instruction of their fellow members. But it might be possible for some of them, who were not experts to get up the history of one small locality, and to communicate the knowledge two or three times in the course of the summer to small parties, as he had indicated. The interest which the Club took in Edinburgh, and all that pertained to it was a good sign of the times. It was a great bulwark against the further demoralisation of the city from an æsthetic point of view, and a civic asset of the highest value. Had such a Club existed 200 years ago, or even 100 years ago, what a different Edinburgh they would have now inhabited. They should have been spared at all events the spectacle of a railway running through one of the fairest valleys in the universe, and the occupation of one of the beautiful sites in the city by a huge terminus. He trusted, too, they should not have had the dingy purlieus of Dalry and the long and unlovely streets, which disfigured many of the entrances to the town. But all that was done and past praying for; all that they could do was to endeavour to prevent any such outrages being perpetrated in future. (Applause.)

Not the least important feature in a Club like theirs was not only that it tried in a reverent spirit to preserve what was good in the past, but that it had influence in moulding public opinion and engendering a spirit of civic responsibility among the inhabitants in general. He went on to deal with phases of the city's development, alluding to the Royal Mile and the North Bridge erection and the building of the New Town, which, he said, was carried out with a wonderful degree of taste, considering the period, though the houses built were of sadly poor design. A little later things improved very much, and the terraces round the base of the Calton Hill and Moray Place and adjacent crescents were almost models of dignified street architecture. Referring to the Lord Provost's scheme for the improvement of the Calton Hill, he said they would agree there was room for improvement there. They did not appreciate the Calton Hill as they ought to. In conclusion, he observed with regard to the Club volumes that never had subjects relating to Edinburgh been treated with so much detail and with such scientific accuracy. (Applause.) He moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

On the motion of Mr. W. B. Blackie, the following hon. office-bearers were elected:—Hon. president, the Earl of Rosebery; hon. vice-presidents—Lord Provost Sir W. S. Brown, Sir James Balfour Paul, Professor P. Hume Brown, LL.D., Professor John Chisno, C.B.

The following office-bearers were also elected:—President, Mr. Walter B. Blackie; vice-presidents—Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Mr. Bruce J. Home, Mr. William Cowan; hon. secretary, Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie; hon. treasurer, Mr. Hugh Cambarns; hon. auditor, Mr. John Hamilton, C.A.; members of Council—Rev. W. Burnet, B.D., Mr. Robert E. Skinner, M.A., Mr. George Lorimer, Mr. John B. Clark, M.A.

New members were elected, and votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

The Glasgow Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The fourth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday—Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, presiding.

Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie, the hon. secretary, submitted the annual report, which stated that during the year there were 13 vacancies. These were filled up, and there was still a waiting list of 68. The following papers were selected to form the volume for 1911 of the Old Edinburgh Club:—(1) George Drummond, an Eighteenth Century Lord Provost, by Mr. William Baird; (2) Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh, by Mr. John Geddie; (3) Discoveries at Holyrood, by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A.; (4) The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, with Extracts from the Original Records, by Mr. John A. Fairley; (5) The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig, by Rev. W. Burnet, B.D.; and (6) An Old

Edinburgh Monument now in Perthshire, by Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D.

Mr. Hugh Carberry, the hon. treasurer, submitted the financial statement, which showed that the balance on hand was £162 5s. 6d., as compared with £175 10s. 4d. at the close of the previous year.

EDINBURGH IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the annual report expressed regret at the absence of the hon. president. He congratulated the club on its continued prosperity. The record of its meetings was full of interest, and the visits to the Town Planning Exhibition and to Heriot's Hospital showed how much interest was taken by members of the society in anything pertaining to the welfare or history of the city. There was no better way of acquiring an intelligent knowledge of the town of which they had the honour to be citizens, both in regard to its historical associations and architectural charm, than by being taken over by those of minor and local interest—by experts who could tell their story, so that he who runs may read. The interest which the club took in Edinburgh and all that pertained to it was a good sign of the times. It was a great bulwark against the further demoralisation of the city from an æsthetic point of view, and a civic asset of the highest value. Had such a club existed 200 years ago, or even 100 years ago, what a different Edinburgh they would have now inhabited. They should have been spared, at all events, the prospect of a railway running through one of the fairest valleys in the universe, and the occupation of one of the beautiful sites of the city by a huge terminus. He trusted, too, they should not have had the dingy parlours of Dalry nor the long and unlovely streets which disfigured many of the entrances to the town. But all that was done, and past praying for; all they could do was to endeavour to prevent any such outrages being perpetrated in the future. Not the least important feature in a club like theirs was not only that it tried in a reverent spirit to preserve what was good in the past but also that it had influence in moulding public opinion and engendering a spirit of civic responsibility among the inhabitants in general. He went on to deal with the development of the New Town, the building of which, he said, was carried out with a wonderful degree of stage consideration to improve the Calton Hill, one of the grandest assets in their municipal life. They would all agree with him that there was room for improvement there. They did not appreciate the Calton Hill as they ought to. Regarding their publications, he said that they had issued three volumes up to the present time, each one larger and fuller than its predecessor. Never had subjects relating to Edinburgh been treated with so much detail and with such scientific accuracy. (Applause.)

The following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Lord of Rosebery; hon. vice-presidents, Mr. W. S. Brown, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and James Balfour Paul, Professor P. Hume Brown, and Professor John Chalmers; president, Mr. Walter B. Blaikie; vice-presidents, Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Mr. Bruce J. Home, and Mr. William Cowan; hon. secretary, Mr. Lewis A. Macritchie; hon. treasurer, Mr. Hugh Carberry; hon. auditor, Mr. John Hamilton, C.A.

THE COCKBURN ASSOCIATION.

LORD JUSTICE-CLERK ON THE AMENITY OF EDINBURGH.

SIR J. H. A. MACDONALD, Lord Justice-Clerk, occupied the chair at the annual general meeting of the Cockburn Association, held in Moubay House, High Street, Edinburgh, yesterday.

In moving the adoption of the report, which has been published, the Chairman referred to their interesting meeting-place. They were all proud, he said, to have such a memento of old times practically in their possession. Let them hope that would be followed by other advances in that direction. With regard to the alteration at the Dean Bridge, he said that if it did no harm there would be no objection to its preventing some suicides. After mentioning the Town Planning Exhibition held in Edinburgh in March last, he said another matter which he had to refer to was the question

Old Edinburgh Club.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the COCKBURN ASSOCIATION is to be held at MOURRAY HOUSE, HIGH STREET, on Friday, 9th inst. After the Meeting the Secretary of the Association (Mr. Andrew E. Murray, W.S.) will, at 4.30 p.m., deliver a Lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on the work of the Association during the past thirty-five years. Tea will be served after the Lecture.

The Council of the Cockburn Association will be very glad if any Members of the Old Edinburgh Club who care to attend the Lecture will do so.

In order to facilitate the making of arrangements, Members will please inform the Secretary of the Association (Mr. A. E. Murray, 43 Castle Street) whether they intend to be present.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 1st February 1912.

of advertisement boardings. The proposal to allow the walls of the railway running through Princes Street Gardens to be covered with advertisements was keenly opposed by the Association, and the matter was brought before the Town Council. Steps were taken to obtain further powers to enable the Council to cope with the nuisance, and a letter congratulating the Town Council, and assuring them of the support of the Association in their action, was addressed to the Town-Clerk. A copy of this was sent to *The Scotsman*, and brought forth an angry but unconvincing letter from the agent of the company.

DISFIGUREMENT OF EDINBURGH.

He wanted to enter once more—and he should continue to do so as long as breath was in him—his protest against allowing advertisements to be put up in the place of all places where they should not be—namely, in Princes Street. One of the greatest disfigurements of Edinburgh at the present moment was done in the name of art. He referred to the disfiguring notices on the beautiful front of Playfair's building, and said it was a perfect disgrace to the city that it should be done. If that was art, then he should have nothing more to do with it. He understood that it was the National Gallery people who did it. Could they imagine anything more disgraceful in the name of art? He also complained of Princes Street Gardens being used as a station for advertisements for some society of artists who had an exhibition in the autumn. His Lordship criticised certain notice boards in Princes Street. Who wanted a notice board to be put up stating that that was Sir Walter Scott's monument?

"A DISGRACE TO THE CITY."

There was a worse one than all. The Town Council had always declared that they would not sanction anything to be put above the level of the street, and yet they put up a Chinese or Japanese temple with two flag-staffs on it. For what? To advertise by transparency advertisement along the length of Princes Street. He said that was a disgrace to the city. The Association had seen him angry for once. (Laughter.) He saw that the Town Council seemed to be moving in connection with the removal of the railings from the top of the Waverley Market. Let them hope that the railings there would be removed, and he hoped to see the removal of the railings from Princes Street Gardens also.

Mr D. Scott Moncrieff, in seconding, made reference to travelling advertisements upon wheels, which drew from the secretary the remark that he understood that the town were going to take powers to deal with those. It was only a question of time.

The report was adopted. Mr D. Scott Moncrieff, Professor Baldwin Brown, and Mr Patrick Murray were re-elected members of Council.

Thereafter a lantern lecture on "The work of the Association during the past thirty-five years" was given by the secretary, Mr Andrew E. Murray.

Dispatch 10 Feb. 1912.

Lord Kingsburgh left his accustomed atmosphere of judicial calm yesterday afternoon and became angry. He did it of set purpose, recognising, like all wise men, that it is effective to get into a passion on occasion, provided it does not occur too frequently.

The subject which stirred him to a noble rage was the destruction of the city's amenity, particularly in so far as Princes Street is concerned. It is possible to agree with all that he said. He does not seem, however, to have referred to the perambulating advertisement, which is the greatest eyesore of all. It has been argued that were these perambulating advertisements to be put down, almost every van carrying goods, and the very tramcars themselves, would come under the ban.

But this is absurd. It surely does not pass the wit of a by-law-making municipal ruler to differentiate between a vehicle upon which the advertisement is only secondary and incidental and that which is a huge, lumbering nuisance displaying its ugliness at so much an hour.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 23, 1912.

THE LATE MR BRUCE JAMES HOME.—By the death of Mr Bruce J. Home, the Curator of the Municipal Museum, Edinburgh has lost a loyal and devoted son. Born 81 years ago in one of the towering "lands" of the Lawnmarket while yet that region was tenanted by many worthy citizens, Mr Home seems to have been imbued from his very infancy with the spirit and glamour of the "Auld Toun," and the enthusiasm then engendered continued unabated to the end of his life. Educated at the High School, he had intended to devote himself to art, and for that purpose studied in the Trustees Academy, and he was one of a group of the pupils selected to visit the great Exhibition of London in 1851—the late Sir W. Q. Orchardson being also of the number. But in the following year, on the death of his father, he had to devote himself to the conduct of his father's business—that of music-engraving and printing—which for forty years thereafter engrossed his whole attention. When it was wound up in 1892 this once flourishing old local industry came to an end. For five years thereafter Mr

Scotsman 10 Feb. 1912.

Home was in London; then he returned to Edinburgh, and, now relieved of business anxieties, he resolutely set himself to record with his pencil what remained of the glories of the Old Town, and to plead with his pen for the conservation of her ancient monuments. In all weathers he searched the nooks and crannies of the Old Town for features of antiquarian interest, and set them down with rare accuracy and fidelity. The result, in combination with a number of his earlier drawings, was the publication of his "Old Houses in Edinburgh"—a series of drawings which in respect of their combination of artistic and archaeological insight were probably unique. About six years ago he was invited to accept the Curatorship of Edinburgh Municipal Museum, and he was also closely identified with the work at the Outlook Tower. As Curator he submitted to the Town Council a chart based on actual survey of all the ancient houses in the Old Town—a document of great historic value which was afterwards published, along with other articles of his, in the Transactions of the Old Edinburgh Club. He was also president of the Rymours Club, and it is only the other month that, with special cordiality, he was admitted a member of the Scottish Arts Club. Mr Bruce Home was a man of very retiring disposition, whose literary and artistic gifts were only, it may be said, discovered by his fellow-citizens in his old age; but he was a source of much gratification to him to see the movement in which he had interested himself all his life for the conservation of Old Edinburgh so heartily taken up as it has been in recent years. By a wide circle of literary, artistic, and musical friends he will be greatly missed. He is survived by a grown-up family.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 23, 1912.

EDINBURGH ANTIQUARY DEAD.



Mr Bruce J. Home, Curator of Edinburgh Municipal Museum, who has just died.

LOVER OF OLD EDINBURGH DEAD.

THE LATE MR BRUCE HOME.

By the death of Mr Bruce J. Home, the curator of the Municipal Museum, which took place yesterday morning, Edinburgh has lost a loyal and devoted son. Few of her children have loved her

more passionately or striven more untiringly for the conservation of her ancient fame and beauty. Born eighty-one years ago in one of the towering "lands" of the Lawnmarket, while yet that region was tenanted by many worthy citizens, Mr Home seems to have been imbued from his very infancy with the spirit and the glamour of the Auld Toun, and the enthusiasm then engendered continued unabated to the end of his life.

GROUP OF NOTABLE CONTEMPORARIES.

From the High School, where he was a member of Dr Boyd's fourth class, and a contemporary of several lads who took prominent parts in the life of the city (Colston, Clapperton, Thomas Hall, Archibald Fullerton, Dr Christopher Scott, &c.), Mr Home passed to the lithographic draughtsman's department of Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston. In the course of his duties there he came in contact with Professor Goodair and Mr (now Principal Sir William) Turner, then acting as one of Goodair's demonstrators.

Concurrently with his apprenticeship, he studied drawing at the Trustees' Academy. Here he gave evidence of those powers of accurate and painstaking draughtsmanship which, later, he turned to such good account in recording the architecture of old Edinburgh. In the antique class presided over by Scott Lauder, he made several drawings, and was one of a small number of students, amongst whom were Orchardson and Robert Herdman, who were selected, in recognition of their merits, to visit the great Exhibition of London in 1851.

HIS BUSINESS LIFE.

Up to this point, Mr Home had aspired to the profession of art, but in the following year the death of his father forced him to relinquish this ambition, and to devote himself to the conduct of his father's business—that of music engraving and printing—which for forty years thereafter engrossed his whole time and attention. In his hands the business enhanced its reputation and extended its connections until it became one of the largest concerns of the kind in Great Britain, with a clientele in all parts of the world.

But, while animated by a passion for immaculate workmanship, and possessed of uncommon powers of securing and retaining business connections, Mr Home was not endowed with the specifically commercial instinct which "makes things pay." And in 1892 it became necessary to wind up the concern. Thereupon Mr Home went to London as manager of a similar business there, but five years later he finally severed his connection with music printing, and returned to Edinburgh. It is not without interest to note that music engraving and printing had been carried on in Edinburgh for many generations, but with the extinction of Mr Home's business this old local industry came to an end.

AN UNTIRING ANTIQUARIAN.

Even amongst the pre-occupations of a strenuous business life, he occasionally found time for the exercise of his pencil in delineating Old Edinburgh, and of his pen in pleading for the conservation of her ancient monuments. But now, relieved of all business anxieties, though at an age when most men are thinking of the armchair and the fireside, he resolutely set himself to record what remained of the glories of the Old Town. In fair weather (and sometimes in foul), sketch-book in hand, he searched the nooks and crannies for features of antiquarian interest, and set them down with rare accuracy and fidelity.

The result, in combination with a number of his earlier drawings, was his "Old Houses in Edinburgh," published a few years ago by Mr Hay, at John Knox's House, a series of drawings which, in respect of their combination of artistic and archaeological insight, is probably unique. Since his return to Edinburgh from London he had been closely identified with the group at the Outlook Tower.

About six years ago he was invited to accept the Curatorship of the Edinburgh Municipal Museum, and his encyclopaedic knowledge of Scottish history was much appreciated by visitors thereto.

CONSERVING OLD EDINBURGH.

Shortly after his appointment he submitted to the Town Council a chart of all existing old houses in the city—a document of exceptional value, which was afterwards published in the Transactions of the Old Edinburgh Club. Along

with Professor Baldwin Brown he had just completed a survey for a chart of old dwelling-houses erected previous to 1707 outwith the old Royalty.

Of the Old Edinburgh Club just referred to he was one of the founders, and to its transactions he had contributed several articles. He was also president for several years of the Rymours Club, and it was only the other month that with special cordiality he was admitted a member of the Scottish Arts Club.

Mr Bruce Home was a man of an exceptionally retiring disposition, whose great gifts were only in a way discovered by his fellow-citizens in his old age; but it was a source of much gratification to him to see the movement, in which he had interested himself all his life, for the conservation of Old Edinburgh so heartily taken up as it has been in recent years. He had great social gifts, and by a wide circle of artistic, literary, and musical friends he will be greatly missed. He is survived by a grown-up family.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY 23, 1912.

DEATH OF MR BRUCE J. HOME.



The death is announced of Mr Bruce J. Home, Curator of the Municipal Museum, Edinburgh, at the age of 81 years. Mr Home, who was born in the Lawnmarket and educated at the old High School, studied for an Art career, but on the death of his father in 1851 he had to devote himself to carrying on his business of music engraving and printing. He was 40 years in business in the city. The following five years Mr Home spent in London, and after returning to Edinburgh commenced these invaluable series of drawings of the old houses and closes of Edinburgh, which will be of great service to future generations as records of the past. About six years ago he was appointed Curator of the Municipal Museum. Along with Professor Baldwin Brown, he had just completed a survey for a chart of old dwelling-houses erected previous to 1707 outwith the ancient Royalty. He was also president of the Rymours Club, and only the other month he was admitted a member of the Scottish Arts Club.

These many lovers of old Edinburgh will read with regret of the death of Mr Bruce J. Home, the curator of the Municipal Museum. He was a great worker in a cause which is now popular beyond challenge—the preservation of the ancient

buildings of the Scottish capital. With pen and pencil he aided in the work, and there will come a time when his drawings of the Old Town will have much enhanced value. His survey of the ancient buildings, published in the transactions of the Old Edinburgh Club, is a document of great value, and it has probably done much to arrest the hand of the destroyer or the vandal. Writing in the spring of 1908, Mr. Home said that it might be safely affirmed that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the Old Town of Edinburgh had been demolished. Destruction, widespread, ruthless, and indiscriminating, had been the rule, and the process had gone on unchecked for sixty years. Mr. Home was a great enthusiast, and he would have saved much that was pulled down; but it cannot be seriously doubted that the result of much of the destruction has been a decided improvement in the public health. Our modern houses are, internally, more fit for human habitation than those of our forefathers. The pity is, that in external form, our architects have lost the ideas of graceful form that gave those old tenements their charm. If the two things could be combined, the disappearance of Old Edinburgh would not arouse so many regrets.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, March 11, 1912.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT HOLYROOD.

On Saturday the members of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Society and their friends visited Holyrood Palace and Chapel with the object mainly of hearing from Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, E.M. Office of Works, some particulars regarding the recent excavations at the Chapel. The company assembled in the Picture Gallery, where Mr. Oldrieve exhibited plans showing the original foundations of the eastern parts of the mediæval Abbey Church and of an early Christian church which appears to have existed long before the Abbey was founded. The general form of the mediæval church, Mr. Oldrieve said, had for long been thought by ecclesiologists and antiquaries to have been cruciform, this view being supported by the most ancient views which exist, notably by the 1544 sketch of Edinburgh from the north-east now preserved among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum. In this sketch a church was clearly indicated having nave with two western towers, a choir, and north transept. After giving a historical survey of the Abbey down to the time when the roof collapsed in 1766, Mr. Oldrieve explained that the sanction of His Majesty having been obtained, the work of excavation was undertaken in 1910 and 1911, when gradually and laboriously the foundations of the choir were traced and the general plan unfolded under the careful superintendence of Mr. R. B. Robertson, clerk of works. It would be seen from the plan that the length of the choir was originally about 108 feet 6 inches, as compared with 123 feet 10 inches in the case of the nave, and adding 30 feet as the width of the crossing the total internal length of the Abbey Church was accordingly 267 feet 4 inches. The internal width of the choir was about 75 feet, as compared with 51 feet 3 inches in the nave. The greater width of the choir was accounted for by there having been a double aisle upon the south side. No traces of foundation could be found of a south transept, though that was not to be taken as conclusive evidence that no south transept existed. Two underground vaults were found, one of which had been left exposed. He thought it probable that the vault had been built after the demolition of the choir. When opened no human remains were found therein. The other vault also was found empty.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

Very fragmentary remains of the Chapter House foundations were found, but these were of considerable interest, deciding position, form, and extent of the structure. The central pillar was found to be octagonal, 5 feet 4 inches in diameter,

lying about 44 feet eastward from the nave, and about 48 feet southward from the exterior face of the south wall of the choir. Only very fragmentary remains of the masonry of the main walls of the Chapter House were found, but these, together with the three bases of flying buttresses upon the eastern side, indicated the form of the plan as that of an irregular octagon, the interior dimensions being about 45 feet on the longer axis, lying north-west and south-east, and about 40 feet on the shorter axis, lying north-east and south-west. It seemed probable that the Chapter House was attached by a short connecting passage to the choir, since the completion of the plan would bring the north part of the building quite close to the wall of the choir. Lying within the area of the choir were found the foundations of what he thought must have been the church of the early Christian settlement. His reasons for this conclusion were, first, the limited dimensions of the building and the width of the foundations, indicating a substantial structure such as an early church; second, the style of masonry used in the foundations, i.e., the natural faced and water-worn stones were evidently of much earlier date than those used in the mediæval church foundations, which were to a much greater extent roughly squared; third, the proximity of the group of admittedly early Christian burials upon the south side and near the east end of the structure confirmed his opinion. The width externally seemed to have been about

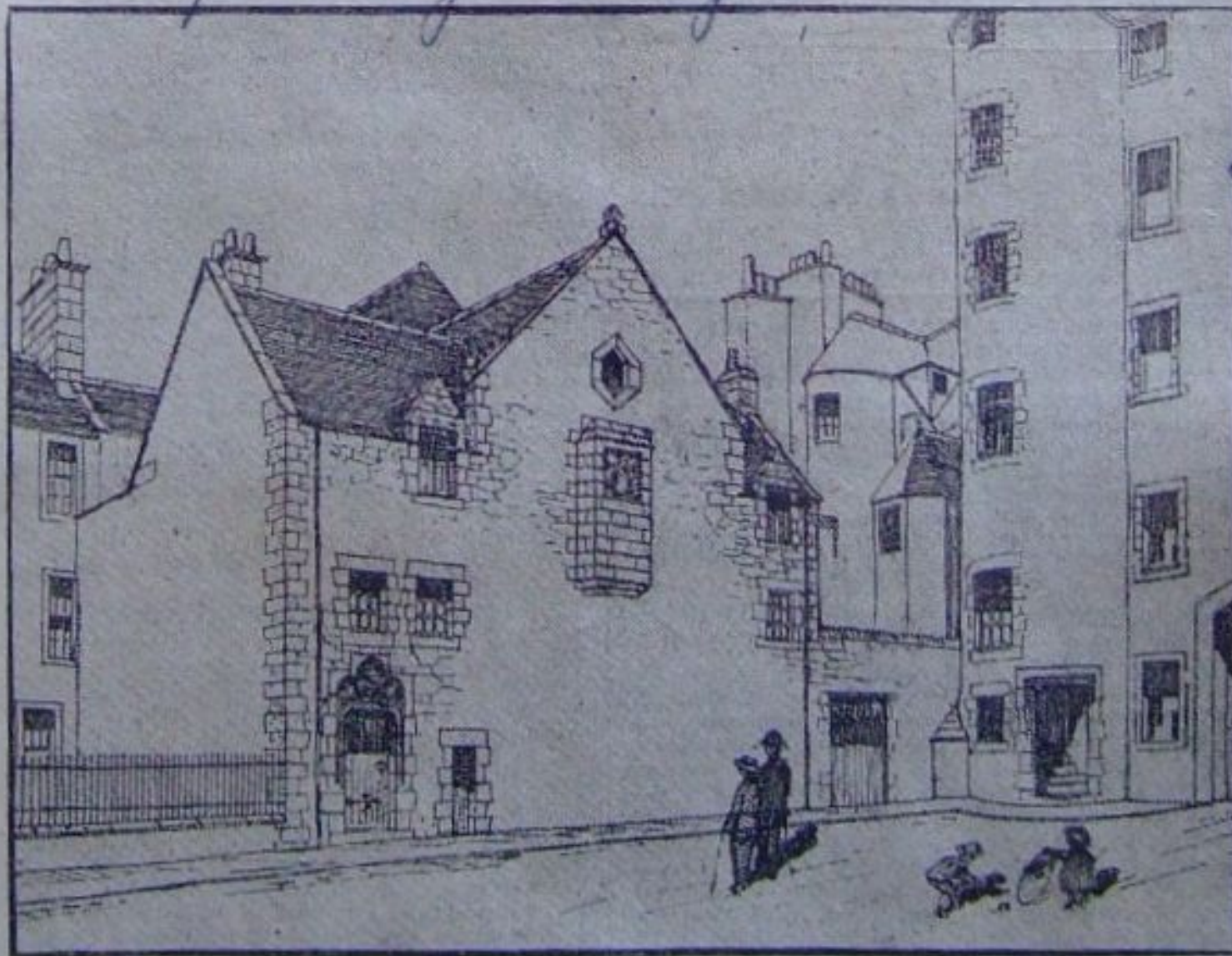
21 feet.

EARLY CHRISTIAN INTERMENTS.

Mr. Oldrieve went on to tell of the finding of early Christian interments, reference to which has already appeared in *The Scotsman*. They are about 25 in number. Three under the site of the High Altar in the Lady Chapel are almost certainly those of Abbots of the Abbey. Elias, tenth Abbot, who drained the marshes about 1224, was recorded to have been buried under the High Altar in the Lady Chapel. In order to identify the position of the ancient interments, a small cross has been cut in the turf and filled with gravel over the centre of each grave. An interesting fragment of ancient causeway leading to the church was uncovered at the north-east corner of the choir. Mr. Oldrieve concluded by expressing the hope that those students of history whose work was so useful in searching ancient records for historical facts might some day discover what would further elucidate these discoveries of the spade.

The members and their friends thereafter proceeded to view the parts of the chapel and Palace where the discoveries had been made, and subsequently took tea together at the Canongate Tolbooth, where Mr. Oldrieve was cordially thanked for his interesting narrative, and the Board of Works for the privilege extended to the Society of visiting the Palace.

HISTORIC EDINBURGH LODGE. Dispatch 11 January 1912.



Additions to St John's Chapel, Canongate.

The above illustration shows the new wing which is now being added to St John's Chapel, Canongate, on the side facing St John Street. The Chapel is of much older date than the street, and forms part of one of the most picturesque corners of Old Edinburgh.

It is now approaching its two hundredth year of known continuous occupation as a Masonic Lodge. Parts of the building, however, are of much older date. When St John Street was made, an uninteresting side of the Chapel was opened up, and later on the old place was allowed to be almost hidden by a shed built over a space in front. This has now been removed, and the new elevation will be constructed as far as possible in harmony

with the old turrets and gables of St John's Close. The fine Chapel itself will not be altered in any way, and a large museum adjoining it will house the many objects of antiquarian interest possessed by the Lodge. Other improvements in general accommodation will be made, and the whole place will be rendered as fireproof as possible.

The Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge, under whose *regime* the alterations and improvements are being carried out, is Brother D. Graham Poole, S.S.C., and the Lodge Architect who is responsible for the work is Brother F. C. Meers, architect, Edinburgh. Robert Burns was Poet Laureate of the Lodge, and was succeeded in that office by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The Burns oration is to be delivered by Brother Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., on 24th inst.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms,
14 SOUTH ST. ANDREW STREET, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., at
8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

The Site of the Blackfriars Monastery, with Lantern Illustrations

will be delivered by WILLIAM COWAN, Esq.

WALTER B. BLAIKIE, Esq., President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 15th March 1912.

The Glasgow Herald

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

A meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held last night—Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president of the club, in the chair. A lecture was delivered by Mr William Cowan on "The Site of the Blackfriars Monastery." After relating the circumstances under which the site occupied by the monastery was conveyed by Queen Mary to the Town Council of Edinburgh, the lecturer traced the history of that site from the Reformation to the present day, explaining, with the aid of maps published at different periods, the successive changes which had taken place within the area in question. The various buildings which have occupied the site were noted and described, the most important of these being the High School, the elder building founded in 1578 and the later, still standing, founded in 1777; the Surgeons' Hall occupying the site of a mansion house owned by Lord Curriehill, Lady Yester's Church, and the Royal Infirmary. The lecture was further illustrated by views of several of the buildings referred to.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, March 28, 1912.
THE SITE OF BLACKFRIARS
MONASTERY.

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THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Thursday, March 28, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—THE HISTORY OF A SITE.—A meeting of the Club was held last night in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms. Mr Walter B. Blaikie, president, presided, and there was a large attendance. A lecture was delivered by Mr William Cowan on "The Site of the Blackfriars Monastery." The lecture was illustrated by views of several of the buildings referred to.

EDINBURGH WITCH-BURNING.

MEMORIAL UNVEILED ON CASTLE
ESPLANADE. 8th May 1912
GENIAL weather favoured yesterday's ceremony of unveiling the small tablet fountain on Castle Esplanade, Edinburgh, presented by the Outlook Tower, to mark the place where witches and warlocks were burned down to the comparatively modern days of the early eighteenth century. The fountain, which has already been described in *The Scotsman*, is from the design of Mr John Duncan, A.R.S.A., and is a most artistic conception. It occupies a site at the north-east corner of the Esplanade. Considerable public interest was displayed in the ceremony, which was performed by Mr W. B. Blaikie. A crowd of several hundred persons assembled, including a number of the youthful scholars of Castlehill School in the neighbourhood. Among those present were Professor Martin, D.D.; the Rev. John Lamond, Greenidge; Mr Charles Mackie, A.R.S.A.; Dr Brock, Major and Mrs Stewart, Mr Forsyth Grant, Miss S. R. S. Mair, Mrs Patrick

Goddee, Mrs Bartholomew, Miss Mabel Forbes, Mrs Rae Macdonald, Mrs Patten Macdonald, Mrs Davidson of Muirhouse, Mrs Cadenhead, and Miss Jardine. Apologies for absence were received from Lord Rosebery, Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, Professor Patrick Geddes, and Mr John Duncan, A.R.S.A.

Having been introduced by Miss Mabel Forbes, Mr W. B. Blaikie proceeded to perform the ceremony of the day. It might be thought, he said, that in matters of history we wanted not so much great things symbolised as small ones. It had always been to him a source of pride that throughout all Scotland no one had ever had the audacity to erect a monument to Robert Bruce. Bruce lived in the hearts of his people. In that monument he was unveiling they came to a certain chapter in the history of human error as applied to our own country. We had so much in the history of Scotland of witchcraft and prosecution for witching that we sometimes forgot it was really after all a very small part of the history of the subject. It was rather remarkable to find that in Scotland the earliest laws against witchcraft were inaugurated by the influence and by the desire of John Knox and his friends. Witch burning in Scotland, they might say, began in the year 1560 or 1561, and it continued down to 1722, making a period of a century and a half, which they were all pretty familiar with. Why was it that we always thought of Scotland and witches together? Lord Rosebery had written that one of the great advantages of being a Scotsman was that they could be local in their interests and sympathies without being parochial. In England, where the witches suffered far more than in Scotland, where there were far more persecutions and bloodshed, they were persecuted by the lawyers; whereas in Scotland they were persecuted, they might say, by the clergy. It was the lawyers who stopped the persecution of witches.

SCOTLAND'S VICTORIOUS WITCHES.

In Scotland the witches were very much more picturesque, he thought, than in any other country. They had the idea of witches careering all over the place, and they had this brought home in every parish in Scotland by the minister of that parish, who was himself instinctively a witch hunter. His friend, Dr Neilson, of Glasgow, had published an article in which he printed a sermon preached in Paisley as late as 1678, in which was laid down the divine order which was the ruling motive of the whole of that 150 years of persecution of these poor creatures, that the witches were the votaries and professed votaries of Satan, and that it was necessary that those who were the worshippers of God should put them down with a strong hand. It was rather remarkable in the famous Paisley case that Christine Shaw, of Bargarron, although she was the cause of the death of seven of these poor fellow-creatures, afterwards invented a thread-spinning machine, which had been the foundation of the great prosperity of Paisley, and of a large part of the West of Scotland. The last witch-burning in Scotland was in Sutherland in the year 1722, but it was interesting to know that the first person of importance to stop, or attempt to stop, the persecutions or the persecution of witches was a man whose grave they saw just below them, and who was known as Bloody Mackenzie, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. We were thankful that things were not now what they were, yet they saw that the natural must have some connection with the supernatural, whether they had it in the Highlands, as in second sight or in dreams, or whether in the Universities in the hunting of "specks" and spiritualism; whether they had it in the Psychic Society, or in the works of that great journalist who only a few days ago went down in the Titanic, Mr Stead. They found that necessity in the human mind of finding some connection between ourselves and those who had gone before, between the natural and the supernatural. To-day we found it would be impossible to educate children without fairy stories, and we ought to be thankful that we were able to make children believe in fairy stories without the suspicion of evil withcraft. (Applause.) Mr Blaikie then unveiled the fountain and drank of its water. He asked those present to say they were thankful to the Outlook Tower for presenting that artistic little monument to a remarkable period in our history. (Applause.) Miss S. R. S. Mair moved a vote of thanks to Mr Blaikie for his address. Mr Blaikie had historic insight and poetic imagination, and to him such an event must strongly appeal. (Applause.) An At Home was afterwards held in the Outlook Tower, at which over 100 ladies and gentlemen were present.

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Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

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An At Home was afterwards held in the Outlook Tower, at which over 100 ladies and gentlemen were present.

Old Edinburgh Club,
96, George Street,
Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary.



DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1912.

WITCHCRAFT MEMORIAL IN EDINBURGH.



The tablet fountain unveiled yesterday on the Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle, which marks the spot whereon, in bygone times, witches were burned to death.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 18th May 1912.

Visit to Duddingston Church (by kind permission of Rev. WILLIAM SERLE, B.D.) and neighbourhood. Leader, Mr. WILLIAM BAIRD, J.P. The party will meet at the Church at 3.15 P.M.

Tea may be had at Sheephead Inn.

A walk from the Castlehill to the Netherbow is proposed for *Friday, 7th June, at 7 P.M.*, and the same walk (with other leaders) for *Saturday, 8th June, at 3 P.M.* The Secretary will be glad to know on which date you intend to be present.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 11th May 1912.

Changes of Address should be intimated at once to the Hon. Secretary.

CURIOUS SCULPTURED STONE AT HOLYROOD.

Dispatch 8 May 1912

Mr William Douglas, 7 Annandale Street, Edinburgh, writes:—Just now, when attention is likely to be drawn to Holyrood and neighbourhood, would the enclosed photograph interest you? It is sculptured on the fountain in front of the Palace, and appears on *only one part* of it. You will notice there are *three faces*, each face having *two eyes*, yet if you count them there are only *four eyes* altogether. Being taken from the *rough side*, you notice it best if you hold it a little away from you.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, May 20, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The first walk of the season took place on Saturday afternoon in delightful weather. The party met at Duddingston, and visited the church. In the churchyard Mr William Baird, who acted as leader, gave an interesting sketch of the history of Duddingston and the church. Thereafter the party entered the church and viewed with interest the church plate, tokens, and records. The party also visited the manse garden, where, on the motion of Mr Walter B. Blaikie, the president of the club, cordial votes of thanks were awarded to Mr Baird and the Rev. Wm. Scott.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

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The first walk of the season of the Old Edinburgh Club took place on Saturday afternoon. The party met at Duddingston, and by kind permission of the Rev. William Serle, B.D., visited the church. In the churchyard Mr William Baird, who acted as leader, gave an interesting sketch of the history of Duddingston and the church.

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Old Edinburgh Club.

1912.

Friday, 7th June.

'Castlehill to Netherbow.' Meet at Castle Esplanade at 7 P.M.

Leaders, Mr. WILLIAM COWAN, Mr. JOHN GEDDIE, and Mr. ROBERT T. SKINNER, M.A.

[The walk will not be repeated on 8th June.]

Saturday, 22nd June.

'Restalrig Church and Churchyard, St. Triduana's Well and Chapel.'

Meet in the Church Hall at 3 P.M. (Portobello Car to Restalrig Road).

Leader, Rev. W. BURNETT, B.D.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.40 PRINCES STREET,
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Change of Address should be intimated at once to the Hon. Secretary.

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40 PRINCES STREET,
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Old Edinburgh Club.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed by the Council of this Club to direct your attention to the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, the fourth volume of which is in the Press, and will be issued very shortly to Members.

The number of copies printed is limited to that required to supply the Members (300) and the Libraries (19) who have subscribed for the Volume.

The first three Volumes are consequently now out of print, but should you desire to acquire the fourth Volume for your Library, I shall be glad if you will fill up and return the annexed Form to me within a fortnight, along with a remittance for 10s. 6d., the amount of the subscription.

Enclosed is a note of the Contents of the forthcoming Volume, and also of those of the three previous Volumes.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

THE LIBRARIAN,

Library,

THE SECRETARY,

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THE BOOK OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH
CLUB

FOURTH VOLUME



EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY T. AND A. CONSTABLE
FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

1911

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Old Edinburgh Club.

THE Council beg to inform you that, Mr. CARBARN having intimated his resignation of the Treasurership of the Club, Mr. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street, has been appointed interim Honorary Treasurer.

Subscriptions for the current year (10s. 6d. per Member) are now due, and payment should be made to Mr. WHITSON at 21 Rutland Street.

W. B. BLAICKIE, *President.*
LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, *Hon. Secretary.*

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 3rd June 1912.

All Remittances to cover Commission and Charges.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, June 8, 1912.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The second outing under the auspices of the Old Edinburgh Club took place last night. The members, to the number of about sixty, met at the Castle Esplanade, and in two sections, under the leadership of Mr. William Cowan and Mr. Robert T. Skinner, proceeded down the High Street to the Nether Bow. All the historic closes and houses of interest were inspected by the party. At the close cordial votes of thanks were awarded to the leaders.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, June 24, 1912.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The ~~club~~ outing under the auspices of the Club took place on the afternoon of Saturday. Notwithstanding the showery weather, there was a good turnout of the members. The party met at Restalrig Church Hall, where the Rev. W. Burnett, B.D., who acted as leader, gave an interesting account of the history of the village of Restalrig, the church, and St Triduana's Well and Chapel. Thereafter the members visited the churchyard, chapel, and church. The chapel was of particular interest. The earthen mound which covered the chapel was long a source of curiosity. It has been removed, and the building is now covered with a lofty slated roof surmounted with a figure of St Triduana, who laboured, died, and was buried at Restalrig in early Christian times. The well was throughout the Middle Ages the resort of people afflicted in their eyes. The legend of St Triduana is that her bright, witching eyes captivated Nectan, King of the Picts, so that he followed her wherever she went. To get rid of him, she plucked them out and sent them to the King on a thorn. The churchyard was used as the burying ground of the Scottish Episcopal Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. Bishop Rose, of St Giles, was probably buried in the chapel (1625), and Dr Cotton, minister of the "first English chapel" in Edinburgh, in the churchyard. A cordial vote of thanks was, on the motion of the president (Mr W. B. Blaikie) awarded to Mr Burnett.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JULY 20, 1912.

NEW LIGHT ON OLD EDINBURGH.

TOLBOOTH'S GRISLY RECORD.

The fourth volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club" has now been issued. It forms a substantial addition to the really valuable histories of the Scottish capital. Six contributions to the proceedings of the Club have been published, and they have been well chosen from the point of view of variety. They deal with George Drummond, six times Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the Eighteenth Century, whose chief memorials are the New Town and the Royal Infirmary; the Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh (Wrychtia Housis), by John Goddie; the Old Tolbooth, by John A. Fairley; Recent Excavations and Researches at Holyrood, by W. T. Oldrieve; the Society of Friendly Contributors at Restalrig, by the Rev. W. Burnett; and an Old Edinburgh Monument in Perthshire, by Thomas Ross, LL.D. The annual report includes a short sketch of Heriot's Hospital, by Mr H. J. Blane, R.S.A. All the articles are illustrated, the most elaborate being that dealing with Edinburgh's sculptured stones. Mr Baird's contribution on Lord Provost Drummond is especially worthy of close attention, for not only does it deal with a great though humble man, but it is generally an excellent review of the municipal and social conditions of Edinburgh in the Eighteenth Century.

The Heart of Mid-Lothian.

One of the most interesting sections of the book deals with the Old Tolbooth, the ever-memorable "Heart of Mid-Lothian." Mr John A. Fairley has had the privilege of examining some of the Tolbooth records from 1657 to 1662, and he is able to throw a good deal of light on the prison which remained for generations under the shadow of St Giles until 1817. Pre-

vious writers on Old Edinburgh have had some difficulty in giving the exact dates for the foundation of the Tolbooth, the earliest known prison in the city, but Mr Fairley says the original charter for the erection of the building was granted by Robert II. to the burghes and community of Edinburgh in 1386. The Old Tolbooth was not used at first as a prison, for, as the name implies, it was originally the house or office where the tolls and customs of the burgh were collected. The particular date when part of its accommodation was first appropriated for a prison cannot be absolutely determined. The burgh records do not go further back than 1495, but they show that the Old Tolbooth was in existence then, and was used for all business and meetings in Edinburgh of a national and public character.

Rough-and-Ready Justice.

In 1489-81 it is recorded that a booth of the Tolbooth was made a prison. This seems a small allowance of space for offenders, but in those days there were no long sentences. Justice was rough, ready, and swift. As Mr Fairley notes, the jongs, the branks, the stocks, the kuck stool (an early form of pillory), piercing the tongue of the culprit or nailing his ears to the tron, scourging, ducking, forfeiture of goods, banishment, mutilation; death by strangulation, burning, drowning, hanging, beheading, breaking on the wheel were the rewards of crime which found favour with those who administered the law in the old days. Thus prisons at first were places merely of detention for prisoners during the hurried interval between capture and conviction, or until the prescribed penalty was inflicted, for punishment was made to tread on the heels of crime. It was, indeed, customary to take the convict straight from the court to the scaffold.

A Half-Hanged Man.

There is more than one grim story in the Tolbooth article, and here is a striking example. On July 16, 1530, David Duly, a tailor, having concealed his wife's sickness of the pest and attended mass in St Giles among the "cleyne pepill," knowing it was in him to have infected all the town, was adjudged by the Provost, Bailies, and Council to be hanged on a gibbet erected before his own door. The sentence was to be carried out the same day before noon, but "because at the will of God he has eschapid and the rap broken and fallin of the gibbet, and is ane pure man with small barnis, and for pete of him, the prouest, bailies, and counsell humanis the said David this toun for all the dais of his lyf and nocht 40 cum therinall in the meynytyme under the pain of deid." It was always a grim struggle with the pest or plague, and draconic justice was dealt out. In the same year as Duly so narrowly escaped his fate, two women were sentenced to be drowned in the "Quarell holis at the Grayfrire port" for contravening the statutes anent the pest.

Forcing the Tolbooth.

Many prisoners escaped from the Tolbooth, as Chambers and other writers narrate, but long before the Porteous Mob the prison was forced by rioters. In 1580 the magistrates passed stringent enactments against Papists and against breakers of moral laws. They ordered the deacon of the fishers to be carted through the town for misconduct. The trades incorporations resented the indignity, and assembling together they broke open the prison and liberated the prisoners. While this was probably the first occasion on which the Tolbooth was forced, it was soon to be repeated. The year following, a Robin Hood parade was held in Edinburgh in disregard of the law. For this offence a cordiner's servant, named James Gillon, was condemned to be hanged on the 21st of July. When that day arrived the craftsman again rose in arms, smashed the gibbet, and broke into the Tolbooth with hammers, releasing not only Gillon, but "also all the remanent persons being therein." The provost, bailies, and others were witnesses of the proceedings, which ended in a general riot.

The Busy Hangman.

The hangman was constantly busy. His hands never seemed to be free from blood. In the 16th Century when he was not executing justice on human beings, he was actually employed against the lower animals. Thus he was required to "slay all the swyne, dogs, and cats, quhatsoever he may apprehend the sam." It

will, of course, be recalled that until quite recent times pigs wandered up and down the High Street, and must have been a nuisance to every passer-by. The "Maiden," one of the hangman's chief implements, was built to the order of the Magistrates and Council in 1564. It seems to have first been used in 1565, and to have done duty as required down to 1710. Many prisoners from the Tolbooth or Castle were executed by it. In 1633 the hangman had a queer case. A prisoner who was "both man and woman, a thing not ordinar in this Kingdom," was hanged at Edinburgh for irregularities of conduct. The individual answered to the name of Margaret Rennie, and it is recorded that "when opened by certain doctors (he) was found to be two in every way, having two hearts, two livers, two every inward thing."

Burning of Witches.

In going over the records one notes the wonderful variety of punishments. One was whipping from the Castle Hill to the Netherbow for misconduct. Another is illustrated by the case of a man ordered to stand in pillory at the Cross with his misdeeds, written on paper, placed on his head. As everyone knows, in the Seventeenth Century the Castle Hill was repeatedly in request for the execution of women for witchcraft. Thus on March 2, 1659, a woman was hanged there for child murder, and five others were burned for witchcraft. On one May day of the same year eight persons were strangled and burned for witchcraft at the head of Traill. A favourite time for executions seems to have been from two to four o'clock in the afternoon. The Tolbooth and its supplement in the Canongate accommodated many of the Covenanters, while the old prison was something like a home to the Border Elliotts. From the Tolbooth men were almost as often led to slavery as to the gallows, and it is recorded that in 1654 sixteen soldiers belonging to the insurgent army of Lord Glencairn were taken from the local prisons and shipped to the Barbadoes to be sold as slaves.

Night Prowlers.

On the lighter aspect of this gruesome record, it may be noted in Old Edinburgh night prowlers were not popular, and these nocturnal adventurers were threatened with the "netherhole," i.e., the Tolbooth. In the last years of the Fifteenth Century the only people who were free to be out after ten o'clock at night were honest people on lawful errands, and to distinguish them they were enjoined to carry "bowetts or candlewicks" in their hands. It will, of course, be remembered that street lighting was primitive, consisting of a few oil lamps at rare intervals, and this state of things existed for a year after the order mentioned.

"The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club" is printed by Messrs T. & A. Constable for the members of the Club, and, as usual, this work has been well done.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 22, 1912.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Vol. 4. Edinburgh: Printed by Messrs T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club.

Although scarcely equal in bulk to either of its two immediate predecessors, the fourth volume of the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* offers no sign of any approach of exhaustion in the still unworked materials of the city's history and topography, or in the energies of the members in collecting these and putting them in shape. Indeed, fresh ground may be said to have been broken in the paper by Mr William Baird on "An Eighteenth Century Lord Provost"—George Drummond, founder of the Royal Infirmary and initiator of many public improvements in the course of his six terms of office as holder of the civic Chair—which has first place in the volume. The features, character, and history of the men of the past who

have made Edinburgh have as much claim to be rescued from oblivion and to be preserved in pious memory as the work of their hands; and few could set up a better title to be gratefully remembered by his fellow-citizens than Drummond, whose life, as the writer remarks, extended over a period of eighty years, and "during the greater part of that time is linked in the closest manner with the civil history of the town and identified with some of the most stirring epochs of its romantic past and its modern development." He was "a pioneer in the remarkable extension of the city's bounds in the middle of the eighteenth century," and "the leading spirit in much that was done to raise it from being a squalid, unhealthy, and altogether old-world place to the rank and standing of a modern city." An unexpected side of the character of this practical, sensible, and shrewd Whig Magistrate is revealed in the spiritual intercourse which he held with a lady, known to us only as "R. B.," partly contained in a "Diary" preserved in the University Library. He employed her as a kind of agent or medium in soliciting personal favours from the Deity; and through her "the Lord opened a way" to his marrying, as his third wife, "a widow with an estate large enough to free him from all his distresses"—after which "the 'Diary' abruptly closes." A portrait of Drummond, from the picture by J. Alexander in the Royal Infirmary, forms the frontispiece of the volume. An article of much interest and value is that by Mr J. A. Fairley on "The Old Tolbooth," illustrated by drawings after D. Somerville, of the grim old historic prison before its demolition in 1817. Extracts are given from the earliest surviving volume of the "Tolbooth Records," covering the important transition period 1657-62, permission to make use of which has been given by the Secretary for Scotland and the Prison Commissioners. Mr Fairley has prefixed to these extracts, as introduction, an account of the outstanding incidents connected with the use of the Tolbooth as a prison, down to the period when the extant "Records" begin. The entries deal with the relief "furth of ward" of prisoners who for the most part had been committed for debt; although treason, witchcraft, and murder figure among the charges. Part of the leaf which should have contained the entry relating to the beheading of the Marquis of Argyll has been cut away by a vandal hand. Continuing his systematic survey of the "Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," Mr John Geddie describes what are known to be preserved of the heraldic and other stones that once adorned the fine old baronial mansion of the Napiers at "Wrychtis-housis." Some of these remain on the site at Gillespie's School, but the greater number have been scattered abroad, as far as Woodhouselee and North Queensferry. All of them have been carefully figured. Another Old Edinburgh "stray" has been noted by Dr Thomas Ross, in the shape of a characteristic seventeenth century monument of Bartholomew Somerville, who at his death in 1640 left 40,000 merks for the endowment of a Professorship of Divinity in the College, in commemoration of which gift his bust was placed over the doorway of the old College buildings. The monument, along with two other sculptured stones of Edinburgh, is now at Craighall, Perthshire. The accounts of the "Restalrig Society of Friendly Contributors" have furnished the Rev. W. Burnett with a series of quaint entries illustrating the use of the mortcloth and other burial practices of past generations; and Mr W. T. Oldrieve has supplied an account, with valuable accompanying plans, of "Recent Excavations and Researches at Holyrood."

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1912.

"The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club."

That valuable and most welcome publication, "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," has now reached its fourth number, and it is a pleasure to note that there is no falling off in the standard of excellence which previous volumes had set up. It would be difficult, indeed, to over-rate the value of that permanent record of the diligent, enthusiastic, and useful researches of the members of the Club, for here we have, set in good literary form, a great quantity of material which otherwise might gradually be lost sight of, or which, at least would never come under the eye of any but the most laborious searchers into the records of the past. If the Club existed for no other purpose than the production of this yearly volume, its existence would be amply justified.

The first place in this latest volume is given to a well written and lucid sketch by Mr William Baird of George Drummond, an eighteenth century Lord Provost, and one of the most notable men in a long list of remarkable Edinburgh men. The measure of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens is the fact that he was six times chosen to be Lord Provost. Mr John Geddie contributes another of his scholarly articles on the sculptured stones of Edinburgh, dealing this time with interesting relics, long dispersed, of Wrychtis-Housis. Mr John A. Fairley digs deep into a rich mine of old Edinburgh lore in his history of the Tolbooth, to which he appends many quaint and illuminative extracts from the original records. Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., writes on "An Old Edinburgh Monument now in Perthshire"; the Rev. W. Burnett on "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig," and Mr W. T. Oldrieve on "Recent Excavations and Researches at Holyrood," and all in a manner worthy of the volume. All these articles are embellished with illustrations or plans. The book is printed in the usual irreproachable style by Messrs T. & A. Constable.

Glasgow Herald
29 July 1912.

The members of the Old Edinburgh Club are now in possession of the fourth volume of the Club's papers; and they ought to be congratulating themselves on their good fortune, for the stately volume, like its predecessors, is charged with matter of prime interest to all who know and love the Scottish metropolis. First place is given to a paper by Mr William Baird, who, holding that "interest in Old Edinburgh cannot be limited to a survey of its closes, streets, walls, and public buildings," provides a biographical sketch of "George Drummond: An Eighteenth Century Lord Provost." Drummond was a man of outstanding ability, and his many and varied activities have found a sympathetic chronicler in Mr Baird. That he should have been six times selected for the occupancy of the chief civic chair is some testimony to the esteem in which his fellow-citizens held him; and that he deserved their esteem is equally evident from the record of his administrative work as Provost—what would now be called his town-planning schemes, his organisation of the infirmary, and his conduct of affairs in the Forty-Five. With all this business capacity was woven in a curious absorption in a kind of spiritualism and not a little uxoriousness—the third of his four wives

was practically forced upon him by a woman who had intimation from occult sources that this particular lady was the person designed to comfort his lonely life and mend his broken finances. It was during Drummond's Provostship that trouble arose about the publication in the "Edinburgh Evening Courant" of an account of the Shawfield riot in 1725 over the Malt Tax, when the printer, who happened to be a Glasgow burgher, printed an account of the affair which in Edinburgh was deemed too favourable to the Glasgow Magistrates. Drummond ordered him to print an account derogatory to the Glasgow Magistrates, but the patriotic printer refused, and the denunciation appeared in the rival paper. Glasgow tried to get a vindication printed in the "Courant," but that Drummond forbade, and the defense had to be issued as a pamphlet. Journalism was an anxious occupation in those days.

A paper in which Glasgow people will also find interest is that by Mr John Fairley on "The Old Tolbooth," in which the history of that grim institution is traced and extracts given from its records, which begin in 1657. In 1660 the Provost and the Town Clerk of Glasgow found themselves interned there. The Provost was John Graham and the Town Clerk John Spreull—not the famous "Bass John," but another; and the importance of their position procured them many relaxations of the rules against visitors. About a dozen warrants are granted for individuals or parties of Glasgow merchants to have access to these civic prisoners; and finally, two months after the first entry, "the Committee of Estate ordains and commands the Magistrates of Edr to set Jon Graham and Mr Jon Spreull at liberty." Marie Enslie, who had made off with £8 sterling belonging to her mistress, was "relieved furth of ward" because "Margret Knox, widow in Glasgow hir said mistress does consent to hir liberatione." Maister Jon Dickson, minister of Ruglana, was liberated on petition because of his infirmity and sickness on his finding cution. An entry under date January 3, 1659, relates to a personage whose beneficence took a form less common than that now. David Lord Madertie, who was incarcerated at his mother's instance, and at her instance also was liberated, was the founder of the free public library which still attracts visitors to Innerpeffray, near Crieff, and therefore a pioneer in the business now practised so extensively by Mr Carnegie. But the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club is full of good things, other papers dealing with "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," by John Geddie; "An Old Edinburgh Monument Now in Perthshire," by Thomas Ross, LL.D.; "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig," by the Rev. W. Burnett; and "Recent Excavations at Holyrood," by W. T. Oldrieve—all of them furnished with illustrations. The investigator of local antiquities is one of the things they order better in Edinburgh.

THE ATHENÆUM

No. 4422, JULY 27, 1912

History and Biography.

Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, Vol. IV., 1911. Edinburgh, Constable.

The Old Edinburgh Club continues its valuable researches among the unworked materials of the city's history and topography. This volume of its proceedings includes half a dozen papers, of which three at least are of more than local interest. Thus the extracts from the original records of the old Tolbooth, besides illustrating the manners of the time, have an indirect bearing on Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." Mr. W. T. Oldrieve's account of recent excavations and researches at Holyrood is the third of the valuable papers to which we have referred. The remaining contents of the volume are chiefly of local interest. There are the usual illustrations and a full index.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, September 7, 1912.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

HIDDEN VAULT AND STAIRCASE.

WITHIN the past few days important discoveries have been made at Edinburgh Castle. These, it is stated, will throw fresh light on the structural knowledge of the Castle; and it is expected that they will lead to other discoveries equally important. Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, Scottish Director of Works, it will be remembered, recently discovered behind Holyrood the foundations of an ancient Celtic Church. The new discoveries at the Castle are also largely due to his efforts. At present, it is well known, there is a Royal Commission on Ancient Buildings, the members of which for the Castle of Edinburgh consist of Professor Baldwin Brown, Mr. Oldrieve, and Dr. Ross. Mr. William Moir Bryce, who is preparing a history of the Castle, has been asked to give evidence before the Commissioners, and has also been interested in the investigations which have led to the discoveries. In connection with the work, Mr. Oldrieve has prepared a set of plans, showing the successive buildings during the past two hundred years. In the course of an examination of the vaulted casements under the south end of the Half-Moon Battery, there was noticed on one of the walls a shot hole, which showed that that wall must have been the outer wall. This eventually led to the ground being opened up by Mr. Oldrieve, and the wall has been traced down for a distance of 33 feet to the level of the rock. Through a vaulted chamber at the foot of the wall is a doorway leading into another vaulted chamber, not yet traced. The wall at this point is eight feet thick, and undoubtedly Edwardian—probably built in the time of the first Edward. Entering from the vaulted chamber—which was found nearly half-filled with debris from a hole in the roof—there seems to be another chamber, but until the excavations are completed it is impossible to speak with certainty as to these discoveries. They have in the meantime created great interest. Yesterday the site was visited by the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, while the Colonel of the Black Watch and many of the officers have descended the ladders to examine the vaults. It may now be possible to fix with

greater certainty the position of King David's tower.

AN OLD SALLY PORT.

A hitherto unknown passage has been discovered a few feet from the inner barrier. Accidentally, by the removal of some stones, a flight of steps was found, leading down to an ancient doorway. This leads under the present roadway of the Castle, and unfortunately, on that account, cannot be opened up. There was in the seventeenth century a sally port on the north side of the Castle, and this passage may be identified with it. In 1640, during the siege of the Castle by the Covenanters under General Leslie, the garrison made a sortie and captured 30 sheep at a time when their food supply was running very short. Leslie's troops rushed out to intercept the garrison, with the result that many lives were lost, largely owing to the fact that neither side possessed uniforms sufficient to distinguish the one side from the other. In all probability this newly discovered doorway was the point from which the garrison issued on that occasion. The principal sally port was at the west side. It suffered severely during both the sieges of 1573 and 1689. The ground behind the sally port has been filled up, and there is now no exit from the Castle. A tablet has been placed over the door in recent times. There is also an iron grating. The suggestion is made that it would be advisable to excavate this portion of the Castle, so as to open up this historic site. A few relics have been found. One is a gold ornament belonging to a uniform. There are also three pieces of shell, with two 68-pounder bullets—probably relics of the siege of 1689, when mortars were largely used. The public of Edinburgh are greatly indebted to Mr. Oldrieve for his enterprise and skill in making the investigations, as well as for the care and ability which has distinguished his work in putting all the Royal buildings of Scotland into proper repair.

The Dundee Advertiser.

Dundee, 30th July 1912

OLD EDINBURGH.

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, Vol. IV., Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable.

The fourth volume of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club affords further evidence that the Club is doing good work, and that it has a rich field to cultivate. There are six papers in all, one of which is a "carry-over" from previous volumes. Continuing his survey of "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," Mr. John Geddie deals at considerable length with "Wrychtis-Housis." This mansion of the Napiers, which was situated on the skirts of the Burgh Muir, has completely disappeared, and its heraldic and other mural adornments have been widely scattered. With patient care, Mr. Geddie has sought to gather information concerning existing fragments of the Napier mansion, and also to afford some idea of the appearance and extent of the buildings which were taken down in 1800 to make room for what he rightly describes as "the tasteless structure of James Gillespie's Hospital." Local readers will be attracted by the sketch of "George Drummond," who was six times Lord Provost during the eighteenth century. Drummond was born at Blairgowrie in 1687. Early in life he moved to Edinburgh, in which city he was deeply interested, doing much to

improve its outward aspect and social economy. Mr William Baird, who furnishes this outline of his civic labours, while remarking that no public monument to his memory adorns the capital, points out that his name is perpetuated in Drummmond Street and Drummmond Place. Besides, to those who know the annals of Edinburgh, the New Town is the worthy Provost's enduring memorial. From the point of view of length, Mr John A. Fairley contributes the most substantial item. His subject is "The Old Tolbooth: With Extracts from the Original Records." The student of Scottish antiquities is already slightly familiar with the "Records," as notes from them appeared in the now-forgotten "Scottish Journal of Topography," but the student will none the less sincerely thank Mr Fairley for his copious extracts and his admirably full history of this famous prison. In these days of National Insurance when all the Friendly Societies are on their trial one is specially interested to read the Rev. W. Burnett's paper on "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig." This was one of the many Mortcloth Societies which flourished in Scotland. It existed to secure decent burial so far as the provision of the essential mortcloth was concerned—and disbursed its profits in charity to needy parishioners. The record which Mr Burnett presents is a worthy one, showing once again that modern mutual help is but a revival of an older custom. Appropriately enough opportunity is taken of the appearance of the volume to preserve a note of the recent excavations and researches at Holyrood. This paper, with its relative plans, is from the capable pen of Mr W. T. Oldrieve. All the contributions are fully illustrated. It is interesting to note as showing the success of the Club, that there are no fewer than 68 applicants awaiting admission. We wish it continued success.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, October 14, 1912.

THE ANCIENT WELL OF THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.

THE VALUE OF RECENT EXCAVATION.

THE work of excavation in the Half-Moon Battery is proceeding apace, with the gratifying result of bringing to light further portions of the ancient structure of the Castle. Indeed, it may even at this stage be asserted that no other archaeological discoveries of equal importance and interest—other than Roman or prehistoric—have been made in our country subsequent to the year 1845, when the little Chapel of St Margaret was revealed by the late Sir Daniel Wilson. Northwards of the excavations are two sunk water tanks, built in the 18th century; while, a few yards further north is the ancient historic well of the Castle, which figured so prominently in the sieges of 1313, 1573, and 1689. It is to this well that attention is now directed. In the days of my youth, it was surmounted by the usual wheel, which was enclosed in a large iron case, painted green. These must have been removed between fifty and sixty years ago, when the top of the well was covered by a flagstone, and it thereby became lost to sight, and almost to memory.

Now, the little that is known of Scottish history prior to the beginning of the 12th century is derived entirely from the English, Welsh, and Irish annals. The extant chronicles of the Picts and the Scots are simply copies made at a later date. In point of fact, there is not a scrap of Scottish handwriting dated prior to the year 1100 to be found in our country at the present moment; and the only Scottish documents written prior to that year now extant consist of (1) Adamnan's Life of St Columba compiled in the 8th century, and now preserved in the Public Library at Schaffhausen, in Germany; (2) the Book of Deer, transcribed in the 9th century, and kept in the University of Cambridge; and (3) a few charters, dated at the end of the 11th century, and preserved

in the Treasury of Durham Cathedral. It is not surprising, therefore, that, although there is evidence of the existence of the Castle—and necessarily of the well—as early as the 7th century, no special notice of the latter is to be found during the succeeding seven centuries. At the foot of the cliff on the north side of the Castle rock is another well, to which reference is made in one of the Holyrood Charters in 1143. In the 16th century it was known as St Margaret's Well, and, being a small running stream of pure water, it is probable that its water was preferred by the saintly Queen Margaret to that in the Castle well. It is not until the year 1313 that the latter appears in the pages of real history. On the 14th March of that year the Castle was captured by Ranulph, Earl of Moray, by escalade "at the highest part of the rock"—the cliff facing Princes Street Gardens—where the English warden "suspected no danger." There can be no question that the capture of the Castle was one of the most brilliant and daring feats of that age, and, in pursuance of Bruce's policy, Moray caused all the walls and fortifications to be razed to the ground, and the ancient well to be filled up and its site obliterated, so as to make the further occupation of the Castle by the English invader an impossibility. The Castle remained in this ruined condition for a period of twenty-two years, when, in September 1335, Edward III. issued orders for its repair. Sir Thomas Roscelin was appointed warden, and six weeks later was succeeded by Sir John Stirling, an English soldier of great distinction. Stirling seems to have been much impressed with the desolate condition of the Castle, and in an indenture or memorandum, dated 2d November 1335, Roscelin declares "that there is no dwelling within the Castle save a chapel a little unroofed (St Margaret's Chapel), a little pentice above the chapel, and a new stable quite unroofed except about a quarter." From this statement, we can appreciate the thoroughness with which Moray had in 1313 carried out the work of dismantlement. The importance of St Margaret's Well to the English garrison became thus emphasized, and orders were therefore issued to clear out and strengthen the bottom of this well, while entries appear in the English accounts showing that both horses and men were employed to carry up water in buckets and barrels. For its protection, the outer walls round the Castle were erected so as to include this well, and a portion of the wall—erroneously identified by our local historians as forming part of the first City Wall—is still to be seen in West Princes Street Gardens. In April 1341, the Castle was cleverly retaken by stratagem by the Knight of Liddesdale, with the aid of three Edinburgh merchants, and steps were immediately taken to continue the work of rebuilding the fortification so aptly begun by the English. But, even among the Scots, all knowledge of the precise location of the Castle Well had by this time disappeared; and, in consequence, after a vain search for twenty years, a strong fort was built in 1361 at the foot of the cliff in Princes Street Gardens to afford complete protection to St Margaret's Well. Without water the Castle was useless as a fortress. This fort became known as the Well House Tower—corrupted in course of time into Wallace's Tower. Half-way up the cliff a few ruins are to be seen, which are colloquially termed Wallace's Cradle. It is possible that these may mark the site for a crane to haul up barrels of water, but I have been unable to identify any reference in the records to these ruins. It will be noticed that both the Well House Tower and the remnant of the wall previously referred to in Princes Street Gardens are built of rubble of basalt and sandstone strongly cemented. The sandstone was obtained from a quarry lying a few yards to the east of the tower, and now covered over with grass, although its shape clearly proclaims its origin. So late as the year 1740, the following entry in the City Records refers to this quarry:—"Considering it is by permission of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh that, for cleansing of the streets, the snow and ice which is carried off is laid down in an old quarry on the north side of the Castlehill, open condition that this city shall be bound, when a thaw comes, and such snow and ice

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 20 GEORGE STREET, on Thursday evening, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

"HOLYROOD AS MONASTERY AND PALACE"

with Lantern Illustrations will be delivered by Councillor HARRISON.

WALTER B. BLAIR, Esq., President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 14th October 1912.

shall be melted and dissolved, to raise carry away whatever rubbish shall thence subside." &c.

At last, after a delay of forty years, the position of the ancient Castle Well was localised in 1881, and the Accounts tell us that the finders were paid a special fee for their trouble. "To several workmen who worked for a long time to find out the situation of the well within the Castle, which was destroyed and unknown, and for purifying and wholly cleansing and restoring it, £31, 10s. 6d. Scots." Nearly two centuries later came the great siege of 1573, when the chivalrous Kirkaldy of Grange held the Castle on behalf of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, at that time a prisoner in the hands of her mortal enemy, Queen Elizabeth. A small English army, accompanied by a powerful train of artillery, under the command of Sir William Drury, reached Edinburgh on 25th April 1573, and conjoined with the Regent Morton's forces. At the beginning of the siege an attempt was made to poison St Margaret's Well by throwing in quantities of wheat and lime, and from the statement in the Accounts it is probable that Morton himself was the author of this absurd device:—"Item, be my Lord regentis grace special command, for certane queneit and lyme geyvin for poysoning of the wellis of the castell of Edinburgh, 25 Scots." The entrance to the Castle was defended by a fort known as the Spur, in which, unknown to the assailants, there was another well, capable of supplying "a pint a daie for everie souldier." The Spur was taken by assault on the morning of the 26th May, and with the destruction of King David's Tower and all the general defences, the Castle Well became filled up with the ruins and choked. The want of water compelled Kirkaldy to surrender the Castle on 28th May to the English Commander. Since those days the esplanade has been heightened and otherwise altered, so that it is now impossible to locate the position of the Spur Well. During the siege of 1640, when the Castle was vigorously defended by old General Ruthven against the Covenanters for a period of four months, little mention is made of the Castle Well, while in that of 1689 the water in the well had, towards the end of the siege, become reduced and of such bad quality that many of the soldiers suffered in health. The food supplies also fell short, and surrender became imperative. After the Revolution, from lack of funds, the number of men kept in garrison was small; but during the latter half of the eighteenth century the number was greatly extended, while many unfortunate French prisoners filled the dungeons underneath the banqueting hall, as well as a house erected for their accommodation at Mylne's Mount, situated on the north side of the Castle. Many names cut on the walls still testify to the presence of these unfortunates. In these circumstances, St Margaret's Well became a necessary aid to the water supply from the Castle Well, and two tanks to hold the water were sunk in the Half-Moon Battery.

By the third decade of the nineteenth century the war cloud over Europe had passed away, and the garrison in the Castle became reduced to its normal strength of one battalion of infantry. The proprietors of Princes Street—between Hanover Street and Horse Street—acquired from the Town under Act of Parliament of 1816 a lease of the Nor' Loch west of the Mound, as well as of a portion of St Cuthbert's Glebe, for conversion into public gardens. In December 1818 they also leased the whole of the north bank of Castlehill, upon payment to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of an annual sum of £32 in lieu of his right to the grazings, and of 1s. to the ordnance storekeeper as an acknowledgment of the right of His Majesty—always under reservation of the right of access to St Margaret's Well. Three years later the proprietors complained of the damage done to the grounds by the carts engaged in carrying up the water in barrels to the Castle, and offered to put in a pipe thence to Kirkbride Road. The introduction of a proper supply of water to the Castle by the Edinburgh Water Company settled the dispute, and nullified the further use for garrison purposes of both the Castle and St Margaret's Wells. Thenceforth, their occupation, like that of Othello, departed. St Margaret's Well was repaired in 1873 by the officers of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders; but the Castle well still remains sealed up by a flagstone. It is to be hoped that this well, which is the oldest and most historic military well in Britain, should now be cleared out and thoroughly examined, and that the flagstone be replaced by a suitable parapet of stone or iron. Both wells are, of course, the property of the Crown, and now under control of the Board of Works.

W. MOIR BRYCE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1912.

Old Edinburgh Club.—A meeting of this Club was held last night—Mr Walter B. Blaikie (president) in the chair—when a lecture was delivered by Councillor John Harrison on "Holyrood as Monastery and Palace." The lecturer referred in the first place to the remains of the little early Christian church recently excavated under Mr Oldrieve's directions. He then described the foundation by David I. in 1128, of the Augustinian Monastery of Holyrood, and told what is known of its history and wealth, and of the gradual growth of David's church as succeeding generations enlarged and beautified it. He spoke of the intimate connection of the Stuart Kings during the fifteenth century with the Monastery of Holyrood, and the manner in which the first three Jameses used the Monastery as if it had been a Royal Palace. He followed by telling how James IV. at last, early in the sixteenth century, founded a Palace immediately to the west of the monastery, to which he brought Margaret of England as his bride, and the building which went on during the following forty years. An account of the destruction of monastery and Palace by the English in 1544 followed, and the repair of the Palace. The lecturer then described the Palace to which Mary Stuart came in 1561, and her pleasant life there, until her marriage and the tragedy which followed. He illustrated the ecclesiastical disputes of the seventeenth century by the way in which the Chapel of Holyrood was used at one period for Presbyterian worship, at recurring times for Episcopal, and for some years for Roman Catholic. He described the desolation of Holyrood for a century and a half after the Union of the Parliaments, and its gradual restoration after Queen Victoria began regularly to visit Scotland. The lecture was illustrated with lantern views of all the old views of Holyrood known to exist.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 25, 1912.

HOLYROOD AS MONASTERY AND PALACE.

At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club held last night—Mr Walter B. Blaikie, presiding—Councillor Harrison delivered a lecture on "Holyrood as Monastery and Palace." He referred to the intimate connection of the Stuart Kings during the fifteenth century with the Monastery of Holyrood, and the manner in which the first three Jameses used the Monastery as if it had been a Royal Palace. He then described how James IV. early in the sixteenth century founded a palace immediately to the west of the Monastery, to which he brought Margaret of England as his bride. The building went on during the following forty years. An account of the destruction of the Monastery and Palace by the English in 1544 and the repair of the Palace was also given. He illustrated the ecclesiastical disputes of the seventeenth century by the way in which the Chapel of Holyrood was used at one period for Presbyterian worship, at recurring times for Episcopal, and for some years for Roman Catholic. In conclusion he described the desolation of Holyrood for a century and a half after the Union of the Parliaments, and its gradual restoration after Queen Victoria began regularly to visit Scotland. The lecture was illustrated with lantern views.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24 1912.

Councillor John Harrison delivered a lecture to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club last night, taking as his subject "Holyrood as Monastery and Palace." He described the foundation of the Augustinian Monastery of Holyrood by David I. in 1128, and told what is known of its history and wealth. The lecture was illustrated by limelight views.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 20 GEORGE STREET, on Friday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

"EDINBURGH CASTLE"

with Lantern Illustrations will be delivered by W. MOIR BRYCE, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Searcher of Records.

WALTER B. BLAIKIE, Esq., President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, 11th December 1912.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, November 12, 1912.

THE LAST OF THE HISTORICAL HOUSES ON CASTLEHILL.—In the spring of this year the secretary of the Cockburn Association, Mr. Andrew Murray, W.S., became aware that Edinburgh School Board intended purchasing Cannonball House, in Castlehill, with the object of extending the Castlehill Public School adjoining. A meeting of the Council of the Association was at once held, and it was decided to acquire an option over the house with a view to its possible purchase. This step was taken in order to the preservation of the house, which is the last remaining example of the historic old dwelling-houses on Castlehill, which has a very picturesque appearance, especially from the Esplanade, and which occupies a charming site. A unique feature is that it has the stone grooved slides for receiving the outside shutters, which no other house in Edinburgh possesses. The house has survived three sieges—the siege by Cromwell in 1650, that of 1659, when the Duke of Gordon held it for James II., and the siege of 1745. There is a tradition that in 1745 the cannon-ball in the western wall was fired from the half-moon battery at the Castle. After having acquired an option over the house from its owner, Mr. John Thomson, London, the Council of the Cockburn Association were approached by the School Board, who informed them that the necessity for expansion at the Castlehill School had made it desirable that they should purchase the house, but that they had no intention of demolishing it. They asked the Council accordingly to resign their option and stand aside. Having received the assurance that the house would not be destroyed, the Council felt that they could not stand in the way of the public interest, and accordingly they agreed, on certain conditions, to resign their option, and permit the School Board to complete the purchase. Amongst these conditions were that the plans for the alterations on the house should be submitted to the Council for approval. This has been done, and various suggestions made by the Council have been accepted by the School Board and their architect. The alterations will involve the demolition of part of the east end of the house, but as this is the part of least interest, and has no particular value from a picturesque point of view, the Council felt they could not reasonably object. Their principal desire was to preserve the western and most picturesque side of the house in its present condition as far as possible. This object will be attained, even although considerable alterations are made on the eastern and northern sides. The Council of the Cockburn Association recognise the extreme courtesy with which they have been met in the negotiations with the School Board. It is of interest to add that Cannonball House actually came into the possession of the School Board yesterday.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1912.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Mr. W. Moir Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., Searcher of Records, delivered a lecture to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club last night on "Edinburgh Castle." Mr. W. B. Blaikie, the president of the club, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Moir Bryce traced the history of the buildings of the Castle from the time of Queen Margaret in 1093 down to the Union of 1567, noting their destruction with the exception of the chapel, for the repair of which Bruce on his deathbed granted the sum of £40, and their rebuilding begun by the English in 1355. Last year when the Castle was scheduled as an ancient building a committee was appointed consisting of Professor Baldwin Brown, Dr. Thomas Ross, and Mr. W. T. Oldrieve. At their request the lecturer visited the Castle three months ago and pointed out a narrow shot hole in

one of the cellars, showing that this must have been an outer wall. Excavations were thereupon made, and it turned out that the whole of the southern end of the Half-Moon Battery was honeycombed with the remains of the ancient David's Tower. The excavations had been down to the depth of 58 feet, and the wall with the shot hole was 23 feet high. Among the debris they found some pieces of shell from the siege of 1659, and two large bullets probably from the siege of 1573. After the latter siege the poor people in Edinburgh were employed to pick up all the bullets. There were 3000 collected, for which the English paid at the rate of a bawbee (equal to 1½d) each. Another discovery was made near the Inner Barrier of a flight of stairs, which might probably have led to a sally port on the north side. The excavations were still incomplete, and they presented problems to the antiquarian architect of considerable difficulty. The lecture was illustrated by about forty lantern slides.

THE STORY OF EDINBURGH CASTLE. 14/12/12. ITS BUILDINGS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club held in Dowell's Rooms last night, Mr. W. Moir Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., gave an address on Edinburgh Castle, with lantern illustrations. Mr. Walter B. Blaikie presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, several of which, taken by magnesium flarelight, showed the vaulted chambers which have recently been discovered.

Mr. Bryce said there were none of the ancient fortresses in these islands that could compete in fame or celebrity with the old and picturesque Castle of Edinburgh. It had been so intimately interwoven with the progress of the country that it had dominated the whole history of Scotland for a period of nearly a thousand years. The old Castle had been the residence and often the prison of their ancient Scottish Princes, while the great fight for the subjection of the country by "our" and enemies of England had centred round its possession. It had been thereby the Palladium of Scottish liberty. It had withstood sieges innumerable, and within its walls deeds both of heroism and of darkness had been enacted.

ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL.—Perhaps the most interesting and pathetic figure in Scottish history whose name had been closely associated with the Castle was the beautiful Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore, and it was surprising that, notwithstanding the tempests of shot and shell and other misfortunes that had so often overwhelmed the buildings of the Castle, there should still remain in them an echo of her pious personality in the little chapel which she founded and in which she worshipped more than eight centuries ago. The chapel formed the sole relic of her time now to be found on the Castle Rock. The stie of the ornament over the apse, which pointed to a slightly later date, had led some historians to assert that the present chapel was erected by David I. in memory of his mother. But in addition to the distinct statement in her memoirs there were various other points against that theory, the archaic and irregular character of the building itself and the extraordinary spirit of veneration displayed towards it by our Sovereign Princess down to the time of the Reformation. Robert II. in 1390 granted to the Chaplain of St Margaret's an annuity of £8, a large sum at that time for the stipend of one clergyman; but his son, Robert Third, transferred the allowance to the chaplain officiating at St Mary's, the garrison church, with the intention that the one chaplain should serve both cures. The favourite possession of Queen Margaret was a Book of the Gospels, which on one occasion fell into a river, and when recovered was found to be "miraculously" unharmed by the water, with the exception of a portion of the outer leaves. Curiously enough, this very volume was actually purchased in 1887 at Sotheby's, in London, by the Bodleian Library of Oxford for the trifling sum of £8. On the fly-leaf of this MS. a poem had been written in a hand of the year 1090, which placed the identity of the volume beyond dispute. It would be a gracious thing if the Bodleian authorities would present this interesting relic of our ancient Scottish Monarchy to the Scottish nation, to be deposited in the Crown Room in the Castle as the most appropriate place in which it could be preserved.

THE EDWARD WARS.

The story of the Castle during the great war of independence was next told. Edward I. took the Castle in June 1236, and in that year and 1237, along with the Stone of Destiny removed from Scone, the English King sent to England the greater part of the national records and the jewels of the old Scottish Regalia. The whole of these memorials, save the Coronation Stone, had disappeared. The Castle was captured in 1313 by Ranulph, Earl of Moray, who, acting under Bruce's orders, proceeded to level all the buildings and fortifications to the ground. Edward III. in 1355, issued orders for the rebuilding of the fortifications. In an English document of the period, it is stated that there is "no dwelling within said Castle save a little chapel, a little unroofed, a little 'penice' above the chapel, and a new stable, quite unroofed except about a quarter." The little chapel was, of course, that of St Margaret's, which in the course of the following year the English Governor, Sir John Stirling, seems to have repaired, as there is a notice in the English document of a payment for the glazing of four of its windows. King Robert the Bruce, when on his deathbed, issued orders for its repair, and a sum of £40 was allocated for that purpose. Of the manner of construction of the new Castle, commenced in 1355 by the English, and continued in 1341 by the Scots, much discussion had arisen. They might have obtained information from the Exchequer Rolls, but a large portion of them for this period was lost in the great fire of 1824, which destroyed the Exchequer Chambers, Parliament Square. Thus information from that source had been, therefore, considerably reduced, but it had been effectively supplemented by the discoveries recently made in the half-moon battery, in which he had the pleasure of being associated with Dr. Thomas Ross and Mr. Oldrieve.

THE VAULTED CHAMBERS DISCOVERY.

The buildings recently disclosed unquestionably formed the southern flank of St David's Tower, erected in 1368-9. The wall with the shot-hole which led to the discovery of the ancient buildings rose to a height of 25 feet. It was 3 feet thick, and at the bottom had an arched doorway leading into a staircase containing archways of similar construction. Of the second Castle, which was destroyed in 1573, Mr. Moir Bryce, from various sources, gave an idea of its principal features. Among other notable events recalled was the treachery of Sir William Crichton, the keeper of the Castle of the day, to the young Earl of Douglas and his brother; and some of the nobilities who were executed or burned at the Castle were mentioned. To these Mr. Moir Bryce suggested a memorial should be placed on the tower on the south esplanade wall, which stood nearest to the old place of execution. The connection of Mary of Guise with the Castle was noticed, as also that of her daughter, the Queen of Scots, and its siege by Sir William Drury and his English troops, 1570, when it was held for the Queen by Kirkcaldy of Grange. On that occasion the south end and end of King David's tower, the northern side of the Constable's tower, as well as portions of the curtain and the head wall further west all fell, while the well-house tower at the foot of the cliff was also destroyed. This tower had never been repaired, and remains in a ruined condition to the present day.

The destruction of the Castle led naturally to its re-erection upon a plan which it was thought would enable it to withstand artillery. The main feature, so well known at the present day, consisted in the construction of the half-moon battery, on a lower level of the rock, so as to envelop the remains of King David's tower. It is certain that the work of the reconstruction of the Castle was taken in hand by the Regent Morton within two or three weeks after its surrender, and must have occupied a considerable period in completion. Considerable alterations were made on the appearance of the palace in the Castle, in anticipation of a visit made in 1617 by King James VI. The aid of the painter was brought in to brighten up the dingy spots of the Castle. John Anderson received £100 for painting the "rowne quhair His Majesty was borne." The events of the siege of 1640, when General Ruthven held the castle for King Charles I. against the Covenanters were next recounted; as also of its capture by Cromwell and his friends in the following year. The erection of the long line of the outer walls of the Castle, with their picturesque stone sentry boxes, was begun in 1573-5 by Robert Milne, the Master Mason, under the direction of Slesser, the Royal engineer, and the operations continued for many years. The confining touch, which completed the appearance of the half-moon battery as it now stood was made in 1685, when the old parapet on the top of the battery was replaced

re a solid wall 9 feet high and 6 feet thick, in which 14 portholes for guns were inserted. In this way some protection was afforded to the gunners. The Castle again suffered in the siege of 1588 by the Cameronians and English, and once more the useful Robert Milne was employed to repair the enormous damage caused by shot and shell.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Dr Thomas Ross, architect, invited by the Chairman to speak, said that in so far as Scottish antiquities were concerned, if they were presented with two dates, it was always safer to accept the later. It was a question whether Queen Margaret built the chapel with which her name was associated. It was quite certain at any rate that if the chapel was built by her the chancel arch was a later insertion. In regard to the recent discoveries at the Castle, he said it was rather difficult for anybody in the meantime to assume that they had got David's tower. There was a large space between the parapet and the Half-Moon Battery not excavated, and he thought they might discover David's tower there, a little further to the north. In these cellars there had been built into them a good deal of remains of Gothic work, which might be part of the old garrison chapel of St Mary's, which once stood on the north side of the central part of the Castle.

Mr W. T. Oldrieve, Board of Works, also said that it would be wise not to make up their minds at present until they had got more excavation done, as to what the remains really were. He hoped they would be able to recommence operations early next year—(applause)—and to endeavour to trace the thick wall of which they had heard. What they had found was part of a very early tower, but whether or not it was David's tower they could not yet say. It was quite possible that it might turn out to be the re-entering angles of the main tower. It did not seem of sufficient size to be the main tower itself.

THE FUTURE OF THE CASTLE.

The Chairman expressed the gratitude of the Club to Mr Bryce for his interesting address. They should look forward with pleasure to being able to read it in print. One of the outstanding points about Edinburgh Castle was that it was a place of arms, for the housing of soldiers a thousand years ago, and that it was still a place for their soldiers to-day; and he should be sorry indeed if archaeologist, architect, or sentimentalist should ever seek to turn the Castle into what he might call a museum for the Board of Works. (Laughter.) In regard to Mr Bryce's remarks on Queen Margaret's book of the Gospels, he moved that a report be made to the Council of the Club to make application to His Majesty's Government, through the Secretary for Scotland, to take steps to see that Queen Margaret's book, formerly Crown property, should be restored to where it ought to be—to proper custody in Edinburgh. (Applause.)

Mr Bryce seconded, and the motion was cordially adopted.

Mr W. Moir Bryce addressed the members of the Old Edinburgh Club on the history of Edinburgh Castle, and referred to the significance of the discoveries recently made of vaulted remains near the half-moon battery. A motion was passed to ask the Government to take steps to have restored to Edinburgh a book of the Gospels which belonged to Queen Margaret, which is now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. (p. 13.)

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, December 14, 1912.

EXCAVATIONS AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Mr W. Moir Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., delivered a lecture on Edinburgh Castle to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club last night—Mr W. B. Blake presiding.

The lecturer outlined the history of the building of the Castle, from the reign of Queen Margaret in 1055 to the Union of 1567. He told how in the time of Bruce all the building, with the exception of the Chapel, had been destroyed, and how Bruce, while on his death bed, granted the sum of £80 for repairs. When the Castle was scheduled as an ancient building last year, a com-

mission, consisting of Professor Baldwin Brown, Dr Thomas Ross, and Mr W. T. Oldrieve, was appointed, and at their request the lecturer visited the Castle, and pointed out a narrow shot hole in one of the cellars, showing that this must have been an outer wall. Excavations were then made, and it was found that the whole of the southern end of the Half-Moon Battery was honeycombed with the remains of the ancient David's Tower. The wall with the shot hole was 23 feet high, and among the debris they found pieces of shell from the siege of 1588, and two large bullets, probably from the siege of 1573. A flight of stairs was also discovered, near the Inner Battery, which might have led to a sally port on the north side.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, DECEMBER 14, 1912.

EDINBURGH CASTLE AND ITS HISTORY.

THE PALADIUM OF SCOTTISH LIBERTY.

Last night in connection with the Old Edinburgh Club, Mr W. Moir Bryce, F.S.A., delivered a lecture in Dowell's Rooms on "Edinburgh Castle." Mr W. B. Blake presided over a large attendance, and, in introducing the lecturer, said Mr Bryce had done more to make their annual volumes so useful than almost any other man. Mr Bryce said there was no fortress within these islands which could compete in fame or celebrity with the old picturesque Castle of Edinburgh. It had been so intimately interwoven with the progress of the country that it had dominated the whole of Scotland for a period of nearly 1000 years. To a certain extent the Tower of London had occupied an analogous position in the history of England, but as the streets of London after the Norman invasion had never once felt the tread of the foreign invader, the Tower had served more as a prison house and place of execution than as a military post. Their old Castle had been the residence and oftentimes the prison of their ancient Scottish Princes, while the great fight for the subjection of their country had centred round its possession. It had thereby been the Palladium of Scottish liberty. It had withstood sieges innumerable, and within its walls deeds both of heroism and of darkness had been enacted.

PATHEPIC AND INTERESTING FIGURE.

Perhaps the most interesting and pathetic figure in Scottish history whose name had been so closely associated with the Castle was that of saintly Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore, and it was surprising that, notwithstanding the tempests of shot and shell and other misfortunes that had so often overwhelmed the buildings in the Castle, there should still remain to them an echo of her pious personality in the little chapel which she founded, and in which she worshipped more than eight centuries ago. The chapel formed the sole relic of her time now to be found on the castle rock, and it was from this period that the real history of their country may be said to begin. Some historians had asserted that the chapel was erected by David the First in memory of his mother. But there were various points against that theory, the archaic and irregular character of the building itself and the extraordinary veneration displayed towards it by their sovereigns down to the Reformation. Queen Margaret was canonized in 1229, and on 19th June, her Saint Day of the following year, her body was placed in a silver shrine adorned with precious stones, and deposited at the high altar of the church she herself had founded at Dunfermline. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, this church ought to have been regarded as superior in holiness to all other churches founded, merely in honour of Saint Margaret. However, it was the practice of their kings to proceed personally to the Castle—not to Dunfermline—on her Saint Day, and the chapel was par excellence the Royal Chapel, and kept exclusively for the Royal family.

RELIC OF QUEEN MARGARET.

Her favourite possession was a Book of the Gospels. Curiously enough this very volume, the most treasured possession of Queen Margaret, was actually purchased in 1887 at Sotheby's in London by the Bodleian Library of Oxford for the trifling sum of £5. He would not like to assert positively, but he felt convinced that the book was the property of the Crown, and could not therefore be retained by the Bodleian, and, as Crown property, it might be claimed. It would be a gracious act if the Bodleian authorities would present this interesting relic of their ancient Scottish monarchy to be disposed of in the Crown room of the Castle. (Applause.) Mr Bryce then traced the fortunes of the castle during the time of Edward First, and the destruction by Randolph Earl of Moray. The Walls, as well as the ornament over the apse, proclaimed the fact that the chapel was exempted from desecration. Of the castle destroyed, nothing other than the chapel was known. Of the new castle commenced under the English in 1335, and continued in 1341 by the Scots, much discussion had arisen. Unfortunately the records—the Exchequer Rolls preserved in the Exchequer Chambers in Parliament Square—were lost in the great fire of 1324. This second castle was destroyed in 1573. In the year 1588-9 the Scots began to erect their main defence, afterwards known as King David's Tower, and the buildings recently disclosed by Mr Oldrieve unquestionably formed the southern flank of that tower. The steps of the stairway leading to the upper portion of the citadel or upper portion of the castle still remained on the east side of the portcullis gateway. In the second castle the Royal apartments were removed from the northern to the south-eastern flank of the rock. David the Second made the castle his principal residence.

THE BULL'S HEAD MYTH.

Describing the dungeons and the execution of the Earl of Douglas and his kinsmen, Mr Bryce related the story told by the chronicler Boece about the bull's head—the Scottish signal for death—being placed before them at dinner. But, said Mr Bryce, this writer was a romanticist. Their great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, completed the story by assuring them it was a black bull's head, while, on the other hand, it was certain that the presentation of a bull, whether black or white, was never treated in this country as a signal for death.

THE CASTLE EXECUTION PLACE.

Gordon's plan of 1647 marked the place of execution which was probably now covered by the second from the east of the towers that now line the south side of the Esplanade. Referring to the historical personages who had been executed here, he said there were no fewer than six reformers as well as scores of unfortunate women condemned for so-called witchcraft, who all ended their days on that fatal spot. The Castle Hill was finally abolished as a place of execution in 1681. Surely some memorial should be attached to this tower to mark the scene of these dreadful tragedies. The lecturer then dealt with the fortunes of the Castle in the time of Queen Mary and Cromwell and its re-erection. The concluding touch which completed the half-moon battery as it now stood was made in 1553. The effect of the Union was then traced, and concluding, Mr Bryce said although a son of the Empire the Scot still remained true to his historical traditions; and the Castle of Edinburgh was a permanent and living expression that the patriotic love of the Scot for independence and liberty so strongly marked in the past, and echoed in their modern institutions, would never have an end. Therein lay the educational value for all time of the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. (Loud applause.)

Dr Ross, in responding to a call of the chairman, said if the chapel was built by Queen Margaret it was pretty certain the chancel arch was not, but was erected at a much later time. He was also inclined to think that David's Tower was a little further to the north. Mr Oldrieve also asked them not to make up their minds until they had a good deal more excavating done. He hoped to be able to recommence investigations early next year. On the motion of the Chairman, Mr Bryce was heartily thanked for his lecture, and on his motion, seconded by the lecturer, it was remitted to the Council to make application through the Government to have Queen Margaret's book restored to where it ought to be. The lecture was illustrated by a number of excellent lime-light views.

Old Edinburgh Club.

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Wednesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, an Honorary Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th January 1913.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1913.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT CALTON HILL.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB'S VIEWS.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Old Council Chamber, City Chambers, this afternoon—Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, presiding.

The annual report stated that during the year there were 13 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remains 67 names on the list of applicants waiting admission.

The treasurer's statement showed that the funds at the close of the year amounted to £167, 10s. 11d. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society upon its continued success.

In referring to the objects and work of the society, he said that they had several important questions still before them, one of these being in connection with the Government buildings at Calton Hill—what they were to be, and if they should be there at all. Some of them thought that the present jail site was quite a picturesque building, although he had heard people say that it should not have been a building in the form of a feudal castle, as the feudal castle was originally meant to keep people out, and a jail was meant to keep people in. (Laughter.) He thought the Calton buildings would be very much better in St James Square, where they could be put down at less expense, and where a great chance would be given of raising the buildings at the top of Leith Street and Leith Street Terrace and the east side of Princes Street and of making it into a fine place at a very congested point, which would make a marvellous city improvement. (Applause.)

The reports were adopted. The Earl of Rosebery was afterwards elected hon. president of the society, Mr Walter B. Blackie president, Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie hon. secretary, and Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., hon. treasurer.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 29, 1913.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the Council Chambers—Sir James Balfour Paul, the Lyon King of Arms, presiding over a small attendance. The annual report, submitted by Mr Lewis MacRitchie, secretary, stated that during the year there were 13 vacancies in the membership. These had been filled up, and there still remained 67 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. The Editorial Committee had selected the following papers to form the volume for 1912 of the Book of the Club: 1. A Contemporary Account of the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745 and the Battle of Prestonpans, with map, by Mr W. B. Blackie; 2. The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh (continued); Extracts from original records, by Mr John A. Fairley; 3. Extracts from Minute Book of the Corporation of Skinner, by Mr William Angus; 4. The Site of the Blackfriars Monastery, by Mr William Cowan; 5. St Margaret's Chapel, by Mr William Meir Bryce; 6. Four Letters from John Bonar, W.S., to William Creech on the Speculative Club, by Rev. Henry Paton; and 7. Moubray House, by Mr Andrew E. Murray.

The treasurer, Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., reported that the charge was £344 6s. 10d., discharge, £176, and the balance in hand at the close of the year, £167 10s. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, congratulated the Society upon its continued success. Since the last meeting they had published another book which was not inferior in interest to any former publication, opening with an admirable account of that interesting character, George Drummond, one of the greatest Provosts, and to whom they owed the existence of the New Town and several other matters. The paper on the Old Tolbooth was extremely interesting and contained some curious extracts from its own records. These records laid open the manners and customs of the times and a great deal otherwise; he thought, unknown of general history. He was glad to see that they were to have another paper on the Tolbooth.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CALTON JAIL.

They had also the question of the preservation of the buildings in Calton Hill. Some of them might think that the present jail was quite a picturesque building, although he knew other people said it should never have been there, and should not have been built in the form of a feudal castle. He thought the Government

should have gone to St James Square. (Hear, hear.) They had a great chance of dealing with a lot of old property, and removing a very congested part of the town at Leith Street. It would have been a marvellous city improvement. All these things showed how important it was that in a town like this, with its antiquities, a society such as theirs should form public opinion, and encourage the discussion of those things, and make them all feel an interest in the adornment and further beautifying of their beautiful city. (Applause.)

THE DUTY OF THE CLUB.

Their duty, as members of the Old Edinburgh Club and of the city of which they were inhabitants, was the preservation of the traditions and chronicling them, however humble, because it was not always the great things in this world which deserved to be remembered. It was also these small things that passed away were often the most interesting things in their way. Then they had other duties. They were, no doubt, the heirs of the ages, but they must never forget that in this Edinburgh of ours there will be antiquities before long. Therefore, they must try to hand down to posterity a city which would do credit to look back upon. This was an age of town planning, and he thought they were very likely at the starting point, and the Edinburgh of the future would be very different from the Edinburgh of the past. (Hear, hear.) He thought, for instance—he did not know—whether their children would see, at any rate, the end of the tenement system. Personally, he should not be sorry. It had done a great deal of harm, although there were things to be said for it. It was not at all improbable that they would see the town laid out on very different lines, and that more attention would be paid to its adornment and beauty.

Mr W. B. Blackie seconded. He said they had two ideas in preparing the Book of the Club. One of them, many thought that their book should really be a printing of old records; others thought the printing records too dry, and that they should have something more in the nature of a magazine article. They had tried to hold the balance fair. They were, he said, very much indebted to those gentlemen who had contributed the papers. The reports were adopted and officers were appointed—Lord Rosebery, hon. president; Mr W. B. Blackie, president.

Mr Baird, Portobello, suggested that the time had come when the membership of the club might be extended. He asked the committee to take the matter into consideration, to raise the membership from 300 to 350. The Chairman said he had no doubt the committee would consider the suggestion. The proceedings then terminated.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, January 30, 1913.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

THE CALTON CRAIG SITE.

Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, the Lyon King of Arms, presided at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held in the City Chambers yesterday afternoon.

PAPERS FOR THE 1912 VOLUME.

Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary, submitted the annual report, which stated that during the year there were thirteen vacancies in the membership. These had been filled up, and there still remained 67 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. The Editorial Committee had selected the following papers to form the volume for 1912 of the "Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," viz.:—(1) "A Contemporary Account of the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745 and the Battle of Prestonpans," with map, by Mr W. B. Blackie; (2) "The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh" (continued), extracts from original records, by Mr John A. Fairley; (3) "Extracts from Minute Book of the Corporation of Skinner," by Mr William Angus; (4) "The Site of the Blackfriars Monastery," by Mr William Cowan; (5) "St Margaret's Chapel," by Mr William Meir Bryce; (6) "Four Letters from John Bonar, W.S., to William Creech on the Speculative Club," by Rev. Henry Paton; (7) "Moubray House," by Mr Andrew E. Murray.

Old Edinburgh Club.

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, the afternoon of *Wednesday, 29th inst., at*

Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D.,
Honorary Vice-President of the Club,

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th January 1913.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT CALTON HILL.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB'S VIEWS.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Old Council Chamber, City Chambers, this afternoon—Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Lyon King-of-Arms, presiding.

The annual report stated that during the year there were 13 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remains 67 names on the list of applicants waiting admission.

The treasurer's statement showed that the funds at the close of the year amounted to £157, 10s. 11d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society upon its continued success. In referring to the objects and work of the society, he said that they had several important questions still before them, one of these being in connection with the Government buildings at Calton Hill—what they were to be, and if they should be there at all. Some of them thought that the present jail site was quite a picturesque building, although he had heard people say that it should not have been a building in the form of a feudal castle, as the feudal castle was originally meant to keep people out, and a jail was meant to keep people in. (Laughter.) He thought the Calton buildings would be very much better in St James Square, where they could be put down at less expense, and where a great chance would be given of raising the buildings at the top of Leith Street and Leith Street Terrace and the east side of Princes Street and of making it into a fine place at a very congested point, which would make a marvellous city improvement. (Applause.)

The report was adopted. The Earl of Rosebery was afterwards elected hon. president of the society, Mr Walter B. Blackie president, Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie hon. secretary, and Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., hon. treasurer.

Mr. Whitson, C.A., reported that the charge was £344 6s. 10d. discharge, £176, and the balance in hand at the close of the year, £168 10s. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society upon its continued success. Since the last meeting they had published another book which was not inferior in interest to any former publication, opening with an admirable account of that interesting character, George Drummond, one of the greatest Provosts, and to whom they owed the existence of the New Town and several other matters. The paper on the Old Tolbooth was extremely interesting and contained some curious extracts from its own records. These records laid open the manners and customs of the times and a great deal otherwise, he thought, unknown of general history. He was glad to see that they were to have another paper on the Tolbooth.

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THE SCOTSMAN

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EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1913.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT CALTON HILL.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB'S VIEWS.

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The annual report stated that during the year there were 15 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remains 67 names on the list of applicants waiting admission.

The treasurer's statement showed that the funds at the close of the year amounted to £167, 10s. 11d. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society upon its continued success.

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The hon. treasurer, Mr. Thomas B. Watson, C.A., reported that the balance in hand at the close of the year was £167. 10s.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE RECORDS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, said the reports showed in what a thoroughly healthy state the Society was. Their membership was full. They had 67 on the waiting list, and they had £167 in the hands of the treasurer. That was quite sufficient for the publication of their annual volume, and for any other modest expenses. Since they had met, they had published an Annual which was not inferior in interest to any of their previous publications. Opening with an admirable account of that interesting character, George Drummond, one of the greatest Provosts that ever filled the civic chair, and to whom they owed the inception of the New Town, the Infirmary, and other important projects which had left their mark on the city. They had next another instalment of Mr. Geddies' account of the sculptured stones of Edinburgh, which he was sure they had all read with very great interest and pleasure. Then they had a description of the Old Tolbooth, the Heart of Mid-Lothian, with which was associated so much both of squalor and romance. He did not think it had ever been treated so fully, but what was particularly characteristic in the article was the extremely curious series of extracts from the records of the old prison in the seventeenth century. These records throw a good deal of light upon the manners and customs of the time, and a great deal of otherwise, he thought, unknown family history. He was glad to see they were to have another instalment in the next volume. He thought these extracts from the records were of the utmost value and interest. The account of Bartholomew Somervell's monument showed how an interesting historic memorial got transported from Edinburgh to Perthshire, while the manner in which the Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig had been treated was a proof that even a comparatively prosaic subject might be dealt with in a way that made it both instructive and interesting, and that mutual insurance was not such a modern thing as they were, perhaps, apt to think it was. Mr. Oldrieve's paper on recent excavations and researches at Holyrood was not the least valuable item in the volume. Mr. Oldrieve had made Holyrood his own, and he did not think anybody knew more of its structure and general plans.

THE HEIRS OF THE AGES.

The Chairman referred to the success of the walks and lectures, and said that, judging from the contents of the forthcoming volume of the Club Book, it should yield in interest to none of its predecessors. He also reminded the members of their duties to the Club and to the city of which they had the good fortune to be inhabitants. Their primary interest, of course, was in the antiquities of the town and their preservation so far as possible, and if any of them from necessity—as sometimes must happen—must pass from them, at all events let them chronicle them, however humble they might be, for it was often the humble things that reflected the life of the period more than the great things. But they had other duties. They were, no doubt, the heirs of the ages, but they must remember that they, too, and this Edinburgh of theirs, would be antiquities some day. Therefore they must leave to their posterity an Edinburgh better than they found it. One of the advantages of a club like that was that it helped to cultivate a public spirit. From want of this and from want of a little foresight they had lost much that could never be regained. For instance, had they foreseen to what extent Edinburgh would grow, he did not think they would have allowed so many of the entrances to the town to have been through such narrow and sordid streets.

THE TENEMENT SYSTEM.

They lived in an age when town planning and town building was being much talked of. He thought they were very likely at a new starting-point, and that the Edinburgh of the future would be very different from the Edinburgh of the past. (Hear, hear.) He thought, for instance, very likely they or their children would see the passing of the tenement system altogether. Personally, he would not be sorry. He thought the tenement system had done a great deal of harm to Scotland. Of course, if tenements went, they should evolve small self-contained houses or flatlets or things of that sort, and then they were very much apt to fall into another misfortune. Nothing was more dreadfully dreary than those long lines of little brick boxes which they passed mile after mile in the outskirts

of many English towns. He thought the Club might do a great deal in the formation of public taste and of insisting that the dwelling-houses of the future should be regulated, not by the amount of profit they might bring to the speculative builder, but by the requirements of civic taste and artistic beauty. A beautiful house might be just as useful as an ugly one, and it might be just as cheap to build, for it was not the overlaying of ornamental decoration that made for intrinsic beauty.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT CALTON.

They would have great questions arising every day. They had, for instance, the question—which he was not going to enter upon except to mention—of these Government buildings on the Calton Hill—what they were to be, how they were to be, and if they should be there at all? Some of them might think that the present jail was quite a picturesque building, although he knew other people said it should never have been there, and should not have been built in the form of a feudal castle, because a feudal castle was meant to keep people out, whereas a jail was meant to keep people in. (Laughter.) Personally, he thought the Government buildings would have been much better in St James' Square, where they could have been put down at much less expense, and where they had a great chance of dealing with a lot of property at the head of Leith Street and Leith Street Terrace and the east end of Princess Street, and making a fine place at a particularly congested part of the town. It would have made a marvellous city improvement. All these things showed how important it was that a Club like that, associated although it might be more directly with the antiquities of Edinburgh, should form public opinion to a certain extent, and encourage the discussion of these things and make its value felt in the adornment and still further beauty of their already beautiful city. (Applause.)

Mr. W. B. Blaikie, who seconded, said they had two ideas in preparing the Book of the Club. Many thought that their Book should really be a printing of old records; others thought the printing records too dry, and that they should have something more in the nature of a magazine article. They had tried to hold the balance fair. They were, he said, very much indebted to those gentlemen who had contributed the papers.

The reports were adopted and office-bearers appointed—Lord Rosebery being re-elected hon. president, and Mr. W. B. Blaikie president. Mr. Baird, Portobello, suggested that the time had come when the membership of the Club might be extended. He asked the Committee to take the matter into consideration, to raise the membership from 500 to 550.

The Chairman said he had no doubt the Committee would consider the suggestion. The proceedings then terminated.

The Glasgow Herald

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, took the chair at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon. In the report of the council it was stated that the Editorial Committee have selected the following papers to form the volume for 1913 of the "Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," viz.—"A Contemporary Account of the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745 and the Battle of Prestonpans," with map, by Mr. W. B. Blaikie; "The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh" (continued). Extracts from original records, by Mr. John A. Fairley; "Extracts from Minute Book of the Corporation of Skinner," by William Angus; "The Site of the Blackfriars Monastery," by Mr. William Cowan; "St Margaret's Chapel," by Mr. William Moir Bryce; "Four Letters from John Bonar, W.S., to William Creech on the Speculative Club," by the Rev. Henry Paton; and "Moubray House," by Mr. Andrew E. Murray.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. He said their membership was full, that there were 67 names on the waiting list, and that they had £167 in the hands of the treasurer. Since they met a year ago they had published a book which was not inferior in interest to its predecessors. Next year's

would yield in interest to none of their previous volumes. Mr. Blaikie had made the period of the '45 all his own. No man living was so able to instruct them in the details of that period. The Speculative Club they all knew, specially in connection with Robert Louis Stevenson. In conclusion Sir James reminded members of their duties as such and as citizens of Edinburgh. They had great questions arising every day—the question for instance of the Government buildings on the Calton Hill. Some thought the present jail was quite a picturesque building, and he knew others who said it should never have been there, that it should not have been built in the form of a feudal castle, which was meant to keep people out, whereas a jail was built to keep people in. (Laughter.) The Government buildings would be better in St James' Square, around which a marvellous civic improvement could be effected. (Applause.)

The report was adopted. Office-bearers were elected, with the Earl of Rosebery and Mid-Lothian as hon. president and Mr. W. B. Blaikie as president.

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THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Vol. IV. Pp. x, 203, 32. With 23 illustrations. 4to. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club. Issued 1912.

This new volume of the Old Edinburgh Club's publications contains papers on George Drummond, an eighteenth century Lord Provost; the old Tolbooth; an old Edinburgh monument now in Perthshire; the Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig; and a further article on Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh. The last paper is a short note of Mr. Oldrieve's on Recent Excavations and Researches at Holyrood, Scotland, as well as Edinburgh, owes so much to Mr. Oldrieve's skill and care, that any paper by him is peculiarly welcome. Among the reproductions is an interesting drawing of Jean Livingston on the scaffold, by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. He had intended to use it as a frontispiece for a tract on the conversion of Jean Livingston. It is interesting not only in itself, but as one of the many instances in literature and art of odd pieces of work left unused owing to abandoned schemes. The Old Edinburgh Club is again to be congratulated on the excellence of its work.

Bruce Home Memorial Committee.

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Hon. Secretary.

OUTLOOK TOWER,
CASTLEHILL, EDINBURGH,

17th February 1913.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

As a result of the Exhibition of the late Mr BRUCE J. HOME's original drawings of Old Edinburgh held last summer, a feeling arose among his friends and colleagues at the Outlook Tower and elsewhere that, in the public interest, the collection should be preserved for the citizens of Edinburgh.

The present committee were therefore called together and have had the question under consideration. They feel that it would be a matter for lasting regret were this life-work scattered and lost—or even removed as a whole from Edinburgh. Many of the drawings are of high beauty, but the principal value of the collection lies in its forming a very accurate record such as nowhere else exists, of many old buildings of the city, now gone for ever.

The drawings would also form a worthy memorial of a notable citizen, a craftsman of the Old Town, who was born there, and spent his last days in its service.

The Town Council have now made a generous offer of £200 for the purpose of acquiring the drawings for the City museum, where they would rightly be associated with Mr Home's large map and index of the remaining historic buildings in Edinburgh. The Committee, however, had at the beginning arrived at a minimum valuation of £350, and the executors are prepared to accept this figure. They therefore appeal for subscriptions towards the balance of £150, believing that many who knew Mr Home and his work will be glad to associate themselves with a memorial so appropiate, looking to the love of old Edinburgh which possessed him.

The principal drawings are on view at the Outlook Tower, Castlehill, and may be seen free of charge on application to the caretaker.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr ANDREW E. MURRAY, W.S., 43 CASTLE STREET.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. MEARS,
ANDREW E. MURRAY, } Conveners.

THE EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1913.

EDINBURGH'S DISAPPEARING TOLLHOUSES.



TYNECASTLE TOLLHOUSE ABOUT TO BE DEMOLISHED.

The hand of the house destroyer has been busy on the old toll houses which at one time marked the boundaries of Edinburgh. To the rising generation the toll house signifies nothing, though they may often read of them in stories of the road; but to people of middle age the landmarks, once so prominent on the highways, are still remembered. However, even those well posted in local details will hardly recall the fact that on the boundaries of Edinburgh some 30 years ago there were no fewer than 17 toll gates. Some were, of course, more prominent than others owing to the frequented nature of the roads on which they stood sentinel. One of those toll houses which was particularly well utilised was that at Tynecastle, marked out as it was by its prominent site. This landmark, which we illustrate, is about to make way for the Tynecastle Picture House. A few notes on the old time toll houses, based on information supplied by Mr. Sim, the City Road Surveyor, will doubtless interest many readers.

A Curious Tariff.

The 17 Edinburgh toll-houses ceased to exact their taxes on 15th May, 1883, the provisions of the Roads and Bridges Act, 1878, coming into effect in this particular. At all these points horse and cattle traffic was held up. At each toll a board was exposed showing a scale of payments to be made for each passage, which varied with the kind, size, or load of vehicle, or number and size of wheels, number of horses, cattle, &c. Many amusing incidents were witnessed at the tolls, and some of the more ludicrous were those provided by the shepherds and the ladies who usually conducted the toll business. Very few shepherds were able to count their flocks, the sheep going through at about 4d per head, and over these arithmetical problems many a battle royal was waged. But the toll stories are in the way of being forgotten. The obstacle in the way of traffic on the road was a long swing gate, something of the type one sees at Seaford at the railway level crossing. At the footpath side was a twin stile, wicket, or other opening for the free use of passengers. The toll money was collected by a gatekeeper living in a cottage, of which the architecture varied considerably, but the building usually projected somewhat into the roadway, so

forming not only a barrier, but providing the toll-keeper with a view-point of approaching traffic.

£11,000 Raised in a Year.

A very large sum of money was raised by these tolls, which it should be noted were exacted, not by the city authorities, but at the instance of the county Road Trustees, who had Parliamentary powers to recoup in this way the extra expense caused by the heavy traffic of Edinburgh on the neighbouring county roads. The privilege of collection at each toll, and with it the occupation of the toll-house, was, in all cases, farmed out or let to the highest bidder, for longer or shorter periods. In the year 1879-80 the drawings at these tolls totalled £11,000 from town and country users.

Edinburgh's Fight with the County.

Under the Act abolishing this cumbrous system of tax collection it was provided that the portion of this revenue thus ceasing to be drawn from residents of Edinburgh should, if just reason were shown, be compensated for by an adjusted annual payment out of the city rates. After a hearing of parties and report by the Sheriff, the amount payable from the city was fixed by the Home Secretary at £2000 per annum in 1881. Successive attempts to get rid of this burden were made by means of city extensions in 1882 and 1886, and the consequent taking over of considerable portions of the county roads, which required unusual expenditure. But the plea still remained that, in the mutual intercourse, a populous centre like Edinburgh would make more use of the neighbouring county roads than would the sparsely inhabited county make of the city's roads. The controversy was eventually settled in 1896 through the payment by Edinburgh to the Mid-Lothian authorities of the capital sum of £35,000 in extinguishment of all further claims under this head.

Where the Tolls Stood.

These toll gates controlled every avenue of traffic to and from the city except that via Duddingston through the Park, which was, however, regulated against general through traffic. Beginning on the North Side was Crewe Toll at the intersection of Crewe and Ferry Roads, assisted by what were termed blackbars across the north ends of Inverleith Row and of Warriston Road respectively. To eastwards the traffic via Broughton Road was

dealt with by Bonnington Toll at the cross roads there, by Marionville Toll at the angle of Leith-end and Marionville Roads, and by Jock's Lodge Toll, at the corner of Willowbrae, familiar to every one proceeding a generation ago to Portobello. Towards Dalkeith was Cameron Toll, controlling the four ways at the foot of Dalkeith Road, where the outlook window may still be found, while at the other end of Lady Road sat Mayfield Toll, on the line of Craigmillar Park. Powburn Toll was in the hollow of Mayfield Road, which is now passed under by the Suburban Railway.

One of the Last to Go.

Proceeding westwards one finds the former site of Morningside or Jordanbridge Toll, occupied by the grounds of Braid U.F. Church, and further on (after another hilly interval) there still stands, almost opposite Myreside football ground, the Merchiston Toll House, forming one of the corners of Colinton Road with Gray's Loan. On the highway to Slateford the site of the Toll was where now is Gorgie U.F. Church, opposite Robertson's Avenue. There is still a survival—but for a brief period, however—on Gorgie Road. The original Toll House, known as Tynecastle, is preserved on the peculiar site high up on the north side, just opposite the Magdalen Asylum. This is, as stated, about to make way for Tynecastle Picture Theatre. The Murraysfield and Comstorphine route was guarded by Colbride Toll, which stood on what is still a detached piece of ground at the east corner of Russell Road. Proceeding northwards over hill to the Queensferry outlet, one discovers the site of Deanpark Toll, at the projecting corner of Belford and Queensferry Roads, while the Comely Bank Toll is on the cross roads of the north-west angle of the Flora Stevenson public school. If we add to these enumerated a supplementary check bar which stood across the east end of Ravelston Dykes the original circuit is completed.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

THE FIRST BUILDING.

I.

THE story of Holyrood is the story of a thousand years and more; the beginning is away back in one of those dumb centuries, whose only voice is the heap of stones shaped like a place where men worship, or the monolith standing lonely on the hillside. Then follow the records of the succeeding centuries as given in the bare dates of the consecration and death of abbots as these are entered in the cartulary of a great mediæval monastery. The tale of the latter centuries is it not written in the chronicles of the kings of Scotland? I am not to attempt to imagine in prose or in verse the legend of these thousand years, but only to relate what happened during the term of two generations of men, at this spot sanctified by so many prayers and by the shedding of so much blood. And my web is woven, not from the web of monkish legend or the woof of ballad writer, but from the painfully correct pages of succeeding generations of scribes who kept the accounts of the Scottish National Exchequer. The old faded pages, if compelled to give up their secrets, tell of the joys and sorrows of the hearts that beat in the old times; of the haste of the bridegroom to meet his bride; of the joy of the young mother over her first-born; of the wail of the widows whose best-loved are lying stark on Flodden Field; and the long-drawn-out moan of a land soaked with the blood spilt at Pinkie Cleugh and during the sad years which followed. These compilations of charge and discharge of the centuries are lying dry and warm in their oak leaf cupboards, within hearing of the grind of the wheels of the Edinburgh tramcars and the hoot of the motor of the Western Barbarian "doing" the kingdom of Scotland in two days and one night. The accounts are of three categories—the Exchequer Rolls, which go back to 1326; the accounts of the Lord Treasurer, to 1473; those of the King's Master Masons, to 1529. There are wide blanks in each of the three sets. Some of the accounts are in print, some still in manuscript.

It is the accounts of the Lord Treasurer which give most information about the building of Holyrood Palace, and, as far as it goes, the information must be absolutely reliable—it is not myth, but sober figures. The Treasurer's Accounts are checked by those of the Master Mason of Scotland, who, of course, had to render his statements before he received cash for his disbursements. From these accounts, we make out that the first Palace, which was Mary Stuart's home when she was Queen, and most of which Charles II. pulled down so as to erect the present Palace, was built in three portions—the first house by James IV. as a home to which to bring his bride, Margaret Tudor, whom he married in 1503; the second portion by James V., between 1529 and 1532, on his assuming the government of the country after a long minority; and the third part by the same King before he brought home as his wife Magdalen of France, in 1537. The Palace of Holyrood House so completed remained intact for barely seven years, when it was sacked and burned during Hereford's invasion in May 1544. It then ceased to be the Royal dwelling-place, until Mary of Guise became Regent in 1554, when she restored the Palace, and the Royal Household kept Yule at Holyrood at Christmas time 1554.

Up to the time when the Stewart Family succeeded to the throne, Scotland had no fixed capital, but, more especially after James I. returned from his long captivity and took up the government, Edinburgh became *de facto* the capital. The Kings had a Palace on the Castle Rock, but the building hanging on to the edge of the Rock, and threatening to slip down into the Grassmarket, must have been cold and noisy when the winter tempests blew, so the Scottish Kings were apt to leave their court, and, with or without an invitation, become the guests of the Abbot of Holyrood in his princely house. In the Exchequer Rolls there is a long list of payments made by Robert III. in 1403 to the Abbot, and payments, referring to the King's residence in the monastery, appear with increasing frequency both in these Accounts and also in those of the Lord High Treasurer as the fifteenth century goes on. James I.'s English wife—the lady to whom he wrote his beautiful love song—was in residence in the Abbey when she gave birth to the son who was to succeed to the Throne as James II., and as boy and man his fate was linked with Holyrood Abbey. He was born in the Abbey; in the Abbey Church he was crowned and married; and when he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle in 1460 his young widow buried her lord in front of the High Altar of Holyrood Chapel—there is an entry in the Accounts for the ornamentation of his tomb. The marriage of James III. with Margaret of Denmark also took place in the Abbey Church, and he seems to have lived a good deal in the monastery. In fact, it appears as if the Royal Family had regular apartments in the Abbey. In 1438 there is payment made for a great lock for the King's door; a few years after for building material "for the King's work at Holyrood," and there are references to both the King's and the Queen's chambers in the Abbey.

But the early years of the sixteenth century were to change altogether the relation in which Holyrood stood to the Scottish Crown. James IV. was on the Throne, and he was a bright, clever man, full of ability and enterprise, who did much for the progress of the country. He was fond of music and of books; he was the patron of Chapman and Muller, the first printers in Scotland; he founded a Scottish Navy; and he was a mighty builder. In the year 1500—having sown a considerable crop of wild oats—he began to look out for a wife, and his choice fell on Margaret Tudor, the young daughter of Henry VII. of England. The match was arranged, but the bride being young—very young—James had to wait a year or two for her; so in the interval he proceeded, like the magnificent prince he was, to prepare for his wife, and commenced a perfect "orgy" of building. The Treasurer's Accounts from 1500 to 1504 are curious reading, and a warning against extravagance to every man thinking of getting married. James was carrying out during these years extensive additions and improvements on the four Royal Houses of Stirling, Linlithgow, Falkland, and Lochmaben; he was building the "Kirk of Steil," now known as the Parish Church of Ladykirk, as a thank-offering for rescue from drowning in the Tweed; he was forming the Harbour of Newhaven, which the Leith Dock Commission is at present intending to take into its embrace; and he had started building a man-of-war there. But all this was not a sufficient offering to his English bride, so he resolved on building a Palace near his capital, and he chose as a site ground adjoining the west front of the Monastery of Holyrood. The work was begun in 1501, and the finishing touch—the blazoning of the Royal arms on the gatehouse—was just com-

pleted when Margaret was approaching the Scottish border, in the last days of July 1503. The pages of the Lord Treasurer's Accounts, containing the items for the building, are interesting reading to anyone having a taste for minor antiquities. In these old days building was not done by contract. The King's Master Mason, Leonard Logy, was responsible for all building operations and for paying all the workmen; he was, however, superintending building in half a dozen different places at once, and Holyrood was a big job, so he put parts of the Palace into the hands of faithful lieutenants; so Walter Merlioun— isn't it a pretty name?—built the "Foarwerk"—the Gatehouse, I suppose—and the Chapel; and William Turnbull had charge of the "Gallory and windois," and Michael Wright, the Queen's Great Chamber. If you are interested in building construction you can learn that it was mostly Baltic timber that was used; it is called "Eistland Boards." Scottish timber does not seem to have been considered good enough, for there is a curious entry:—"Paid for certain timber taken from the Earl of Bothwell, when there was no other to be got." The iron work was French and Spanish, and the glass for the windows was all purchased from Thomas Pebbis, "glass wright," who either manufactured it or had a monopoly for its sale—he held the contract for years for supplying all the Royal Houses. The plaster for the walls seems to have been imported from France, as the entry reads:—"50 ton of plaster brocht hame by Dorange, Franchman." It is somewhat remarkable that although there is great detail in the Accounts, there is no mention where the stone was got for this first Palace at Holyrood. The wages bill, as rendered by Leonard Logy, comes to a little over three thousand pounds

—Scots, of course—and this sum may have included wages for the quarrymen who prepared the stone.

Following the Accounts for building are those for the furnishing of the Palace, and these are even more curious, as the entries are so specific; the different parts of each article of furniture are bought separately, and the workmanship entered in addition. For instance, the entries for the "tickie of beddis" are followed by that for "IX. stane fadderis to stuff the same," and for the wages of the women who made up the beds. The sheets were of "Holland cloth" and "Brittany linen;" and there are many entries for "cowntour boards"—flat pieces of wood prepared for the enumeration of figures which seem to have been hung in the rooms, just as washing bills appear on the mantelpieces of hotel bedrooms. The principal rooms were hung with tapestry, and the subjects illustrated are briefly enumerated:—"A pece of Hercules;" "A pece of Marcus Coriauns;" "II. pece of Sussana, sewit togidder;" "A pece of Solomon;" "A cover for a bed of Sussana." The tapestry cost £160, and the subjects were probably the "patterns" fashionable at the time. The vestibules of the Palace were clothed with "Verdeororia," an inferior description of tapestry which did not tell a story, but only represented garden or woodland scenery. Then there is a delightfully descriptive account for "Chairs of Estate" paid to Friscoald, a Lombard. There is the cost of the canvas in which they were packed, and of the packing-box, and of the cost of carriage from Bruges to Middelburg, where, of course, they would pass into the hands of the "Conservator of the Scottish Settlement," so that he might ship the box or boxes to Scotland. The chairs seem to have been bought at Bruges. The chairs were covered, some with cloth of gold, others with Flemish velvet, and were sufficiently

endowed with fringes and ribbons. But the greatest magnificence and cost were bestowed on the Queen's apartments. Her "chamber" was hung with "red and purple-blue velvet" costing £369, 7s. 6d., and "the Queen's Closet" with scarlet, while the Queen's "bed of State" was covered with cloth of gold costing £386, 5s. There is a very interesting account for silver-plate, also bought in Flanders. The plate, including silver-plates, dishes for meats, salt-cellars, and goblets of different kinds, some "quhit" silver, some overgilt. The duty of purchasing had been entrusted "to Maister James Merchames-toun," and his bill came to £1045, 5s. 9d. Difficently seems to have been experienced in collecting sufficient French money to cover such a large sum, for we find that the Abbot of Melrose produced a hundred French crowns, and the Abbot of Kinloss, thirty; while "certain merchants of Aberdeen" gave 200 crowns before the amount was collected. It is a curious example of the process of exchange in the early sixteenth century.

The most amusing part of the whole Accounts, however, is for the "trousseau" for the King. The most gorgeous of birds of Paradise was not arrayed like James IV. He had doublets of satin and velvet of many hues—purple, and tan-coloured, and black; and hose of scarlet and yellow; and gold buttons made by "John Auchlek, goldsmith." The acme of perfection was reached in one doublet, parti-coloured according to the fashion of the time, composed as to "ain halfe" of "III. elms of Cloth of Gold" at £22 an ell; and as to the other, of 3½ ells of crimson velvet at £4, 10s. an ell. What girl could say "No" to a man who wooed her in such an attire? This was the time when men dressed in gorgeous apparel. After this supreme effort, it seems tame to narrate the number of horses which were bought wherever they could be found—white was James's favourite colour; and the saddlery lined with furs, and enriched with silver and gold. The worthy merchants of the "Canigate" and Lucken-booths must have rejoiced in the magnificent taste of their King.

So all was got ready for the wedding. Leonard Logy, the Master of Works, received forty pounds Scots "for his gude and thankfull service done and to be done to the Kingis houses, and speciallie for his diligent and grete laboure made by him in the building of the Palace beside the Abbey of the Holy Croce." And on the 28th July 1503 a considerable sum was disbursed "to buy gold for the King's Arms on the Foryet of Holyrood-house." This was the finishing touch.

James was a typical bridegroom, nervous and impatient, and the National Accounts tell the tale, for messenger after messenger was dispatched on horseback towards the Border to report the coming of the bride; and the horse-hire had to be paid for. So far the Scottish Records have told the story; it is only fair that the actual wedding should be described by the bride's supporters. There is a delightfully quaint account of the whole function, solemn as a fashion-book, written by John Young, Somerset Herald, who came north in Margaret's train. It is like one of those sets of old tapestry that one sees in great houses. The colours may be faded by the sunlight and damp of centuries, but still the effect dazzles; the figures may be stiff and unnatural, but one knows they are intended to represent gallant men and beautiful women. The tapestry tells the old story in an old-fashioned way. Like to this is John Young's great work.

John Young begins his story at the very beginning, licking his lips as he takes up the tempting theme. He tells of the "Fyancells,"—the betrothal of the Princess Margaret at Richmond, on Saint Paul's Day in January 1502; the Archbishop of Glasgow and Earl Bothwell and the "Elect of Murray" represented James. The ceremony is sufficiently gorgeous. Young allows a short breathing time, and then depicts Margaret setting out on the 8th July 1503 from Coliviston, where her father, King Henry VII., was then residing with his mother, the Countess of Richmond. Henry committed his young daughter—she was only in her fifteenth year—to the charge of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Treasurer of England, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter. They travelled with a great train and with a company of musicians, Margaret in a rich litter, but at its side her palfrey was led by her Master-of-Horse, so that she could mount when she approached any town.

So the triumphal procession made its stately way through all Northern England. On the borders of Lincolnshire, the Sheriff holding "a whyt rod in his hand" and supported by his retainers and by the entry of the district, was awaiting to conduct her across his county, and hand his duty on to the Sheriff of Nottingham. At Grantham she was received by the clergy; and the Bishop of Norwich gave her a great cross of gold to kiss; the Mayor and Aldermen were in attendance too, and the honest men of the town, and the bells were ringing and trumpets sounding, and the houses decorated with banners and tapestry. Thus on she went through a joyous land, the country people coming and bringing great vessels full of drink, saying "if better they had had, better they had brought." "Can't you hear the people shouting?" There were great doings at York, for the capital of the North took several days to exhaust its enthusiasm with processions and church services, and "it was grete melodye for to here the bells ryng thorough the cite." York acquitted itself nobly. At York the Princess was met by the Earl of Northumberland, the great power of the North, who was commanded by the King to escort her to Scotland. Again the gay procession set out northwards, and before July was done it arrived at Berwick-on-Tweed. As the frontier town, Berwick was perhaps the strongest fortified place in the kingdom; it was held by a large garrison under an experienced commander. Here again Margaret rested, and then, on the 1st August, accompanied by an even more imposing train of two thousand horsemen, she rode over the short two miles to the Scottish frontier at Lamberton Kirk. There gaily-decorated tents had been erected, and the Archbishop of Glasgow was ready to receive the Princess, while a thousand Scotsmen—500 on horseback—had turned out to form her bodyguard. So the Earl of Northumberland demitted his charge, and most of the English escort turned back, and Margaret and her retinue passed to Fast Castle for the night. Thus on by Haddington to Dalkeith Castle, where she stayed for four days, her train overflowing to the Abbey of Newbattle, standing among its great trees on the pleasant banks of Esk.

The Princess was barely settled in the Castle when the Scottish King arrived to pay his respects to his bride. James appeared like a hero of romance on a noble horse with rich trappings; he was gorgeously dressed, wore his beard somewhat long, and had his lyre on his back; he was accompanied by his brother, the Archbishop of St Andrews, and a train of

sixty horse. Having paid his *devoirs* to the Princess, he returned to Edinburgh; he repeated his visit on each day that Margaret remained at Dalkeith, and on each occasion James wore different clothes, all brilliant, which the English herald describes with loving care. On the morning of 7th August Margaret left the castle of Dalkeith on her way to Holyrood, riding in her litter. Half-way, James met her at the head of a great train; the Princess left the litter, and the King, after saluting her, lifted her on to his horse, but finding it too restive, he mounted her horse with the Princess behind him and so conducted her into the city. At the West Port they were received by the religious orders, who carried the sacred relics from the holy places of the city, including the arm bone of St Giles, and all through the gaily decorated streets they passed, and down the Canongate, to the Abbey Church, stopping every now and then to view some quaintly acted allegory, according to the fashion of the time. Here they heard Mass, and then the King, bare-headed, we are told, led his bride through the Abbey cloisters, into the palace which he had built for her reception.

Next morning, the 8th August 1503, the marriage was celebrated in the Abbey Church of Holyrood. Before the ceremony, King James, sitting in state in the great hall of the Palace, received the English guests, "so that it was a noble thing to see the said chamber so nobly furnished," and set orations were made by learned doctors of each nation. Then the two processions passed into the great Church of the Abbey. The Princess was supported by the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Surrey; the Countess of Surrey bore her train, assisted by a gentleman usher, and her ladies followed. The King came, supported by his brother, the Archbishop of St Andrews, and accompanied by the officers of the Scottish Court. "Then the noble marriage was performed by the Archbishop of Glasgow," the Archbishop of York reading the Papal Bulls consenting thereto; a Mass followed, and then the procession went back to the Palace, and a great banquet followed, tables being spread in every room. The English Herald, who describes the ceremonial, fails to find words to recount the gorgeous dresses and rich jewels and the brilliancy of the whole scene. After the wedding there followed a week's festivities; jousts were held; and musicians played; and there was a great service in "The High Kirke," after which the King made 41 Knights, whom he presented to the Queen as "Her Knyghts"; and on the last day of the festivities 3 Earls were created. Then the English guests went home, the great Churchmen first, Surrey and his attendant nobles following.

Ten years after, it was James' fate to meet the Earl of Surrey a second time; it was on Flodden's fatal field, where Surrey commanded the levies of the northern counties, who had gathered to resist James' senseless invasion of England. It is not easy to read the account of the brilliant wedding ceremony at Holyrood without it recalling the last scene of all, when the stars on that September night looked down on Flodden, and on the pile of the noblest and bravest of his subjects who had fallen fighting around their brave but foolish King.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

THE EXTENSIONS BY JAMES V.

II.*

KING JAMES IV., after his marriage, does not appear to have done much more building at Holyrood, but he erected one house which must have added dignity to the Palace—he built a Lion's House, and he provided a lion to inhabit the house. Where the lion came from is not known, but the curious can learn what it cost to bring the cage from Leith, and the sum which the keeper received. The lion was, of course, the armorial bearings of Scotland, and had a right to a place in the scheme of a Royal Palace; it is believed that some of the other Royal houses were endowed in the same way, and a part of Stirling Palace is still called the "lion's den." As far as Holyrood was concerned, the lion became an institution; its home was in the Palace garden, and its keeper was the keeper of the garden, Sir James Sharp, whose title shows him to have been a priest in orders. The lion or its successor in office remained during the century; for in 1595 we read in the Exchequer Rolls a charge, "Item to Thomas Fentoun, keeper of the Palace Garden, for keeping of the Lion, Lucerne, and the rest of the 'pettis and beists' in his keeping, and nourishment of them, by the space of one year, £244." I don't know what kind of animals "the rest of the pets and beasts" were, but I understand that a "lucerne" is what we now call a lynx. Possibly the lion went south with James VI. when he departed from Holyrood in 1603.

James IV. also improved the Palace in another way: he drained "the loch beside the Abbey," and on the ground so recovered made a garden. The loch was probably fed by the stream which flowed from the Nor' Loch to the sea.

After James IV.'s death at Flodden, the Estates appointed the Duke of Albany Regent for the infant King, and in 1515 he entered on his office, and as Regent took up residence in Holyrood. Albany was the next heir to the Throne after the boy King, but he was to all intents a Frenchman, having extensive estates in France, and he was unable to speak either English or Scotch; he never really settled down in Scotland. He has been credited with making additions to the Palace, but I can find no record of any disbursements for building operations, and it appears very unlikely that he should have meddled with stone and lime while acting as Regent. Albany took office in 1515, and went back to France nominally on four months' leave of absence, in 1517; he did not return to his duties, however, until the end of 1521. Next year, he took another holiday of a year, returning in September 1523; in 1524, he departed never to return. In the Treasurer's Accounts for 1515, there are several pages of entries for repairing the Palace and stables, "for the cumin of my lord governour," and again in 1523, when Albany paid his last visit to Scotland, the Palace was put in order.

During these years after Flodden, Scotland was in a very distracted condition, torn to pieces by contending factions; it was then that the retainers of the families of Douglas and Hamilton met in the High Street, in the famous skirmish called "Cleanse the Causeway." In 1524, the boy King—he was only twelve years old—was brought by the Douglas faction to Edinburgh; "erected" as King

and took up his residence in Holyrood. He developed early, and at an early age showed his father's propensity for building. His first outbreak occurred in 1529—he was only seventeen—and the result was, I believe, that keep with four corner turrets, which has always borne his name, and which still remains, although much altered. The building operations seem to have been carried out in two sections, interrupted by about a year. There are no plans to show exactly what was built, but the accounts are in great detail, and the money entered in the Treasurer's Accounts is checked by the statement rendered by the Master Mason; by this time John Scrymgeour had succeeded Leonard Logy. The entry in the Treasurer's Accounts reads:—"Item, deliverit to Maister John Scrymgeour, Maister of Work, for payment of masonis, wrightis, Quarrioris, anythis, barrowmen, cartaris, their servandis; and for stanis, lyme, sand, tymmer, Irne, lead, lokis, keis, bandis with uthiris neecessaris for the bigging and reparatioun of the new hous besyde the Abbey of Halvudehous; and for hors mete and other reparatiouns; and for tenit in the said maister of werkis compt buke at mair lenth, and particularie written in the samyn fra the 21st day of August the year of God 1529 to the 27th day of August the year of God 1530 inclusive ... £1568, 17s. 3d."

John Scrymgeour's account of his intromissions is to be found in the earliest volume of the Master Mason's Accounts, which has been preserved, and the amount tallies to a penny with the corresponding entry in the Treasurer's Accounts. The second term of building extended from the 24th September 1531 to 3d August 1532, and the details are given in the second volume of the Master Mason's Accounts, mixed up with sums spent on the other Royal Palaces; the amount expended on Holyrood in the second term seems to have been about £2000.

The Accounts are at great length, and detailed to an amusing extent. The Master Mason paid all the men—masons, joiners, &c.—every fortnight, on Sunday as a rule, and at each pay the names are given of the men employed, although in some cases they worked in gangs, and the entry reads:—"John Merilyon and his marrowis"—"marrow" is a delightful old Scotch word which occurs in many of the ballads. Then with regard to the "hors mete"—this refers to the corn and hay bought from a dealer—a woman—in the Canongate, for feeding the king's horses employed in carting material. The stone for building came partly from Ravelston, Niddry, and Craigmillar, but most of it was brought by sea from Culross, and this entailed payments to the quarrymen; then to the men who carted the stone to the pier; next to the "Ferryman at the Ferry"—the Queen's Ferry, I suppose—who shipped the stone from Culross to Leith; and, lastly, to the carrier who took it from Leith to the Abbey. Sand and lime were brought from Couston and Gilmerton; the timber was, as in James IV.'s time, "Eastland boards"—timber from the Baltic. Thomas Peblis still supplied the glass for the windows; it was partly white and partly "paintit" (stained glass.) A French carver, called "Nycholau" was employed, and there is a long account from Thomas Angus and A. Chalmer, painters, "for the complete painting and laying of the three Iron Gates and sixteen great iron windows, with the rest of the windows and iron work with red lead, and vermillion and clay"—what "clay" was I do not know.

There are no absolute proofs that the part of the Palace erected between 1529 and 1532 included what has always been termed James V.'s Tower, but the probabilities all point in

this direction. A part of what was built was certainly in the form of a "keep," as there is an entry for "a great iron gate for the principal entrance and drawbridge of the New Tower, with two great bolts for the closing of the slot of the same." Then, this "new tower" was built to the north of the house erected by James IV., as the King is said to be residing while the building is going on in the "South Tower." Further, there is an entry for "lime for the twa east roundis," and wood "for the complete roof of the twa west roundis." These seem to refer to the four round corner turrets, three of which still adorn the north wing of the Palace, the fourth having been taken away when Sir William Bruce built the present Palace. There is also an entry for lead for the "platform roof." James V. has always been credited with the building of this part of the Palace, and the writers in the beginning of last century, such as Stark in the Picture of Edinburgh, mention that his name could then be seen on the building.

As far as I can gather from the accounts, James V. built this tower, which was in shape and structure an enlarged edition of a Border keep immediately to the north of his father's Palace, and probably forming one side of its largest quadrangle. This is in keeping with what is shown in the oldest drawing extant of Holyrood, the Sketch of 1544, in the British Museum. In it the north tower stands out in contrast with the other Palace buildings, which are given in white with red roofs. The north tower is painted to represent grey stone; it has small slits rather than windows; it shows four low turrets at the corners, and both the turrets and the rest of the top of the tower have machicolated tops, as if for pur-

pose of defence. The tower seems a building separate from the rest of the Palace as well as from the Abbey.

Through the kindness of Mr Oldrieve, principal architect to H.M. Board of Works, I have examined the old tower, with the help of one of his skilled assistants, to see if we could get any guidance as to date of erection or original form, but without success. The tower is so truly 16th century work that it will not give up any of its secrets; in an age when murder by dagger and poison was one of the fine arts, walls that were not dumb were worse than useless. The walls are a patchwork of stones of different quarries, hewed in different ways, evidently at varying dates. The windows have been quite plainly enlarged; while the lead roof bears the date, "1528," and the corbelled top is modern. One fact in support of the idea that the tower was surrounded with a ditch, Mr Oldrieve told me. In the last alteration made on the Palace an underground heating chamber was made immediately to the north of the tower. It was necessary to dig down as deep as the foundation of the tower walls, and it was through forced earth all the way; this may possibly have been soil thrown in to fill up the moat, when the ground was levelled.

This was the young King's first plunge into the "mortal tub," and the house he built, a keep with moat and drawbridge, was appropriate to the unsettled condition of Scotland at the time. Not many years elapsed before James V. again began to enlarge and beautify Holyrood House. It should be remembered that the Palace was now looked upon as the Royal House of Scotland, where the King or the Regent for the time being should reside, and the possession of which gave a pretender to authority a certain status. Maister John Scrymgeour's Accounts for his second enlargement of the Palace are to be found in the fourth volume of the Accounts of the Master Masons, and from the bookkeeping point of

view are most creditably made up. They bear to be for work executed from Saturday, 27th June 1535, to Saturday, 14th October 1536, inclusive, "in prima for the bigging (building) of the New Foir Werk, reforming and bettering (improving) of the rest of the Palace of Holyrood house, with the great Foir House, and building and repairing the garden dykes (walls)." The accounts open with the cost of carting several thousand tons of lime from Cousland and Gilmerton, and building nine kilns for burning the lime. Then follows the charge for stone—which is termed freestone, brought from various quarters, Preston, Barnbogle, Craigmillar, Cramond, and Niddry; there are the usual entries for Baltic and Swedish timber, for iron and slater and painter work; to Thomas Pehlis for glass, and pages of the detail of the wages of workmen. There is a supplementary account from 14th October to 23d December 1536, and the whole amounts to £5766, 7s. 0d., the largest sum spent on any of the three occasions in which building took place at the Palace. What was built I cannot discover, except that a new porch or entry to the forecourt seems to have been erected; that gardens were laid out and enclosed in walls; and that the Palace Chapel, as distinguished from the Abbey Church, and the kitchens and South Tower were rebuilt. It appears as if James had become discontented with the Palace which his father had built, and especially with the gatehouse, and that he reconstructed the former and rebuilt the latter altogether. This gatehouse or porch, which remained until 1753, and whose requiem "Claudero," the poet of the Canongate, sang, must have been a building of considerable size, as is shown by the extent of the arcading on the wall of the Abbey courthouse, against which it was built. There are three curious entries in the master mason's accounts which bear on the arms which adorned the west gable of James's Tower until the beginning of last century. The first is for "drink-silver" for the barrowmen who conveyed the "great arms" from St Paul's work to the Abbey, "so that it might not be hurt by being carried in a cart;" the second is a fee to Sir John Gilmour "for drawing of the arms and for his counsel thairto"; then there is a payment to Andrew Lees, goldsmith for "his workmanship in lead of the King's Arms and an image of St Andrew." The two panels containing the Royal Arms and the figure of St Andrew have been reproduced recently, and are now restored to their old place, while the original slab bearing the Royal Arms has been found in fragments, and pieced together, and may be seen within the Abbey Chapel. Sir John Gilmour did his work well, for the Scottish lion is truly rampant, and the thistle is so vigorous that it evidently has been grown in a wet season; below the Scottish arms is James V.'s name, still legible. There is also a payment "to painters for gilding the great Stone Arms, on the east quarter of the Palace, that was put up of before." The arms on the east side would be visible as long as the Tower was an independent building, but would be covered up when Bruce rebuilt the Palace in 1671.

There is a peculiarity about James V.'s second addition to Holyrood Palace which tells the tale of one of the very characteristic transactions of this time, when the great struggle of the Reformation was going on throughout Europe. The Treasurer's Accounts contain no record of any sums disbursed for the building, which took place in 1535-6; although it was from the Lord Treasurer that money required for the building and upkeep of Royal Palaces was drawn, and that in these

Accounts the sums spent by James IV. and also by his successor during the years from 1529 to 1532 are recorded. The details of the building done in 1535-6 are duly to be found in the Master Mason's Accounts, and appended to these accounts is a statement of the source from which the money came—a tax on the Church lands, the proceeds of a grant made in 1531 by Pope Clement VII. to King James. The story of this transaction is told in the "Archbishops of St Andrews" by Professor Herkless and Mr R. K. Hannay in connection with the life of Archbishop Beaton.

No one who drags his weary way through the contemporary records of Scotland between Flodden and the Reformation can help feeling that he is looking on a scene utterly squalid, and that the governing classes—King, nobles, and clergy—have on the whole lost touch with religion and patriotism, and are pursuing their own miserably selfish ends in an utterly reckless fashion. The object for which they were quarrelling was largely the revenues derived from the lands belonging to the great religious houses, which comprised such an inordinate proportion of Scotland. James V.'s record in this respect is given by Bishop Lesley, one of the best and ablest of the great Churchmen who adhered to the old Church, at the time of the Reformation. "And because the patrimonie thereof"—the Crown revenues—"was small and could not sustain his charges, therefore he (James V.) nominated four of his bastard sons, being but infants, to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, the Priors of St Andrews, Melrose, and Coldingham, and received the whole fruit thereof during all the days of his life, which was greater profit to him than the whole revenue of the Crown." The Church which permitted this shocking transaction was still in the plenitude of its power in Scotland, and the King who benefited by it was a very pious young man, who took a conspicuous part in the burning of heretics. So true a son of the Church would certainly not follow the evil example which his wicked uncle, Henry VIII., was at this very time showing him in the suppression of monasteries; but he might for their good relieve them of their superfluous revenues. Hence his demand, made to Pope Clement VII. on 9th July 1531, for an annual levy from ecclesiastical benefices in Scotland amounting to 10,000 ducats, the nominal purpose being the foundation of the College of Justice, which actually came into being in 1532. Times were evil for the papacy, and the Holy Father dared not say what he thought, so he consented to the demand; but both King and Pope had to reckon with James Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews, who manfully fought for his order; a hot dispute arose, and James had in the end to accept a compromise and be content with much less than ten thousand ducats per annum. The money for James V.'s second building operations at Holyrood, and for many of his other extravagancies, came from the levy made by the Pope on the Church lands.

Before the alterations on the Palace were completed, James set sail for France in September 1536, with a great train, to wed a lady to whom he was betrothed—Marie de Vendome; but when he saw his affiancé, he was so disgusted that he refused to implement the bargain, and went in search of another bride. His choice fell on Madelain, the third daughter of the French King, and to her he was married on January 1, 1537, in Notre Dame. He returned to Scotland with his bride on the 19th May, and Madelain was

crowned as Queen in Holyrood Abbey. She was a delicate girl, and did not long survive, dying within two months of her arrival; she was buried in front of the high altar of Holyrood Abbey Church. James again sought a wife in France, and he now invited to Scotland a lady who was to play a foremost part in the history of the Reformation in Scotland, Marie de Lorraine, eldest daughter of the Duke of Guise, and widow of the Duc de Longueville. Marie landed at Crail; was married at St Andrews; and crowned in Holyrood Chapel in 1538. James's career was not either long or glorious; he quarrelled with the nobles, and when, in the end of 1542, the King gathered a great army for the invasion of England, the nobles as a body refused to cross the Border, and the invasion ended in a fiasco at Solway Moss. James returned to Falkland Palace, a broken man, and died there, at the age of thirty-one, five days after his wife had given birth to a daughter, who, as Queen Mary of Scots, was to be one of the most famous women of the century. Shortly before he died, James V. did a great service to Holyrood Palace—he extended its park. In the Treasurer's Accounts for 1541, there is an entry—"To Thomas Purvis in part payment of £100 for lands taken into the Park of Holyroodhouse," and next year it is recorded that the lands of Dudingstounne are bought from Sir David Murray of Balcaird for £400.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ABBNEY.

III.*

The Holyrood to which James V. brought his frail young bride in 1537, must have been the most dignified group of buildings which Scotland could show, as it contained the principal Royal Palace, and beside it one of the wealthiest and most beautiful of the Scottish religious houses. The greatest glory of Holyrood only lasted for seven years, but it may be worth while to attempt to describe what Holyrood was during this her greatest period. The material out of which to construct such a picture is very scanty, as it consists chiefly of a coloured sketch to be found in the British Museum, and this drawing was made by some unknown artist, probably an officer in the English Army which in 1544 sacked and burned both Abbey and Palace.

The precincts were reached at the foot of the Canongate, where the Gate House stood across the highway, immediately to the north of what is now the Abbey Court House; the arched on the wall of this building shows how important this porch had been. Whether the Gate House of the Abbey had stood here before the Palace was built, is not known. The porch admitted into the Fore Court, an enclosure nearly square formed by the Palace on the east and by walls on the north and south, which converged on the porch on the west. Immediately to the north of the porch was the tennis court, a building of some size; and gardens with trees, enclosed with a wall, stretched all round the north and east of Palace and Monastery. The grey outline of James V.'s Tower shows distinctly, and running south from it buildings of different heights, some of grey stone like the Tower, others white with red roofs. East from the Tower, and quite separate from it, is the Abbey Church, with its two square western towers, topped with spires; the church shows nave, aisle, north transept, and chancel. The monastic buildings are seen all round the south of the church, and there are buildings to the east also. The Abbey of the Holy Rood, or Holy Cross, was one of the religious houses founded by David I., in the same year as Kelso Abbey, 1128. The King richly endowed his new Abbey, to which he brought a body of Augustinian Canon Regulars from St Andrews, and the Monastery rapidly grew in importance, as wealth flowed in on it, especially from the benefactions of Fergus, Prince of Galloway, and his son, Uchtred. The Abbey and its great church had been restored and beautified in the end of the 15th century by Abbot Crawford, one of the most distinguished of its rulers. The church, as its foundations, which have been laid bare, show, was a great building, 266 feet in length, or 70 feet longer than St Giles; its architecture was exceedingly rich; and it was decorated as became a church which contained the Royal tombs. In wealth the Monastery was reckoned as the fourth among Scottish religious houses, coming after Arbroath, St Andrews, and Dunfermline; I quote from the admirable preface which Mr Kerr Hannay has written for "The Rental Sancti Andree." For long years before James IV. built the Palace at Holyrood, the Kings of Scotland had been accustomed to use the Abbey as a home.

James V. died on the 14th December 1542, in his 31st year, leaving as the heir to the throne an infant of a week old, who as child and woman, during her lifetime and since,

was fated to be "a daughter of debate." On the 3d January following, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, was elected Regent, being chosen according to Scottish custom because he was, after the infant Queen, the nearest to the throne, and not because he had any qualities fitting him for the position. The task before him was very difficult, the country, or rather, the governing classes, being divided into two parties, one desiring alliance with England, the other the continuance of the ancient league with France. The former prevailed at first, and early in 1543, at the urgent request of Henry VIII., an arrangement was entered into for a treaty of peace, along with a definite agreement for the betrothal of the infant Queen of Scots to Henry's young son, afterwards Edward VI. Then the Queen-Mother and the Archbishop of St Andrews threw their influence into the scale in favour of the French party, and before the end of the year 1543, the unfortunate Regent had to yield, and to repudiate the alliance with England and the treaty of marriage. The "revolt" of Arran, as Henry VIII. called it, drove him to absolute fury, and he meditated a striking revenge. A strong force of veteran soldiers was collected at Newcastle, under an experienced commander, the Earl of Hertford, and a fleet was gathered at Tynemouth to convey the army to the Forth; while a large body of light horse was assembled on the Borders to invade Scotland by land. The King's purpose is made plain by the instructions sent to Hertford by the English Privy Council. Hertford is instructed not to attempt to hold the country, but "only burn Edinburgh town, and so deface it as to leave a memory for ever of the vengeance of God upon their falsehood and disloyalty; do his best without long tarrying to beat down the Castle; sack Holyrood House, and sack, burn, and subvert Leith, and all the towns and villages round, putting man, woman, and child to fire and sword where resistance is made." The English fleet appeared in the Forth on 4th May 1544, and the army landed at Granton. There are among the English records three separate accounts of the expedition, and these agree in all important particulars, and there is in addition the coloured sketch of Edinburgh and Holyrood to which reference has already been made. The English army having landed at Granton, marched eastward to seize Leith, it being necessary to possess a port so as to land stores. At the Water of Leith a force of six thousand Scots under the Regent and Cardinal Beaton, disputed the passage, but after a short skirmish the Regent and the Cardinal thought it advisable to retire to Linlithgow, and their army melted away. The English took up quarters in Leith, which they found "fuller of riches than we expected any Scottish town to have been." During the night the Provost and leading citizens of Edinburgh waited on Hertford and asked for terms. Unconditional surrender was demanded, and the citizens prepared to defend their town. The coloured sketch in the British Museum represents the march of the English army, infantry, horse, and artillery from Leith, and the entry into the Burgh of Canongate by the Water Gate. Thence the English attacked the Netherbow Port with artillery and carried it by storm. They marched through the city and attacked the Castle, but the fire of its guns was not to be resisted, and they gave up the attempt to take it, the engineer officers declaring it to be impregnable. Having fired the town, the English withdrew to Leith. During the night the citizens met, elected a new Provost, and prepared to defend the town, repairing the breaches at the Netherbow with stones and earth. But it was no use; inexperienced men,

however brave, deserted by their leaders, had no chance of success against experienced soldiers, well led; next day the city was again stormed. The town for three days was given up to fire and sword. "Also we burned the Abbey called Holy Rood House and the Palace adjoining to the same." Then the light horsemen having joined the English army, the country for miles round was ravished. This accomplished, Hertford marched back to England by land, burning a broad strip of country as he went, while the English fleet destroyed the coast towns on either side of the Firth.

There is no doubt as to what the Abbey of Holyrood suffered at the hands of the English; it was pillaged of everything which had not been carried away to a place of safety, and then all that would burn was destroyed by fire. The church was afterwards patched up in a fashion; the monastery was never restored. Times were evil for the Church, and the Abbot, Robert Stewart, was a mere boy, one of the sons of James V., whom that monarch had provided for by making him an Abbot while still an infant. The Abbot lacked the means, even if he possessed the desire, to restore his holy-place. The booty from the monastery was, I suppose, divided among the spoilers. There is still to be seen in a quaint little church in the vicinity of St Albans a relic of the burning of Holyrood Chapel, in the shape of a bronze lectern from which the lessons are still read. In Hertford's army was an officer called Richard Lee; he went north "as devisour of the fortifications to be made," and was one of the forty-five soldiers who were knighted for distinguished services rendered during the Scottish campaign. Among the "loot" which fell to the share of this en-

gineer officer was this brass lectern, which he presented to his parish church, and there it still remains. It bears the inscription, "Georgius Creichtoun Episcopus Dunkeldensis," and was the gift of Bishop Crichton to Holyrood Abbey Church—he was Abbot of Holyrood before he was created Bishop. The old reading desk looks quite comfortable in the quaint little church which has itself seen so many centuries, and all the changes which the centuries have brought. It is much more difficult to say how far the Palace of Holyrood House was destroyed. Before the English invasion, the Regent Arran seems to have been in residence in the Palace; when Hertford landed, his wife and family withdrew to the Castle. After the English left the Regent went to live at Linlithgow Palace, and then proceeded to Stirling. As far as I can discover, Arran did not again reside in Holyrood during the ten years he continued to hold office. But the Palace was certainly not altogether uninhabitable, and my conjecture is—it is a mere conjecture—that the fire partially destroyed the less substantial buildings, but that the enormously thick walls of James V.'s Tower, at any rate, resisted the burning, there being very little in the structure which fire could harm. Certain it is, that the Treasurer's accounts show that within two months of the English occupation "a new tower lock was put on the new tower door of Holyrudhous;" and that there was provided "six barrels of beer for furnishing the Palace of Holyrudhous, for certain men of war keeping the said palace, because it was understood that the queen and lords with her sould have come to Edinburgh to hold a parliament there." The English were scarcely out of the country before the two factions were manœuvring against one another, as they continued to do for years to come.

During the years that follow Holyrood passes almost altogether out of Scottish story. In 1545 there is an

entry in the accounts for "conveying broken bells and certain lead from Abbey to the Castle," and in 1546 the carriage "of 60 stone of lead from the roof of the great hall of the Abbey sent to St. Andrews." The fact is that the castle of St. Andrews was being held against the Regent by Norman Leslie and his companions, who had murdered Cardinal Beaton, and the lead was taken from the great hall—probably the prefatory of the Abbey—to be made into shot to be fired against the castle. The savage war in which the great Border abbeys—Melrose, Kelso, and Coldingham—were burned by the English was going on, and in September 1547, Edinburgh was again occupied by the English, after the Scottish army had suffered a woeful defeat at Pinkie. The English were commanded by the same General as in 1544, but he had now assumed the title of Duke of Somerset, and was acting as Lord Protector during the minority of Edward V., Henry VIII. having died in January 1547. On this occasion Somerset spared the city of Edinburgh, as the chronicler of the expedition states:—"My Lord's grace for considerations moving him to pity, having all this while"—the time he had remained in camp near Leith—"spared Edinburgh from hurt, did so leave it, but Leith and the ships still burning." Holyrood, however, did receive some attention. "There stood S.W., about a quarter of a mile from our camp, a monastery, they call it Holyroode Abbey. Sir Walter Bonham and Edward Chamberlayne got license to suppress it; whereupon these commissioners making first their visitation there, they found the monks all gone; but the church and much part of the house well covered with lead, and had down the bells (which were but 11), and, according to the statute, did somewhat disgrace the house. As touching the monks, because they were gone, they put them to their pensions at large." The poor Abbey of Holyrood was pillaged by Scots and English alike; on this occasion the Palace was not injured by the English; that is stated distinctly in Hollinshed's "Chronicles."

Arran continued to act as Regent until 1554, but after the first English invasion in 1544 he deserted Holyrood. The gardens were, however, kept up; at least wages were regularly paid to "John Morrison, gardener;" and in 1550 there is a charge for "carrying of tapestry from the Castle to the Abbey, the time that the Vidame was there," so that a portion of the house at any rate must have been in fair order, else tapestry would not have been hung in it. But the Regent, as the accounts show, did not trouble himself with Holyrood; he was using such funds as he could get out of the Exchequer for improving his own castles. The accounts show that as early as 1546 he was building and furnishing a house at Kinneil, and there follow entries for considerable sums of money spent on Hamilton Castle and on a house in the Island of Arran, all places still included in the Hamilton estates. But Arran had a house within the city of Edinburgh; as "my Lord Governor's house was hung with tapestry out of the Castle" for the marriage of a daughter which took place in 1549. In 1551 we discover that "My Lord Governor" had taken a feu from the priests of the Kirk of Field, and here he must have built the house, which afterwards was bought by the Town Council of Edinburgh in which to set up its infant College which, in course of the centuries, was to develop into the University of Edinburgh.

All through the years during which he was Regent, or Lord Governor, as it is phrased in the old records, there was a power, which was often in opposition to him, and was always in favour of the French alliance—the

strong will and business capacity of the Queen Mother, Mary of Lorraine, a daughter of the great French house of Guise. An intrigue was carried on all the time to have her made Regent, although it was opposed to the strong objection of the Scots to a female Regent. At last, in 1554, Arran yielded to the pressure; he was induced to visit France, and came under the blandishments of the French Court. He was infested in the Duchy of Châtelleraut, his son receiving the post of Commander of the Scots Guard. Arran in future figures in Scottish history as "The Duke"—the only Duke that Scotland could boast of; and the Queen Mother became ruler of Scotland, a position which few could envy her, for the times were terribly difficult.

Mary at once put Holyrood into order for her residence. Since her husband's death she had probably lived in the house in the Castle Hill, which was known as the Guise House, and was taken down some sixty years ago for a site for the Free Church Assembly Hall. The work of restoring Holyrood was completed by 12th October 1554, when Sir William Macdowell, master of work, was paid £1796, 16s. 2d. "for work done at Holyroodhouse." Annexed there is a curious entry, "Item to the laird of Craigmillar for lead and carriage of the same to the great Tower with, £268, 14s. 10d." One wonders if this means that during the rough years that had passed the lead had been stripped off the roof of the tower to be made into shot, as it had been torn by Scot and English alike from the Abbey. So the Queen Regent kept her Yule at Holyrood. The canons of the Chapel Royal of Stirling came, bringing with them "the relics of her Grace's Chapel Royal," so that they might conduct the Christmas service. This may be taken as proof that the chapel of the Abbey had not been restored, and that there were no priests in residence. Service would be held in the chapel of the Palace. The old custom, which goes back long before the building of the Palace, that the King should keep his Christmas at Holyrood was revived, and the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise, acknowledged as virtual sovereign.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1913.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—On Saturday afternoon the members met at the Royal Exchange, and visited the City Chambers. The smoking-room, new Council Chambers, old Council Chambers, dining-room, and Committee rooms were thrown open for the inspection of the members. Thereafter the party visited the City Museum, where Mr. David Barnett, the curator, gave an interesting account of the various relics connected with Old Edinburgh. The members then proceeded to Lady Stair's House, in the hall of which the many old uniforms and regalia of the Ancient Order of St. Crispin were shown to the members. An old sedan chair was of special interest. On the motion of Mr. Blaikie, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Barnett.

Old Edinburgh Club.

The following meetings have been arranged.

SATURDAY, 28th June 1913.

Council Chambers and City Museum. Meet at Royal Exchange at 2.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12th July 1913.

Inveresk and Musselburgh. Leader, Mr. James Wilkie, S.S.C., Secretary, Scottish Ecclesiological Society. Leave Waverley Station by 1.50 p.m. train for Inveresk. Single Ticket suggested.

The itinerary will be as follows:—Walk from Inveresk Station to Inveresk Church by way of Eskgrove and Inveresk House, and from there through Musselburgh by way of the Manse, the Dambræ, Town Hall, etc., to Pinkie and Loretto.

Tea may be had at the Parsonage Gardens, Musselburgh.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th June 1913.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Visit to Inveresk and Musselburgh on Saturday, 12th July 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AS TO CHANGE OF TRAIN.

The 1.50 P.M. train to Inveresk is discontinued. The Company will travel by the train leaving the Waverley Station for Inveresk at 3.5 P.M.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 5th July 1913.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 14, 1913.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB—A RAMBLE OVER HISTORIC GROUND.—Over a countryside rich in Roman remains and abounding in historic associations and traditions, the Old Edinburgh Club, under the leadership of Mr James Wilkie, S.S.C., secretary of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Society, on Saturday had one of the most successful outings of the season. A party about fifty in number trained to Inveresk, where they were joined by Provost Millar, Musselburgh, and the Rev. William Edie, the parish minister, and then proceeded on a survey of Calverhill, the field of Pinkie, and such notable buildings in the vicinity as St Michael's Kirk, Inveresk House, and Pinkie House. The party first proceeded to Eskgrove, where they were cordially greeted by General Cockburn, the proprietor, and conducted through the beautiful grounds, appearing to best advantage in the brilliant sunshine, to the famous Long Walk, at the extreme end of which stands the monument that marks the spot where the Protector, the Duke of Somerset, encamped on the eve of the battle of Pinkie Cleuch. The situation commands a full view of the battlefield, and the company, under Mr Wilkie's able guidance, were enabled to reconstruct the dire happenings of "Black Saturday" when the Great Army of the Scots, just as at Flodden and Dunbar, delivered themselves into the hands of their enemies by their want of strategy and subsequent panic-stricken behaviour. In the course of the walk through the grounds of Eskgrove several interesting archaeological curiosities were encountered, and traces of the Roman occupation were visible, and in the latter connection the archaeological lore of Dr Ross, who accompanied the party, was a source of continual pleasure to the company. Before quitting Eskgrove, General Cockburn was cordially thanked for his courtesy on the motion of Dr Ross. Inveresk House, the property of Mrs Young, and originally the residence of the famous Colt family, and where Cromwell in 1650 wrote his dispatches, was the next centre of interest. The party were kindly permitted to see the Cromwell Room and a section of the secret passage, which was discovered in 1789, and at a point in which directly underneath Cromwell's room, Mr Wilkie recalled, was discovered a cavalier in full armour sitting beside a keg of gunpowder with hand outstretched towards it. This cavalier is believed to have been the younger brother of the Rev. Oliver Colt, who, when the minister fled to the protection of the Marquis of Montrose at Cromwell's coming, may have hid himself with the object of ridding Scotland of her arch-enemy. In the grounds of Inveresk House are

several wells, formerly, according to tradition, possessed of wonderful healing capacity and surrounded by many charming legends, and these were duly visited, as well as the valuable traces of a Roman encampment situated at one end of the grounds. A short paper on the notable history of St Michael's Kirk was read inside the present building by Mr Wilkie. The Manse of Inveresk, the Dambrae, and the Tolbooth were next visited, and the party afterwards adjourned for tea in the Parsonage Gardens, Musselburgh, where a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Wilkie and others responsible for the success of the outing was moved by Mr Moir Bryce. Visits to Pinkie House, Randolph's Lodging, and the famous Chapel of Our Lady of Loretto in the evening brought to a close a most enjoyable itinerary.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 17, 1914.

The fifth volume of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club has now been issued. As usual, it is printed by Messrs T. & A. Constable, and the result is a handsome volume. The subjects discussed are Saint Margaret of Scotland and her chapel in the Castle, by W. Moir Bryce; the site of the Blackfriars Monastery from the Reformation to the Present Day, by William Cowan; the Old Tolbooth, by John A. Fairley; Moubray House, by Andrew E. Murray; and "Letters from John Bonar to William Creech concerning the formation of the Speculative Society," by the Rev. Henry Paton. The volume is enhanced by various illustrations, including St Margaret's Chapel and the Well House Tower, the High School Yards and notable buildings in the vicinity, and Moubray House.

The Oldest Building in the City.

In his instructive article on St Margaret's Chapel, Mr Bryce expresses the opinion that the little oratory may be identified as the oldest building now to be found within the Castle walls—if not, indeed, within the precincts of the city—though he is inclined to admit that the foundations of the little Celtic church which have been recently uncovered by Mr Oldrieve at Holyrood may, perhaps, point to a building of earlier date. He is satisfied that the chapel is the veritable oratory founded by the Queen,

though King David I. did make alterations on it. In 1314, when the Earl of Moray, after his famous escapade, destroyed all the buildings in the Castle, the chapel only was spared, a fact which, it is considered, assists in proving its authenticity. Besides tracing minutely the history of the chapel, Mr Bryce gives an account of St Margaret's Well, beside the ruins of the Well House Tower (erected 1362), the most ancient well in Scotland of which there is actual recorded evidence, and one which for many centuries was intimately associated with the defence of the Castle.

High School and then Infirmary.

The old Blackfriars Monastery district contained many interesting buildings, including notably the Old High School, Lady Yester's Church, and the old Royal Infirmary buildings. Mr Cowan briefly describes the movement which led to the construction of the Infirmary. There have been so many changes in the district that the accompanying plans will be studied with great interest. The High School, which Scott and other distinguished contemporaries attended, still, as Mr Cowan points out, stands at the foot of Infirmary Street, and was for many years used as the surgical hospital of the old Infirmary. The notes on the building now used as the Working Men's Club and Institute are distinctly instructive. On the site stood the old Lady Yester's Church, now further up the street, and after the ground

remained vacant for a time a congregation of Seceders erected a church there. It was sold to the Free Tolbooth congregation in 1845, and when they moved in 1852 to the New Town (their premises in St Andrew Square are now a banking establishment) they passed it over to the Protestant Institute.

The Working Men's Club.

Four years later it was again sold to a United Presbyterian Congregation hitherto worshipping in the Cowgate Chapel, now St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church; and lastly when that congregation moved to a new church in Fountainhall Road the building was bought for, and is still occupied by, the Working Men's Club and Institute. When the Town Council granted the fee to the Seceders in 1821 they made a reservation of the right of access to the burying vault at the north end of the ground. This little burying-place is still to be seen at the back of the Working Men's Club, and is all that now remains of Lady Yester's churchyard. Three wall tombstones still survive, but the inscriptions are practically indecipherable. At one time the churchyard was used for the burial of the dead from the adjoining Royal Infirmary.

Records of an Historic Jail.

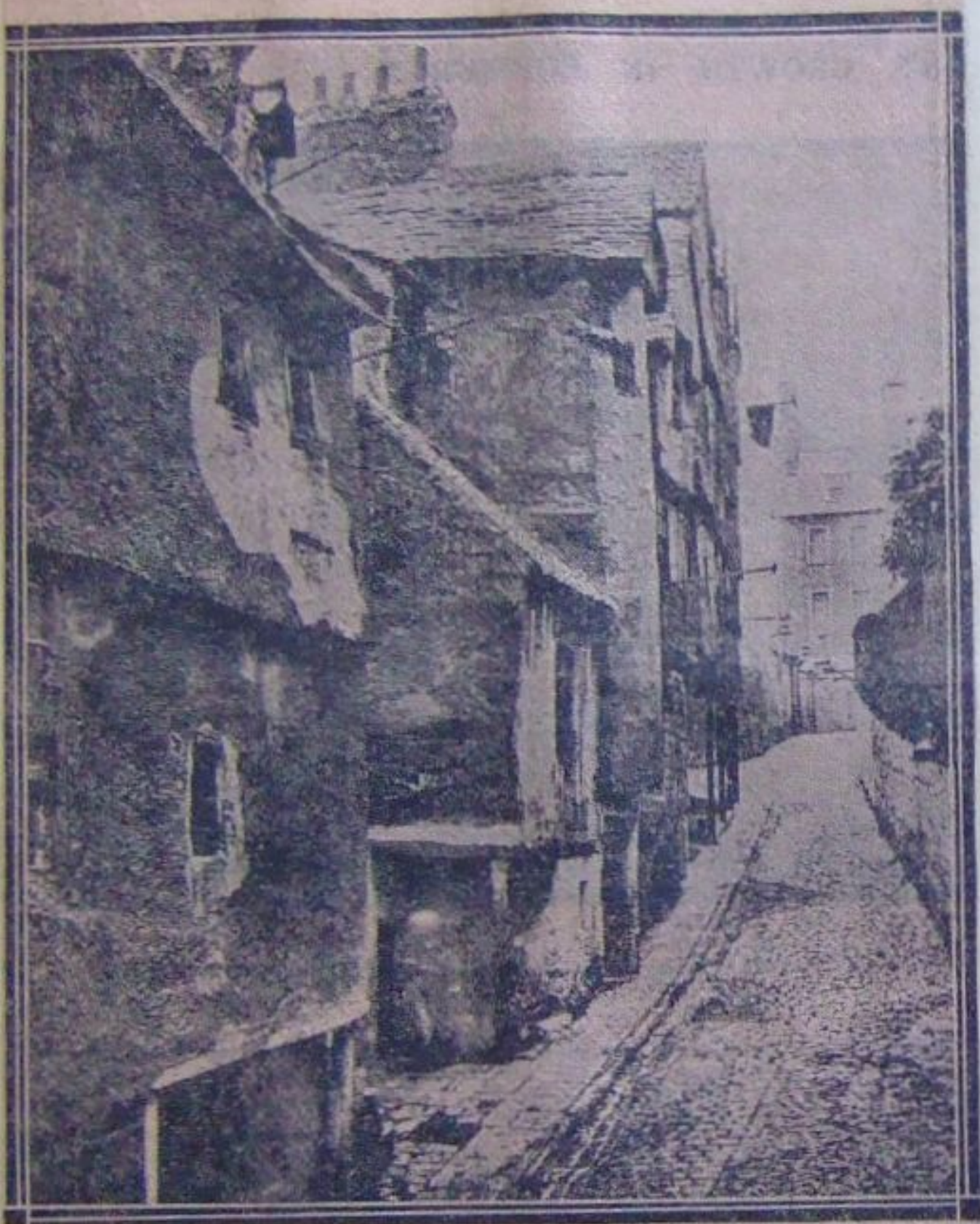
In Volume Four of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club Mr Fairley made interesting references to the history of the Old Tolbooth, and an account of his researches was narrated in these columns. He now gives a number of extracts from the records of the historic jail, showing how debtor, politician, churchman and criminal rubbed shoulders as they passed through the narrow passages of the Old Tolbooth. Many curious warrants are reproduced, including one in 1582 for the execution of a soldier by beheading "the Mercat Croce." In the same year a man was whipped from the Castle Hill to the Netherbow, burned on the cheek, and banished from the country for "double adultery." A curious warrant, dated April 22, 1663, reads: "I desire those detested bodies the quakers be set at liberty and certify them that if they be found any more troubling this place with meeting upon the lords day, the next prison shall be the correction house."

A Receipt for a Head.

Among the executions officially noted in 1663 is that of Lord Warristoun, while in the same year a woman was hanged on the Castle Hill for stealing. In June, 1684, an order was given to take down the Marquis of Argyll's head, and a receipt is given for the head as received from "the gude-man of the Tolbooth." Pirates and witches were evidently in the seventeenth century common residents in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," and it may be noted that, while the supply of witches was local, the pirates mostly were Englishmen. In 1685 the records show that a woman was executed at the Market Cross for adultery and the murder of her husband; while in the following year we find two men relieved from jail to be sent out to the Barbadoes and sold as slaves.

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THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.



We reproduce from the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club a picture of the High School Wynd, looking South, about 1557.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, Jan. 19, 1914.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB FOR 1912. Volume 5. Edinburgh: Printed for the Members of the Club by Messrs T. & A. Constable.

Delay in the appearance of this volume of the "Book of Old Edinburgh" must have awakened fears in many of the members that the Club was already falling into the besetting habit of so many older learned and antiquarian societies of being constantly in arrears with its publications. By the quality even more than by the bulk of its contents, however—and not least by the value and interest of its illustrations—the new instalment of the Club's labours in the field of Old Edinburgh history and topography will approve itself as well worth waiting for. A contribution of much importance has been given the first place in the volume. Mr W. Moir Bryce's paper on "Saint Margaret of Scotland and her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh" is a review and examination, thrown into excellent literary form, of

the historical and other evidence that identifies the little Norman Chapel on the summit platform of the Castle Rock with the saintly Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who has so many claims on the veneration and affection of Scotland. The writer advances strong reasons in support of his conviction that the building—the earliest specimen of Norman work on this side of the Border—represents the actual structure founded in Queen Margaret's time, and reconstructed, externally and internally, in that of her son, David I., and that the tiers of red stone to be seen on the south and other walls are those of the original Chapel, and the grey-blue stones those of the subsequent restoration. He also believes that the "Royal Palace," in the apartments of which the Queen awaited the news of the death of her husband and son at Alnwick, immediately adjoined the Chapel to the north, and covered the site now occupied by the platform on which Mons Meg stands. It is pointed out by the way that the stained glass windows in the Chapel record the death of Malcolm as having taken place on the 6th, and that of his Queen on the 10th of June 1093, while the correct dates are the 13th and 16th of November in that year. Among the illustrations of the article are reproductions, in colour, of Sir David Lindsay's blazon of the supposed arms

of Margaret, preserved in the Advocates' Library, and of two leaves of the "Book of the Gospels," which belonged to her, and which after many miraculous escapes from fire and water is now one of the treasures of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Mr William Cowan continues, and brings down from the Reformation to the present date the story of "The Site of the Blackfriars' Monastery," in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, which was begun in a previous volume by Mr Moir Bryce. It is illustrated by a number of rare prints of the earlier and later High School, of Surgeon's Square, and of High School Yards; by photographs of quaint old dwellings that have disappeared; and by maps and plans of this historic locality, of which the writer says that, if it cannot be said that there lingers round it the halo of romance which surrounds the Castle, Holyrood, and St Giles, it has during the three centuries of its occupation by the Black Friars, and since, "been the scene and centre of no small part of the ecclesiastical, scientific, and philanthropic activities of our ancient city." Mr John A. Fairley continues his extracts from the original records of "The Old Tolbooth." "The Moubray House" is the subject of a short descriptive article by Mr Andrew E. Murray; and, finally, the Rev. Henry Paton, of the Register House, throws light upon the formation of the Speculative Society through letters addressed to Mr William Creech by another of the founders, Mr John Bonar.

Glasgow Herald
24 January 1914

LIT. RARY NOTES & NEWS

Belatedly there comes to hand the fifth volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," being the volume for 1912. But, like the tardy guest whose winning apology makes the host almost glad of his delay, the Book, by its fine qualities, will be doubly welcome to the members of the club. The material equipment of the Book has been appraised here before: on this occasion the illustrations are exceptionally interesting and attractive. For frontispiece there is a reproduction of the arms of St Margaret, Queen of Scotland, emblazoned ("out of his own head") by Sir David Lindsay of The Mount in 1543, and there are also reproduced two illuminated pages from the Book of the Gospels belonging to the saintly Queen, now in the Bodleian Library, but concerning which the club in 1912 resolved to make representation to the Government that the precious volume should be restored to Edinburgh. In illustration of the various papers there are throughout the volume a large number of beautiful reproductions from photographs and from drawings in black and white and in colour, as well as topographic plans. The council of the club selected seven papers to form the volume for 1912; only five of these are presented; but they make up a handsome quarto volume of just about 200 pages.

First place is given to Mr W. Moir Bryce's researchful paper on "Saint Margaret of Scotland and her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh," in which he contends, with the approval of so high an authority as Dr Thomas Ross, that the little chapel rediscovered in 1845 is "beyond doubt the veritable oratory which was founded by Queen Margaret, and to which reference is made by Turgot in his Life of the Queen." Furthermore, "it is, in all probability, the oldest specimen of Norman architecture in Scotland." For his opinions Mr Moir Bryce makes out his usual convincing case, erecting on a basis of wide study a logical structure of great strength. In a paper on "The Site of the Black Friars' Monastery from the Reformation to the Present Day," Mr William Cowan, another of the mainstays of the club, takes up the history of the monastery where Mr Moir Bryce had left it in a previous paper, and brings it down to to-day in a manner worthy of the earlier contribution. Mr John A. Fairley continues his "Extracts from the Original Records" of the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, with their curious sidelights on the social and political life of the times between 1562 and 1676, in which "debtor, politician, churchman, and criminal rubbed shoulders as they passed through the dark and narrow passages of the Old Tolbooth." One of the denizens of that ancient prison-house was the famous John Sproule, Town Clerk of Glasgow, concerning whom it is ordained that he be relieved on his finding caution to live peaceably pending his removal out of the country—a decision due to his repeated refusal to take the oath of "allegiance." Mr Andrew E. Murray has a short paper telling the little that is authentically known of "Moubray House"; and the final item in the contents is made up of four "Letters from John Bonar to William Creech concerning the Formation of the Speculative Society," edited by the Rev. Henry Paton. The letters have the expansiveness as well as the informativeness of the eighteenth century epistle, but John Bonar's frolicsomeness was somewhat elephantine. Might one be permitted once more to commend the volume as a model to the Old Glasgow Club?

Evening Dispatch

28 January 1914.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The issue of the volume for 1912 was so long delayed that some may have feared that this most interesting and valuable publication had come to an end after reaching its fourth volume. But it is gratifying to have the fifth volume at last, for previous issues have been in every way so admirable that it would be a matter for intense regret if the enterprise should come to an untimely end. The volume has suffered nothing by the delay.

The place of honour is given to a scholarly paper by Mr W. Moir Bryce on "St Margaret of Scotland and her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh." He presents in a readable form the history of the Castle in so far as it relates to Queen Margaret and the vicissitudes of the chapel connected with her name, and seeks to satisfy his readers that the chapel is, beyond doubt, the veritable oratory which was founded by Queen Margaret, and to which reference is made by Turgot in his Life of the Queen. The distinct and definite conclusion at which Mr Bryce arrives—and he is an authority of no mean repute—is "that the Chapel was originally built of red stone, and that, shortly afterwards—at a time when the Norman style of architecture was still in vogue—the building was repaired and 'restored' with grey-blue, or rather grey, stonework. While, therefore, the exterior walls disclose the hands of both a founder and restorer, it will be found that the interior of the Chapel not only affords incontestable proof of this contention, but, in addition, it furnishes us with the actual name of the restorer, and, as a sequence, decides for all time the identity of the founder." The text is embellished with five photographs and coloured plates of the Arms of Queen Margaret and two leaves from the book of the Gospels which belonged to the Queen.

The second paper is a continuation, by Mr William Cowan, of the history of the Blackfriars of Edinburgh, written by Mr Moir Bryce, in the third volume. Mr Cowan carries the story of the site of the Monastery from the Reformation to the present day. This article is also enriched with several valuable and exceedingly interesting illustrations of old Edinburgh buildings and plans of the city in the period under review. Mr John A. Fairley contributes a large number of extracts from the original records of the Old Tolbooth, transcribed in the archaic phraseology and giving many illuminating glimpses of the legal processes of those days. Moubray House in the High Street, lately purchased by public subscription and restored, is described by Mr Andrew E. Murray; and the Rev. Henry Paton closes a volume which is in every respect worthy of the Club with a paper containing four letters illustrative of the formation of the Speculative Society, which still flourishes after a career of nearly 160 years.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 30, 1914.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB MEETING.

WHAT THE CLUB HAD DONE.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Dowell's Rooms this afternoon—Dr W. B. Blaikie, the president of the Club, presiding. The annual report stated that during the year there were nine vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 69 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. The Editorial Committee have not fully completed the arrangements for the book of the Club for 1913. It will, however, contain two papers mentioned in last year's report which it has been found necessary to hold over, namely, that on the defence of Edinburgh in 1745, by Dr Blaikie, and the extracts from the minute-book of the Incorporation of Skinners, by Mr Angus. Further, the Committee hope to have another paper by Mr John Geddie dealing with the sculptured stones belonging to the Old Town, and also a further instalment of extracts from the records of the Tolbooth by Mr Fairley, and a paper by Mr W. T. Oldrieve on the recent excavations at the Castle. The Council will be pleased to know of any unpublished manuscripts relating to Edinburgh, which the owners might be willing to place at the disposal of the Club for publication. The treasurer reported that the total income of the Club was £339 8s., and the expenditure £141 11s. 3d., the balance in hand being £197 11s. 5d., and

they were £50 better than last year. (Applause.) The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was very interesting and encouraging after five years of work of the Club to know that they were £50 better than when they started last year. Referring to the forthcoming book, he said the first paper was on "St Margaret's Chapel," by Mr Wm. Moir Bryce, one of those admirable, thoughtful documents, prepared with the extraordinary knowledge he almost alone in Edinburgh had the opportunity and the power of using. The second was by Mr Wm. Cowan on Greyfriars, who had taken that subject up where Mr Bryce had left it. Then there were articles on the Tolbooth, on Moubray House, and, last of all, "Bonar's letters to Creech." He hoped that the members would find it a volume interesting to them all.

A FIVE YEARS' RETROSPECT.

They were coming to the end of the first five years, and he thought it was not unimportant to take a brief glance over the work they had done during these five years. He found on looking over the books that they had produced 32 articles, with 102 illustrations, in addition to a very large number of plates. He did not know any other society which had done more than they had done, and nothing that they had done had they need to be ashamed of. (Applause.) He found that although there were 32 articles they had only 21 contributors. In a club of this sort, he said, everything was of value. Looking back on these five years they had among these articles certain different types of work.

A DANGER OF FORGETTING.

There was a danger of forgetting that although they were here to take care of Old Edinburgh, and our Shikina should be that first paper in the first volume, of Mr Bruce Home about the historic mile, in which every single ancient building that remained was described. That ought to be their Shikina, and every member ought to watch over them lest one of these stones be touched, and made away with. That ought to be their fort, certainly their greatest army. There was a certain danger, however, of living so much in the past that they did not remember they were the capital of a living city. (Applause.) There was a danger of a sort of idea going round that Edinburgh was merely a place for antiquarians, and not a centre of the life and the liberty and the pride of the Scottish character. (Applause.) In conclusion, he said he had now been president for five years, and he had to nominate Mr William Moir Bryce as his successor. He referred to the different articles Mr Bryce had contributed, and said that these were not merely put together, but written from documents Mr Bryce had studied all his life. The motion was adopted.

A WORD TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr W. Moir Bryce, in thanking the meeting for his election, said he appreciated the position of being at the head of a body of citizens, filled with enthusiasm of the present and the old city. They wanted, he said, to have the assistance in their work from the Professors of the Universities. Now, when they came to their City Chambers, they found there an extraordinary state of matters. Of course, the officials were concerned with the ordinary current business of the day. They did not profess to be historians, still less to be antiquarians, but they were exceedingly nice, and exceedingly anxious to give them access to the records. But he wished to draw their attention to one series of records which had not been published. Twenty years ago and more, the late Mr McLeod was engaged in tabulating a series of documents. Between 1821 and 1839 his reports were arranged alphabetically in 20 volumes, then wrapped up in brown paper and put on shelves. Many of these papers were of great value. These he held, should be printed, he was sure they would not occupy more than two or three volumes. He thought the Society should make an urgent application to the Town Council to have these printed. Other office-bearers were elected, including the re-election of Mr L. Macritchie, secretary, and the meeting approved of the proposed suggested alterations in the rules, the meeting terminating with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr G. Lorimer.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1914.

MR. WALTER B. BLAIKIE, LL.D., who presided at the annual meeting of Old Edinburgh Club, expressed the opinion that there was a danger of a sort of idea getting round that Edinburgh was merely a playground for the tourist, and not a centre of the life, and liberty, and pride of the Scottish character.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

THE DANGERS OF MODERNISM.

MR. WALTER B. BLAIKIE, LL.D. (retiring president), occupied the chair at the sixth annual general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon.

The annual report stated that during the year there were nine vacancies in the membership. These had been filled up, and there still remained 69 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. The Editorial Committee had not fully completed the arrangements for the Book of the Club for 1913. It would, however, contain two papers mentioned in last year's report which it had been found necessary to hold over—namely, that on the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745, by Dr. Blaikie, and the extracts from the minute-book of the Incorporation of Skinners, by Mr. Angus. Further, the Committee hoped to have another paper by Mr. John Geddie dealing with the Sculptured Stones belonging to the Old Town; and also a further instalment of Extracts from the Records of the Tolbooth by Mr. Fairley; and a paper by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve on the recent excavations at the Castle. The financial statement showed the Club to be £30 better than it was the previous year.

EDINBURGH NOT A TOURIST PLAYGROUND.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, alluded to the last volume put out by the Club, remarking that he thought they would agree that a better book they had not produced. After dealing with the contents of the volume, he spoke of the work that the Club had done during the five years of its existence. He did not think that there was anything that they had done in the production of books that they need be ashamed of. (Applause.) There was, he said, a certain danger of living so much in the past that they forgot that they were the capital and a living city in the present. There was a danger of a sort of idea getting round that Edinburgh was merely a playground for the tourist, and not a centre of the life, and liberty, and pride of the Scottish character. (Applause.) He was immensely pleased with the words of their honorary president (Lord Rosebery), which he wrote to *The Scotsman* a few weeks ago, in which he said that whatever they did, not to turn the city into a mere English watering place. They had here an ancient palace, an ancient city, and an ancient castle, with Princes Street, the Castle overhanging it, and the exquisite valley between. He for one must say he would rather see every stone of Old Edinburgh, every landmark of Old Edinburgh, removed than see the capital turned into a playground for tourists, or a place where people purchased lanterns and picture postcards. (Laughter.) The idea of advertising Edinburgh was to him so obnoxious that he hoped no member of the Club would ever think such a thing was necessary, and would condemn such an action. (Applause.) They might require a place for people to crowd upon, or shelter—they had the Caledonian Railway Station, which was used by young women and their boys—(laughter)—it might be necessary to provide something for them, perhaps a People's Palace, but, if so, it ought to be placed where it would not interfere with the valley which lay in front of the Castle. (Applause.) There was a site which was coming into the market—he meant the Canal Basin—which, instead of being covered with streets that might become slums, an open space might be left for the erection of a place for the pleasure of the people. (Applause.) In concluding, Mr.

Blaikie nominated Mr. W. Moir Bryce as his successor in the office as president. The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

RECORDS IN THE CITY CHAMBERS.

Mr. Bryce, in returning thanks for his election, said he appreciated the position of being at the head of a body of citizens who were enthusiasts in the past and present life of the old city. He expressed the hope that they would get in their work the assistance of the University Professors. Referring to the records in the City Chambers, he said he wished to call their attention to one series which had not been published. Twenty years or more the late Mr. M'Leod was engaged in tabulating a series of documents. Between 1891 and 1899 his reports were arranged alphabetically in 20 volumes, then wrapped up in brown paper, and put on the shelves. The reports on city muniments, dated 6th March 1891, stated that "the entire collection of records and documents is evidently of much value, and worthy of a better depository than that which they now occupy. Their contents are rich in materials for illustrating the civic history, especially in its minor details of commerce, taxation, and population, &c., during the past four centuries. The personal writs, which are very numerous, are of importance mainly with regard to family history and genealogy. It is likely that many of these writs are the original warrants of those recorded in the Burgh Register of Deeds." He thought that the Club should petition the Town Council to have those papers printed. (Hear, hear.)

Other office-bearers were appointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914.

OLD EDINBURGH.

PRESERVING ANCIENT RECORDS.

The annual meeting in connection with the Old Edinburgh Club was held yesterday in Dowell's Rooms—Mr. W. B. Blaikie presiding over a good attendance. The report stated that during the year there were nine vacancies in the membership. These had been filled up, and there still remained 69 names on the list of applicants waiting admission. The Editorial Committee had not fully completed the arrangements for the book of the club for 1913. It would, however, contain two papers mentioned in last year's report which it had been found necessary to hold over, namely, that on the defence of Edinburgh in 1745, by Dr. Blaikie, and the extracts from the minute book of the Incorporation of Skinners, by Mr. Angus. Further, the committee hoped to have another paper by Mr. John Geddie dealing with the sculptured stones belonging to the Old Town, and also a further instalment of extracts from the records of the Tolbooth by Mr. Fairley, and a paper by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve on the recent excavations at the Castle. The council would be pleased to know of any unpublished manuscripts relating to Edinburgh which the owners might be willing to place at the disposal of the club for publication. The financial report showed a balance of £197, which was £30 better than last year.

PAST AND PRESENT EDINBURGH.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, alluded to the volume which had been published during the past year containing five articles. He trusted that the next volume would be out a little earlier, and it would be one that would interest everybody. Looking back over the work they had done during the past five years, he said that they had produced 32 articles

in the volumes, and these had been contributed by 21 members. He thought the responsibility for the production of documents or anything interesting should be spread over the members of the club. He referred to the many interesting monographs, bringing the past into the present, bearing, for instance, on the sculptured stones in the city, the Flodden Wall, Covenanted prisoners in Greyfriars, Lady Stair's House, Mowbray House, Canonhall House, and St. Margaret's Chapel. He went on to say that he thought there was a certain danger of their living so much in the past that they forgot that they were the capital and a living city of the present. He found a little danger in the sort of idea getting round that Edinburgh was merely the playground for tourists, and not the centre of the life, the liberty, and the pride of the Scottish character. He described the idea of advertising Edinburgh as obnoxious, and he hoped no member of the club would ever think of such a thing as necessary. The reports were adopted.

LORD ROSEBERY AS PRESIDENT.

The following office-bearers were thereupon appointed:—Hon. president, the Earl of Rosebery; hon. vice-presidents, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, Professor F. Hume Brown, and Professor John Chien; president, Mr. W. Moir Bryce; vice-presidents, Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A.; Mr. William Cowan, Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D.; and hon. secretary, Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie.

In accepting office Mr. Moir Bryce drew attention to a series of records at present stored in the Council Chambers, and pointed out that they were worthy of publication.

Mr. Andrew Murray, proposing the election of members of Council, said that the Cockburn Association was prepared to take out an interdict against the Town Council in regard to the proposed erection of the winter garden in Princes Street Gardens.

Dundee Advertiser

3 Feb 1914.

BOOKS OF TO-DAY

OLD EDINBURGH.

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club. Fifth Volume. Edinburgh: Printed for the Members by T. & A. Colclough.

A recent writer in the *Dundee Advertiser*, remarking upon purchases which he had made of volumes issued by learned Societies and Clubs, raised the interesting question of whether such volumes are read. His experience was that, as a rule, the books of this kind which he bought came to him in pristine condition—unopened and wholly unacquainted with the paper-knife. No doubt many people do join Clubs simply for the appearance of the thing, but, as a rule, Associations for literary and historical research are composed of men who have a real interest in the objects which are being promoted. This is the case in a marked degree with the Old Edinburgh Club. The membership is limited to 300. At first candidates for admission came slowly. To-day there are many folks clamorous for entry, and the Committee have under consideration the advisability of extending the membership. The Fifth Volume, which has just been issued, and which represents the work of the Club during 1912, ably maintains the level of interest established by its predecessors. There are

five contributions, and these constitute a miscellany which is of value not merely as shedding light upon the history of the Scottish capital, but as affording information upon matters of national importance.

St Margaret and Her Chapel.

Mr W. Moir Bryce, whose previous work is his best guarantee, is responsible for an able and exhaustive article on "Saint Margaret of Scotland and Her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh." Mr Bryce apparently found that the Chapel itself—and that is not to be wondered at—afforded insufficient material for a paper, and he has wisely, therefore, extended the scope of it so as to include a notice of the sainted Queen whose memory it enshrines. Margaret's daily life and conduct are well known to students—thanks to Father Forbes Leith and other historians—but Mr Moir Bryce's resume is not on that account to be undervalued. It presents in rapid summary and, in attractive literary form, a comprehensive outline of the Queen's activities, and tells all that tradition and history have preserved of the little Chapel that perches upon the Castle rock.

Mr John A. Fairley continues his "Extracts from the Original Records of the Old Tolbooth, amplifying those where necessary by references to sources of information concerning the different persons who were imprisoned in the famous gaol. Here we get many a glimpse into cruel times, when to have religious opinions that differed from those in authority was to be a criminal, and when superstition invested very ordinary men and women with powers that were alleged to be of the Devil. Witchcraft is revealed in some of its hideousness, and the future historian of that amazing phase of human credulity will find these records worthy his serious attention.

The Speculative Society.

The three other papers are more local in interest. Mr Andrew E. Murray contributes a short article which sets out all that is known concerning Moubray House, in High Street, which was recently acquired by public subscription, and which is now, under a body of trustees, run as an annexe of John Knox's House. Some letters concerning the origin of the Speculative Society from John Bonar to William Creech, the bookseller and friend of Burns, will be read with interest by all who have had any connection with the famous "Spec." The other article is by Mr William Cowan. It deals with the Site of the Blackfriars Monastery, reviewing the history of that area since the Reformation and indicating the various buildings that have successively risen upon the locality. The articles are fortified by a series of excellent plates, three of which are in colour. The members of the Club are to be congratulated on their volume, and it is to be hoped that their appeal for MSS. illustrative of the history of Edinburgh will result in the discovery of something of importance.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1914.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF DAVID'S TOWER.

At the meeting of the Antiquarian Society held in their rooms, Queen Street, Edinburgh, last night, Mr Oldrieve, principal architect to H.M. Board of Works, gave an account of the recent discovery of the remains of David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle.

Mr Oldrieve said:—The commanding position of the Castle of Edinburgh naturally suggests the extreme probability of there having been a fortified retreat therefrom in very early times. A Royal residence certainly existed in the time of Queen Margaret, one of the principal apartments being known as Queen Margaret's Chamber. The exact site of the building is not now known, but it is recorded that in 1514 Ranulph, Earl of Moray, in pursuance of Bruce's policy, demolished all the buildings of the Castle except the little Chapel of St Margaret, in order that no shelter should exist in case of reoccupation by the English. In September 1335 King Edward III. ordered the fortifications to be rebuilt, but it was thirty-two years later in 1367, when the English invaders had at last been permanently expelled, that the building of King David's Tower was commenced, the work taking ten to twelve years to complete.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE.

This I now submit is the Tower, the recent re-discovery of which I am about to relate. The work of exploration followed upon an inspection early in 1912 of the older parts of the Castle by a sub-committee of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland. This sub-committee was charged with the survey of the historical buildings of Edinburgh, and consisted of Professor G. Baldwin Brown, Dr Thomas Ross, and myself. We found in a coal store connected with the soldiers' canteen at the north-east corner of the palace that the construction of the masonry indicated work of a much earlier character than that of the palace building. In particular we noticed the substantially constructed stone-vaulted recess in a wall 7 feet 6 inches thick, with a narrow window slit or shot-hole, which, though now below the level of the Half-Moon Battery, had obviously been above ground originally. It was suggested that this window might be traced from the outside by excavation from the level of the Half-Moon Battery, and so a commencement was decided upon. The work of excavation from the Half-Moon Battery commenced on the 12th August 1912, and the shot-hole or window referred to was soon reached at a depth of 5 feet. Interest was soon quickened by the appearance of shattered masonry upon the outer face of the wall, evidently the result of bombardment by cannon, which supposition was confirmed by the finding of two solid iron cannon balls and fragments of burst shell in the debris directly under the damaged wall. At a depth of 15 feet it was reported that the extrados of stone vaulting had been found. An opening was at once authorised and formed, and on the 23d August the vault beneath was entered. Loose earth was found almost filling the vault, but the clearing of this away to a depth of 32 feet revealed the doorway and well-worn steps of what appears to me to be the lower entrance to the ground floor of the earliest part of the tower. This doorway, which is in a well-constructed stone wall 8 feet 3 inches thick, has a pointed segmental head formed by two sloping lintels meeting at the apex, not by a truly constructed arch. This type of door head is usually associated with early mediæval building, especially in England, where there are instances of its use with straight stones in Saxon times, as at Barnack and Brigstock Churches, Northamptonshire. In Scotland the double lintel is used throughout a considerable period, while in Ireland it is used in the late sixteenth century, as at Ballybur and Foulscarth Castles, Kilkenny.

The door check is formed with a 3½ inch splay entirely round the outer edge, the check being 3½ inches deep, and a massive door once protected the tower. Holes in the door jambs show that a bar—probably of oak—about 5 inches by 5 inches sliding into a hole in the north side served as a fastening on the inside.

VAULTED CHAMBERS.

The size of the outer vault after clearing away the rough rubble backing against the east wall is 22 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, the height being about 16 feet to the crown of the vault, which is semi-circular. The surrounding walls are about 8 feet thick. On clearing away the rubbish from the two loop holes or windows on the south side of this vault, access was obtained to the east-most of the two lower vaulted chambers of irregular form which occupy the space between the tower and the curved wall of the Half-Moon Battery. These chambers contained a considerable amount of loose soil, which was cleared away. The size of the stalactites from the vaulted roof and the stalagmites rising from the ground, some extending to 7 feet 6 inches long, indicated that these vaults had not been disturbed for a very long time. Our chief interest now lay in the clearing out of the entrance to the tower. The interior, right out to the outside of the doorway, was solid with soil, but after clearing out the doorway to the thickness of the 8 feet wall the soil commenced to fall in, great care being necessary to avoid accident to the men engaged in the work. It was then found that the paving of the coal cellar above rested directly upon the loose soil which had filled up the entrance hall of the tower. In the entrance hall the doorway on the south side was discovered on 5th September, and by this doorway access was obtained to the westmost of the outer vaults. This doorway is peculiar in its having three door checks. These checks indicate that two of the doors opened outwards, while one opened inwards. There are here no bar-holes in the stonework. There is a sunk pit 4 feet wide and 5 feet 6 inches deep, with rock floor immediately beneath on the inner side of the wall. On the surface of the stonework of this part of the building a number of mason's marks were found. These mason's marks are similar in type to what have been found in many mediæval buildings, and so far as I am aware they cannot, though interesting in themselves, be relied upon to indicate the date of the building. A wall 5 feet thick was found to divide the two lower vaults, the wall having a doorway 3 feet wide. The remains of this doorway can be seen on Section C.C. There are indications of a pathway over the rocks leading eastward from this doorway.

AN ANCIENT STAIRWAY AND WATER TANKS.

On clearing away the soil at the north end of the entrance hall a doorway was found at the top of a flight of three steps, the doorway having been built up with rubble masonry. Cutting through this rubble infilling communication was obtained with the southmost of the three disused water-tanks which, however, contained about 3 feet of water. The water was pumped out of the tanks, and it was found that each tank was constructed in a different manner. The southmost tank was lined with brick and coated with asphalt about one inch thick; the middle tank was lined with wood boards covered with sheet lead; while the northmost tank was lined with rough stone slabs rendered with Roman cement. It was with great difficulty that the north wall of the tower could be traced. The bottom of the middle tank had been formed directly upon the wall so as to leave no indication of its existence. By careful trenching, however, and by following the slight clues which were found, we were at last successful in tracing it. Steps at the north-west interior angle were found leading to an external doorway of later date. This apparently communicated externally, before the tank was formed, by steps upward to the courtyard and by steps downward to the basement of the Palace building. By reducing the width of the flight of steps upward a convenient entrance has been obtained to the vaults.

AN OLD BATTERY.

Outside the lines of the ancient tower, but joined to it at the north-east corner, at an angle of 110° with the north face of the tower, the remains of a massive masonry wall were revealed; within this is a vaulted recess with a stone-built gun platform 5 feet above the present level of the floor of the tank. In the external wall, formed by carefully tooled ashlar, is a tapered loop-hole. It is oval in section and trumpet-mouthed at the interior face of wall. The axis of the loop-hole is carefully

aligned so as to point directly down the High Street. The building of the Half-Moon Battery wall had covered up this ancient loophole, but it has now been exposed permanently to view. The western end of the northmost tank is formed by a 3 feet wall of apparently sixteenth or seventeenth century work. In this wall are two small windows and a doorway, the sill of which is level with the original floor level, and that this doorway opened upon the courtyard which, in that case, must have been about 8 feet lower at this point than it is at present. There is little doubt that the general plans of the earlier Palace buildings adjoining David's Tower differed very considerably from the plans as we now know them. The work of clearing out soil and rubbish from the vaults was completed in October last, since which date a wood stairway has been constructed to give easy access to the tower from the ground floor level of the Palace to the lower vaults, a depth of about 40 feet.

ARTICLES FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS.

A detailed list of articles found during the excavations was given by Mr. Oldrieve. It included fragments of burst iron shell, solid iron 6-inch cannon balls, explosive 6-inch cannon balls, fragments of freestone shafts and mouldings, lead bullet, small tassel of gold lace, two small coins (an English silver penny from London Mint of Edward I. or II., early fourteenth century, and a bodle or turner of Charles II. (copper), the staple currency of Scotland at this period; small ivory toilette bottle with stopper, a clay tobacco pipe, whole, and 20 fragments of other similar pipes, four fragments of glass wine flacons, one having crest of Earl's coronet above the letter "L" (probably Earl Lennox), and one having crest of ducal coronet above winged heart (probably Duke of Queensberry), fragments of glazed earthenware, of yellow glazed brick, of glass bottles, &c.; three metal buckles with fragments of leather strap, one soldier's iron helmet, many stalagmites of large and small size (in the vaults), two moulded 12 inches by 1 1/4 inches mullion stones, apparently parts of oriel windows of old Palace, one mason's iron hammer head, 10 inches long, also a few shells and some bones of animals found in various parts of the excavations.

THE ANCIENT WALL.

Intimately connected with the fortunes of the Castle is the ancient wall, lying about sixteen yards to the north of David's Tower. When it was originally sunk is entirely a matter of conjecture, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no reference to it appears in historical records until 1513, when Ransaulph, Earl of Moray, captured the Castle, and shortly afterwards demolished the buildings and filled up the well, obliterating the site of it, so that the English might not be able to hold the Castle if ever they sought to occupy the position.

It was not until 1551—i.e., sixty-eight years after—that the well was again found, and cleaned out. For nearly 200 years the well was used, and then it was again choked by the falling masonry and debris caused by the cannonading of Dury's artillery in 1573. The construction of the upper part of the wall indicates that the Regent Morton, when forming the Half-Moon Battery, cleared out the debris, and, by an ingenious piece of vaulting, brought the irregular square-shaped rock-cut plan to a circular form, carrying up the well to the new level required—a distance of about 24 feet.

SECRET OF THE WELL.

As no survey of this historical well, although probably one of the most interesting in Britain, appeared to exist, it was thought advisable, in connection with the exploration of David's Tower, to clean out and take measurements of the well. It was, moreover, hoped that articles of interest might perhaps be found at the bottom. On removing the flagstone cover on 20th October last, water was found in the well to the depth of 60 feet. By the aid of a Palameter steam pump, the well was pumped dry, and the remains of a disused pump and other material removed, including a bed of sludge 1 foot 6 inches deep. The clearing out of the well was completed by the end of November, and I had the interesting experience of being let down to the bottom—a distance of 110 feet. For a depth of 23 feet 10 inches from the top the well is circular in section, 4 feet 10 1/2 inches in diameter, and is well constructed with coursed ashlar stone. At this depth there is a change in the form of the well, it being then roughly hewn in the rock, of an irregular square in section, about 16 feet from side to side. The well, however, does not continue of this section in the bottom, but diminishes irregularly until at the very bottom the size is about 4 feet by 4 feet. The level at which the roughly

rock-hewn section changes to the circular section coincides with the level of the top of the exposed rock at the nearest point eastward on the outside of the Half-Moon Battery wall. Moreover, the general level of the rock surface on the nearer side of David's Tower also coincides with the same level. This seems to me to show pretty clearly that before the construction of the Half-Moon Battery, after the siege of 1573, the level of the top of the well was about 24 feet lower than it is now. The pumping arrangements for filling the underground tanks already referred to were clearly indicated by what was found to exist. About 2 feet 6 inches from the top of the wall a 3-inch diameter lead pipe led to the tank, the water having evidently been pumped into this pipe. An overflow channel of built stone leads from the nearest tank to the well, so that anyone working at the pump would at once be able to see when the tanks were fully supplied with water. The three tanks are connected by overflow openings.

In order that this historic well may be seen by visitors, a circular raised stone parapet will now be provided, and a wrought iron grille placed over the top.

CONCLUSIONS.

Having now related how we came to make these explorations, and having described briefly what has been found, I should like to state the grounds upon which I have come to the conclusion that what has been discovered is David's Tower. I wish first to say that I am indebted to Mr. W. Moir Bryce for much information of historical interest which has thrown light upon the subject. From his knowledge of records, and his studies of history as relating to Edinburgh Castle, he has been able not only to impart some of his enthusiasm but has been most kind in confirming, or refuting, my suggestions from time to time, as I have tried to unravel the problem. It has long been known that the masonry of the little vaulted chamber, formerly used as the canteen cellar, must have belonged to some building far earlier than the oldest part of the Palace building as now seen above ground. Indeed the connection of this chamber with David's Tower is not a new suggestion. Since commencing to write this paper I have found that Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc in conducting a party of the Edinburgh Architectural Association over the Castle in February 1891 said that he thought he had in this cellar found traces of the foundations of David's Tower within the Half-Moon Battery. "He had seen there the remains of old masonry and of a pointed arched doorway, indicating the architectural features of the period."

EARLY VIEWS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CASTLE.

The earliest known view of the Castle is that which is found in the very imperfect bird's-eye view of the town of Edinburgh prepared for the Earl of Hertford's expedition in 1544. It cannot be said to throw much light upon the subject. There is, however, an interesting contemporary description of the Castle which may be quoted. From this military report (Bannatyne Miscellany) we learn that "The situation is of such strength, that it can not be approached but by one way, which is by the hygh strete of the towne, and the strongest parte of the same lyeth to beate the sayde strete. And consideringe the strength of the sayd Castell, with the situation thereof, it was concluded not to lose any tyme, nor to waste and consume our munition about the siege thereof, all be it the same was courageously and dangerously attempted tyt one of our pieces with shott out of the sayde castel was stricken and dismounted." A much more valuable view was prepared shortly after the siege of 1573. Along with this account of the siege is annexed a fac-simile of the curious and rare plan which belongs to the first edition of Hollinshed ("Chronicles"), printed in 1577, being a bird's-eye view of the town and Castle of Edinburgh at the time of the siege. It is stated in the Bannatyne Miscellany that there can be little doubt that it was engraved from a sketch made on the spot—probably by Rowland Johnson, who is stated to have been then engaged in "making of a platte" or ground-plan of the city. Although it is quite likely that the "platte" of the city prepared by Rowland Johnson would be made use of, it is probable that the bird's-eye view, as published in 1577, was drawn by or under the direction of Chureyard, the poet. However this may be, and despite its manifest inaccuracies, this view certainly helps us to identify David's Tower.

A 16TH CENTURY VIEW OF THE CASTLE.

The following description of the Castle is given in the Survey "taken of the Castle and Town of Edinburgh in Scotland by us, Rowland Johnson and John Fleming, Servants to the Queen's Majesty by the Commandment of Sir Wm. Drury, Knight Governor of Berwick, and Mr. Henry Killigraue, Her Majesty's Ambassador, as followeth (27th Jan. 1573):—"Furst, we find the Castle standing upon a natural main rock, on great heights, like 600 feet long and 400 feet broad. On the fore part eastward, next the town, stands like 30 feet of the hall, and next unto the same stands 'Davies Tower,' and from it a curtain with 6 cannons, or such like pieces in loops of stone, looking in the street-ward; and behind the same stands another tier or ordinance, like 16 feet high above the other, and at the north end stands the Constables' Tower, and in the bottom of the same is the way into the Castle with (all) steps. Also we find up the said east side a 'spurre' like a bulwark, standing before the foot of the rock that the said curtain stands on, which spurre encloseth that side, flanked out on both sides; (and) on the south side is the gate where they enter into the Castle, which spur is like 20 feet high, vamyred with turf and baskets, set up and furnished with ordnance. The lowest part of this side of the curtain wall is 24 feet high, and the rock under the foot of the wall, where it is lowest, is 30 feet. Davies Tower is about 60 feet high, the Constables' Tower is like 50 feet." The "80 footie of waile" may be that part of the lower curtain which is straight, and which runs parallel to the southern face of David's Tower. The curtain with six cannons "looking in the street-ward" is evidently the wall going northward from the Tower, and the other "tier of ordinance like 16 feet high above the other" appears to be the further Battery northward beyond the small tower on the wall. This seems quite clear from what follows:—"And at the north end stands the Constables' Tower, and in the bottom of the same is the way into the Castle with 40 steps."

In Grant's "Memorials" it is stated that in 1583 "on the 12th November, the birthday of Charles I., a great portion of a curtain wall, which was old and ruinous, fell down and rolled in masses over the rock." The rebuilding of this "curtain wall," strengthened by a projecting batter, appears to me to probably account for a feature on the north-east face of the Half-Moon Battery wall, which has greatly puzzled architects. It was thought by some that this feature might indicate the position of a former important building, but in the light of the recent discoveries this now appears quite unlikely.

It will be seen also that the raised doorway and the two small windows upon the lower wall, looking south, shown in the bird's-eye view of 1573, agree with what we have found, while the small fragment of wall abutting upon the tower seems to mark the western termination of the wall of defence, which was built so hurriedly after Flodden in 1513, or it may be of the earlier city wall of 1450. The "curtain with 6 cannon," referred to as extending from David's Tower, seems to be indicated at its junction with the north-east angle of the Tower by the massive wall in which the shot-hole has been found, as described, "looking in the street-ward," which it does. The level of the floor of the platform at this shot-hole, as compared with the rock level nearer the position where the Constables' Tower must have stood, confirms the 1573 account of the further "tier of ordinance like 16 footie clym above the other."

WHAT THE TOWER WAS LIKE.

We can now form some idea of the plan of the Tower both as it was originally built in 1367, and as it existed in 1573 before the bombardment. Originally the Tower was, I think, L-shaped on plan, having an entrance on the lower level at the re-entering angle, and with one principal apartment on each floor about 35 feet 6 inches by 22 feet. There may have been an entrance also to the lower floor from the higher level of the rock surface at the north-west corner, or there may have been a spiral stair here connecting the ground floor with the floors above, as in the case of the Keep of similar date at Craigmillar, which was built some 10 years after the building of David's Tower, and of similar plan and size. It would appear that at a later date the lower entrance at the re-entering angle was found insecure, and that an addition was made at the south-east corner, making the plan almost a square. It seems, however, from an examination of the masonry that before this outer chamber was formed the entrance was strengthened by the thickening of the walls, as indicated by the plan. Having abolished the lower entrance, the doorway on the south side was probably formed if, indeed, it did

not previously exist), 21 feet above the surface of the rock outside, access being, doubtless, gained for great security by a ladder or movable steps. For defence, this higher and possibly later entrance is well planned. The hall, having recesses on either side, could accommodate men in positions of advantage to resist attack from the assailants, while it is possible that the sunk pit on the inner side of the entrance might be intended

as a trap into which unwary strangers attacking the fortress would be likely to stumble just as they were engaged with the defenders of the Keep.

Reference has been made to the falling masonry of David's Tower having choked the well. It is interesting to note in this connection that it is that side of the tower nearest the well which has been found most demolished, while that part of the tower furthest from the well still exists to a height of nearly 50 feet above the original rock surface against the south side of the Tower. It is difficult to realize, now that the Half-Moon Battery entirely covers up the remains of the Tower, that so much of it still exists. Now that the actually existing remains of David's Tower have furnished a solid groundwork, it is to an architect a tempting subject for further studies of conjectural restoration. This is, however, neither the time nor the place to pursue the matter in that direction, but it is hoped that in future years my successors in office may be so fortunate in their researches that still more interesting discoveries may be made to illustrate and elucidate the chequered history of this ancient Castle, so long the fortress, and still the pride of our beautiful city. (Applause.)

The paper was illustrated with photographs of the excavations and old maps and charts of the Castle.

Old Edinburgh Club.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 18 GEORGE STREET, on the afternoon of *Friday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

WALTER B. BLAIR, Esq., LL.D., President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 23rd January 1914.

Old Edinburgh Club.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 16th February 1914.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 18 GEORGE STREET, on the evening of *Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.* A large attendance of members is requested.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS.

To consider Proposed Alterations on the Constitution of the Club, notice of which was given at the General Meeting on 30th January. (Print Annexed.)

KIRK MACKIE & ELLIOT,
SOLICITORS SUMMER COURTS,
Telephone N74004.

Chambers 40 Princes Street
Edinburgh 26th February, 1914.

Dear

Old Edinburgh Club

At a meeting of the Club held on 24th inst. it was agreed to increase the membership from 300 to 350 and that the 17 Associates on the Roll at 31st December last should be given the first opportunity of becoming members. It was further agreed that the Associates who do not wish to become members may be continued as Associates but that no additions should be made to their number. The meeting expressed the hope that the Associates would avail themselves of this offer and as there are at present 70 names on the waiting list, I shall be glad to hear from you within the next three days. The annual subscription is 10/6.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1914.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—For the purpose of considering proposed alterations on the constitution of the Old Edinburgh Club a general meeting of the members was held in Dowell's Rooms, George Street, last night—Mr Wm. Moir Bryce presided. Apologies for absence were received from the Right Hon. the Earl of Casalta, Sir Robert Usher, Mr Charles E. Price, M.P.; Colonel Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar, Dr Middleton, Mr Robert Home, and Mr William Melven. The principal change proposed in the Constitution provided for the increase in the number of members to a limit of 350 instead of 300 as formerly, and also that in future no additions should be made to number of associates on the roll though those who held that position for last year might continue if they so chose. There was also a proviso that such associates should be considered for vacancies in membership. On the motion of Mr William Cowan, seconded by Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., the changes were adopted.

The Glasgow Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1914.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The Old Edinburgh Club at a meeting last night adopted by a majority revised rules, the principal result of which is to raise the membership from a limit of 300 to 350. It was stated that there had been hardly an addition for two years to a waiting list which numbers 70, and that the average annual admissions to the membership of the club are eight or nine. The proposal was opposed, but an amendment secured only three votes.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY 25, 1914.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

A general meeting of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Edinburgh last night for the purpose of considering several proposed alterations in the club's constitution. The principal change proposed provided for the increase in the number of members to a limit of 350 instead of 300 as formerly, and also that in future no additions should be made to the number of associates on the roll though those who held that position for last year might continue if they so chose. There was also a proviso that such associates should be considered for vacancies in membership. On the motion of Mr William Cowan, seconded by Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., the changes were adopted.

Old Edinburgh Club

1914

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.
Professor P. HUME BROWN, LL.D.
Professor JOHN CHIENE, C.B.

President

WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE.

Vice-Presidents

HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.
WILLIAM COWAN.
THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 40 Princes Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

Rev. W. BURNETT, B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
JOHN B. CLARK, M.A., F.R.S.E., Heriot's Hospital.
GEORGE LORIMER, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.
ROBERT T. SKINNER, M.A., F.R.S.E., Donaldson's Hospital.
Sir THOMAS HUNTER, LL.D., W.S., City Chambers.
Rev. HENRY PATON, M.A., 184 Mayfield Road.
CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
FRANCIS CAIRD INGLIS, Rock House, Calton Hill.
J. CAMERON ROBBIE, 22 York Place.
W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.R.L.B.A., 11 Merchiston Gardens.
Sheriff JOHN C. GUY, 7 Darnaway Street.
WALTER B. BLAIKIE, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street.

Honorary Auditor

JOHN HAMILTON, C.A., 35 Alva Street.

CONSTITUTION

I. The name of the Club shall be the 'Old Edinburgh Club.'

II. The objects of the Club shall be the collection and authentication of oral and written statements or documentary evidence relating to Edinburgh; the gathering of existing traditions, legends, and historical data; and the selecting and printing of material desirable for future reference.

III. The membership of the Club shall be limited to three hundred and fifty. Applications for membership must be sent to the Secretary in writing, countersigned by a proposer and a seconder who are Members of the Club. The admission of Members shall be in the hands of the Council, who shall have full discretionary power in filling up vacancies in the membership as these occur.

Note.—By its original Constitution the Club consisted of Members and Associates. The Associates on the Roll for 1913 shall be continued as such if they so desire, paying a subscription of 2s. 6d. on 1st January yearly, but in future no addition shall be made to their number. These Associates have no vote or voice in the management of the affairs of the Club, but shall be entitled to free admission to the meetings and to take part in the discussion of any subject under investigation.

IV. The annual subscription shall be 10s. 6d., payable in advance on 1st January. Any Member whose subscription is not paid within four months from that date may be struck off the Roll by the Council.

V. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Council, consisting of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Members. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually. Four of the Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy in their number arising during the year, to make bye-laws, and to appoint Sub-Committees for special purposes. Representatives to such Committees may be appointed from the general body of Members. At meetings of the Club nine shall be a quorum, and at meetings of the Council seven.

VI. The Secretary shall keep proper minutes of the business and transactions, conduct official correspondence, have custody of, and be responsible for, all books, manuscripts, and other property placed in his charge, and shall submit an Annual Report of the proceedings of the Club.

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VII. The Treasurer shall keep the Accounts of the Club, receive all moneys, collect subscriptions, pay accounts after these have been passed by the Council, and shall present annually a duly audited statement relative thereto.

VIII. The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held in January, at which the reports by the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be read and considered, the Council and the Auditor for the ensuing year elected, and any other competent business transacted.

IX. The Council shall hold stated meetings in April and October, and shall arrange for such meetings throughout the year as they think expedient, and shall regulate all matters relative to the transactions and publications of the Club. Papers accepted by the Council for publication shall become the property of the Club.

X. Members shall receive one copy of each of the works published by or on behalf of the Club as issued, but these shall not be supplied to any Member whose subscription is in arrear. Contributors shall receive twenty copies of their communications. The Council shall have discretionary powers to provide additional copies for review, presentation, and supply to approved public bodies or societies.

XI. In the event of the membership falling to twelve or under, the Council shall consider the advisability of winding up the Club, and shall take a vote thereon of each Member whose subscription is not in arrear. Should the vote, which shall be in writing, determine that the Club be dissolved, the Council shall discharge debts due by the Club, and shall then deposit in trust, with some recognised public institution or corporate body, any residue of funds or other properties, including literary, artistic, and other material collected by the Club, for preservation, in order that the same may be available to students of local history in all time coming.

XII. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual Meeting of the Club. Notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall intimate the same by circular to each member not less than seven days prior to the meeting. No alteration shall be made unless supported by two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting.

Issued to 50 new members
on 2nd March 1914

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH,.....191.....

Old Edinburgh Club.

DEAR.....

I have the pleasure of informing you that you have been admitted a Member of this Club. I enclose a print of the Rules.

The Annual Subscription is 10s. 6d., and I shall be obliged by your remitting this sum to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

The Club volume for 1913, now in preparation, will, it is expected, be issued to Members in the course of the Spring. To enable the new Members to acquire this volume the Council has decided to print a sufficient number of extra copies to be supplied to such new Members at the price of 10s. 6d. Should you desire therefore to receive this volume kindly remit that amount to the Treasurer, in addition to the subscription for the current year, as mentioned above.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1914.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL ADDITIONS.

ALTERATIONS AT CANNONBALL HOUSE.
With a view to improving the amenity and sanitary condition of Castle Hill School, and of providing additional accommodation, which was urgently required, the Edinburgh School Board acquired the property known as Cannonball House, immediately adjoining the existing premises in Castle Hill, and the necessary alterations were completed a short time ago. In the course of the operations several interesting features of a historical character were brought to light, and these have been carefully conserved. The property is situated on the Castlehill, forming the last block of old tenements on the south side of the street, its west side overlooking the Castle Esplanade. The name has been derived from a cannon ball embedded in the western wall, and in Grant's "Old and New Edinburgh" the following description is given:—"On the position of a dormer window of the house that now forms the south-west angle of the street, directly facing the Castle, and overlooking the steep flight of steps that descend to Johnston Terrace, we find a date 1635, with the initials A.M.-M.N., and in the wall below there still remains a cannon ball, fired from the half-moon during the blockade in 1745. Through this building there is a narrow alley named Blair's Close—so narrow, indeed, that amid the brightest sunshine there is never in it more than twilight—giving access to an open court." The dormer window referred to in Grant's "Edinburgh" exists, but the date upon it cannot refer to the whole building as taken over by the School Board.

HISTORICAL FEATURES.

In the course of the present alterations an interesting old doorway was discovered. This doorway has been carefully removed and incorporated in the Castlehill front, and is approached by some half-dozen steps above the level of the street. The lintel bears a device in the centre, and shows traces of an inscription which is now undecipherable. In the original building there is evidence of alterations having been made to provide additional windows, and a number of the old ones have been increased in height. This is seen where the old shutter slides are still in existence. These are of stone, having channels suitable for the purpose. In only three cases do the existing slides fit the windows, and wooden shutters have now been provided—in this way restoring the original idea. In the alterations recently made, Blair's Close has been removed, and an open space formed between Castle Hill School and Cannonball House, which will be the means of admitting light and air to both buildings. It will be possible, however, to trace the position of Blair's Close, as a portion of its wall has been left up. This contains an arch and some corbelling, which has been revealed after the removal of accumulations of whitewash. Beneath the pavement of the close itself a cellar was found covered by a segmental arch, having a span of 16 feet. This also has been retained as a store, access to it being got from the basement floor of the new building. In carrying out the alterations, care was taken to employ as much as possible of the old material. This applies more particularly to the stonework, but some of the doors and internal finishing have been gifted to the Cockburn Association for Mowbray House, and to the Corporation Museum at Lady Stair's Close. The accommodation which the new buildings afford will provide for 180 pupils in four classrooms on the two upper floors, and in the basement floor a large combined cookery room and workshop has been formed. This latter apartment makes provision for the teaching of subjects which, until now, have been taught in an ordinary classroom in Castle Hill School. By the substitution of the new classrooms the latter school will also be provided with a central hall, which has long been one of its urgent needs. The new buildings will also provide a simple form of spray-bath, which should prove a valuable feature in this school. The building is heated by means of hot water pipes on a low-pressure system.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 20 GEORGE STREET, on Thursday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

KING DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE

With Lantern Illustrations

will be delivered by W. T. OLDRIEVE, Esq., Principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 23rd April 1914.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, May 1, 1914.

THE REVIVAL IN ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST IN SCOTLAND.

MR. OLDRIEVE'S IMPORTANT WORK.

"KING DAVID'S Tower at Edinburgh Castle" was the subject of a lecture delivered to the Old Edinburgh Club in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, last night, by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, Principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works, who has been mainly instrumental in the revealing of so interesting a relic. There was a large attendance.

Mr. W. Moir Bryce, president of the Club, who occupied the chair, referred to the great work Mr. Oldrieve had done for antiquarian Scotland. In Holyrood, for instance, he said he had quite revived the old building, giving it, if not a new face, at least a new constitution, so that its walls would stand for centuries to come. He had also dug there, and revealed to them the reason why King David first selected the spot as the site for his monastery. He found there the foundations of the old Celtic chapel. They had had many reasons advanced as to the cause of the King's selection of the spot. That was the true cause. He erected it over this little church, which must have been one held in great veneration. Then he had revived the Norman nave at Dunfermline, the roof of Glasgow Cathedral, and their own picturesque and old Castle he had gone over, and touched up with a loving hand, interjecting his invaluable cement all over the Half-Moon Battery, so that it would stand for ages to come. Not content with the outward veneer, he had dug underground, and if there was nothing new to be found above he had certainly found a great deal below. (Applause.)

A CONJECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CASTLE.

Mr. Oldrieve, whose lecture was profusely illustrated with lantern views, repeated the interesting account of the discovery of the Tower, which he gave to the Society of Antiquaries in February, and which was fully reported in *The Scotsman* at the time. Referring in passing to the use of part of the historical buildings of the Castle being utilised for the purpose of a soldiers' canteen, he said he was rather pleased to see that complaints were being made against it being used for such a purpose. (Applause.) Mr. Oldrieve's concluding illustration was new, and represented a conjectural restoration showing what the Palace, joined to David's Tower, would look like before the Half-Moon Battery was formed. The Palace and the Tower formed apparently one harmonious group, probably with battlements running round at the same height, and, as could be seen, the upper parts

of the battlements of the Palace had been removed, the cobbles to the south front of the Palace being still in position. It would appear that the height of this parapet of the Palace was fixed by the height of David's Tower. The parade ground was not formed, and the ascent was by the slope up the rock bottom from the High Street, the Flodden wall being still in existence.

THE BUILDERS OF SCOTLAND'S CASTLES.
Dr. W. B. Haikio, at the close, raised the point as to where the masons came from to build the castles, and where they got the material.

The Chairman said that the building art was not a small art in those days. No sooner had Queen Margaret died than a host of ecclesiastical buildings and castles sprang up. Though Bruce destroyed castles, there must have been in the country and beyond the country—Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans—masons ready to do the work for the necessary gold.

Mr. Oldrieve pointed out the existence of masons' guilds at that time, and that these guilds travelled about the country, as the various masons' marks found testified. There was no great difficulty about the material, because there were cases in which they knew the very quarries from which these buildings were erected.

Dr. Ross said Bruce destroyed a certain number of castles, but he also built a good many. He built a large castle at Tarbert, in Argyllshire, of stone, and among the names of the builders were several "Donalds." Regarding the travelling masons, some of them were Scotsmen, a good many of them were Frenchmen. Indeed, there was a whole family called "French," undoubtedly French, who built a great many of the churches and castles of Scotland. The West Church of Stirling, he further mentioned, was designed and built by a Stirling man—John Shanks.

MR. OLDRIEVE'S RETIREMENT.
Dr. Ross, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Oldrieve for his lecture, also recalled his many services, and described his discovery of David's Tower as the most interesting thing that had occurred at the Castle since the discovery of Margaret's Chapel fifty or sixty years ago by Daniel Wilson. That discovery excited a great deal of admiration, but this probably excited more. (Applause.) It was with universal regret that they had come to know that Mr. Oldrieve was about to give up the office which he had adorned so long. (Applause.)

Lord Guthrie said he wished to emphasise what Dr. Ross had said about Mr. Oldrieve's services to Scotland. His position had been a very important one, but the effect of it really depended on the man. They might have had a mere official, an excellent official, but nothing more. But they had had in Mr. Oldrieve a very unusual combination—a man of thorough knowledge and learning in his own profession, and of a capacity to acquire new information and new learning when it was needed for any particular work. They might have had a man who was no antiquarian, but Mr.

Oldrieve had a passion for matters connected with the history of the country. Their difficulty in the past had been to get money out of the Treasury, but Mr. Oldrieve's repeated efforts had met with a success almost incredible in a direction where Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the Prime Minister had confessed themselves powerless. (Laughter and applause.) Glasgow Cathedral roof alone required £13,000, and he did not think any official could have got that money except Mr. Oldrieve. Mr. Oldrieve was not a Scotsman, but he had done what no Scot had done, partly, perhaps, because he was an Englishman—(laughter)—with no axe to grind, and no motive to serve except the desire to do the very best he could for the interests committed to him. He had had the interests both of the antiquarians and the common people at heart, and his judicious tact in dealing with proprietors all over Scotland had a great influence in the transference of valuable historic properties from private hands to the Crown. He hoped that, although Mr. Oldrieve was retiring, they would continue to retain for many years the inestimable benefit of his membership on the Ancient Monuments Commission for the carrying to completion of the great work that was being done by that body for Scotland. (Applause.) Mr. Oldrieve briefly returned thanks.

The Glasgow Herald

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.

OFFICE OF WORKS ARCHITECT RETIRES.

TRIBUTE BY LORD GUTHRIE.

Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, principal architect to His Majesty's Office of Works in Scotland, gave a lecture to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, last night on "King David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle." Mr. Oldrieve's lecture was in the main a recapitulation of the details of the discovery given already to the Society of Antiquaries. In addition he exhibited a general sketch showing a conjectural restoration of the Royal Palace at the Castle in conjunction with David's Tower as it would appear in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Dr. Thomas Ross moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Oldrieve, and expressed their regret that he was to retire from the Board of Works.

Lord Guthrie, who also spoke, said they might have a mere official, an excellent official, but nothing more. They had had them in Scotland before; but in Mr. Oldrieve they had had a man of thorough knowledge and learning in his own profession, and with a capacity to acquire new information and new learning when it was needed for any particular work. The great difficulty had been to get money for Scotland from the Treasury. They had had officials in Scotland who made requests for grants to Scotland, but those requests had been refused, and that was the end of it; but Mr. Oldrieve repeated his requests, and with incredible success. Glasgow Cathedral roof required an expenditure of £13,000. He did not believe they had an official in Scotland who could have obtained that money except Mr. Oldrieve. Mr. Oldrieve was not a Scotsman, but he had done what no Scotsman had done, perhaps partly because he was an Englishman and because he had no axe to grind in motives except a desire to do the very best he could for the interests committed to him.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, MAY 1, 1914.

KING DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR OLDRIEVE'S RETIREMENT.

Mr W. T. Oldrieve, Principal Architect H.M. Office of Works, delivered a lecture to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, last night, his subject being "King David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle." Mr W. Moir Bryce, president of the Club, referred at the outset to the great work Mr Oldrieve had done for antiquarian Scotland.

CONJECTURAL RESTORATION.

Mr Oldrieve then gave an interesting account of the discovery of King David's Tower, which he gave to the Society of Antiquaries in February last, and which was reported in the "News." In passing, he referred to the use of part of the historical buildings of the Castle being used for the purpose of a soldier's canteen. He was rather pleased to see that complaints were being made against it being used for such a purpose. Mr Oldrieve's lecture was illustrated with lantern views. One view represented a conjectural restoration showing what the Palace, joined to David's Tower, would look like before the Half-Moon Battery was formed. The Palace and Tower apparently formed one harmonious group. The parade ground was not formed and the ascent was by the slope up the rock bottom from the High Street, the Fiddlen Wall being still in existence.

At the close Dr W. B. Blaikie raised the point as to where the masons came from to build the Castle and where they got the material. Mr Oldrieve pointed out the existence of masons' guilds at that time, and that these guilds travelled about the country, as the various masons' marks found testified. There was no great difficulty about the material, because there were cases in which they knew the very quarries from which these buildings were erected.

MR OLDRIEVE'S RETIREMENT.

In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Dr Ross said it was with universal regret that they had come to know that Mr Oldrieve was about to give up the office which he had adorned so long. Lord Guthrie said he wished to emphasise what had been said about Mr Oldrieve's services to Scotland. His position had been a very important one, but the effect of it really depended on the man. They might have had a mere official, an excellent official, but nothing more. But they had had in Mr Oldrieve a very unusual combination—a man of thorough knowledge and learning in his own profession, and of a capacity to acquire new information and new learning when it was needed for any particular work. They might have had a man who was no antiquarian, but Mr Oldrieve had a passion for matters connected with the history of the country. Mr Oldrieve was not a Scotsman, but he had done what no Scot had done, partly, perhaps, because he was an Englishman—(laughter)—with no axe to grind, and no motive to serve except the desire to do the very best he could for the interests committed to him. He had had the interests both of the antiquarians and the common people at heart, and his judicious tact in dealing with proprietors all over Scotland had a great influence in the transference of valuable historic properties from private hands to the Crown. He hoped that, although Mr Oldrieve was retiring, they would continue to retain for many years the inestimable benefit of his membership on the Ancient Monuments Commission for the carrying to completion of the great work that was being done by that body for Scotland. (Applause.) Mr Oldrieve briefly returned thanks.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, May 1, 1914.

EDINBURGH CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.

LORD GUTHRIE'S TRIBUTE TO MR OLDRIEVE.

In his lecture on "King David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle" to the Old Edinburgh Club in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, last night, Mr W. T. Oldrieve, principal architect to His Majesty's Office of Works in Scotland, referred to the use of part of the historical buildings of the Castle for the purposes of a soldier's canteen. He was rather pleased, he said, to see that complaints were being made against it being used for such a purpose. (Applause.) In the main, Mr Oldrieve's lecture was a repetition of the details of his discovery previously related to the Society of Antiquaries. In addition, however, he exhibited a sketch showing a conjectural restoration of the Royal Palace at the Castle in conjunction with David's Tower.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr Oldrieve for his lecture, Dr Thomas Ross recalled his many services, and described his discovery of David's Tower as the most interesting thing that had occurred at the Castle since the discovery of Margaret's Chapel fifty or sixty years ago, by Daniel Wilson. That discovery excited a great deal of admiration, but this probably excited more. (Applause.) It was with universal regret that they had come to know that Mr Oldrieve was about to give up the office which he had adorned so long. (Applause.)

Lord Guthrie said that Mr Oldrieve's position had been a very important one, but the effect of it really depended on the man. They might have had a mere official, an excellent official, but nothing more. But they had in Mr Oldrieve a very unusual combination—a man of thorough knowledge and learning in his own profession, and of a capacity to acquire new information and new learning when it was needed for any particular work. They might have had a man who was no antiquarian, but Mr Oldrieve had a passion for matters connected with the history of the country. Their difficulty in the past had been to get money out of the Treasury, but Mr Oldrieve's repeated efforts had met with a success almost incredible in a direction where Lord Rosebery, Mr Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the Prime Minister had confessed themselves powerless. (Laughter.) He hoped that, although Mr Oldrieve was retiring, they would continue to retain for many years the inestimable benefit of his membership on the Ancient Monuments Commission for the carrying out of the work of that body. (Applause.)

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, May 18, 1914.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The first outing for the season took place in delightful weather on Saturday afternoon, when the members and friends, eighty in all, met at South Leith, the church and churchyard being the first objects of interest. In the burial ground are the graves of Adam White, the first Provost of Leith; Hugo Arnott, the historian; Robert Gilliland, collector of taxes, and Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas"; and James Balfour, laird of Pilrig, whom Robert Louis Stevenson represents as receiving a visit from his cousin, David Balfour, the hero of "Kidnapped" and "Catriona." The graveyard seems at first to have been the burial place for the monks of the adjoining St Anthony's Monastery. The Earl of Moray has sittings in South Leith Church. That family acquired the confiscated estates of the sixth Earl of Balmerino, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, in 1746, for participation in the Rebellion, and the Balmerino pew was granted to the Morays on condition that the Corporation might bring water into Leith from Lochend Loch. The members of the Club crossed the Kirkgate to Trinity House, in which the curios and paintings were examined with interest, particularly Rabburn's portraits of John Hay, George Smith, and Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan. Passing the site of one of the oldest buildings in Leith, now being demolished, the haunted house of the "green lady," the party repaired to the former residence of the Balmerino family, which is part of a Roman Catholic school. Mr David Robertson, S.S.C., Town-clerk of Leith, and Mr John Russell, acted as leaders, and the cordial appreciation and thanks of the company were expressed by the president, Mr Moir Bryce.

Old Edinburgh Club Excursions.

Saturday, 16th May. SOUTH LEITH.

Parish Church, Churchyard, Trinity House, Balmerino House, etc.

Leaders: Mr. DAVID ROBERTSON, LL.B., S.S.C., Town-Clerk of Leith, and Mr. JOHN RUSSELL.

Meet at Churchyard Gate in Constitution Street at 3 o'clock.

Saturday, 30th May. CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

The Proprietor, Colonel R. G. GORDON GILMOUR, C.B., hopes, if in town, himself to act as guide.

Meet at Craigmillar Castle at 3.30 o'clock.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 6th May 1914.

LEITH OBSERVER 23-5-14

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB VISIT SOUTH LEITH.

The first outing of Old Edinburgh Club for the season took place last Saturday afternoon, when the members and friends, eighty in all, met at South Leith, the church and churchyard being the first objects of interest.

In the burial ground are the graves of Adam White, the first Provost of Leith; Hugo Arnot, the historian; Robert Gilfillan, collector of taxes and writer of "O, why left I my home?"; Rev. John Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas"; and James Balfour, laird of Pilrig, whom Robert Louis Stevenson represents as receiving a visit from his cousin, David Balfour, the hero of "Kidnapped" and "Catriona." The graveyard seems at first to have been the burial place for the monks of the adjoining St Anthony's Monastery. The Earl of Moray has sittings in South Leith Church. That family acquired the confiscated estates of the sixth Earl of Balmerino, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, in 1746, for participation in the Rebellion, and the Balmerino pew was granted to the Morays on condition that the Corporation might bring water into Leith from Lochend Loch.

The members of the club crossed the Kirk-gate to Trinity House, in which the curios and paintings were examined with interest, particularly Raeburn's portraits of John Hay, George Smith, and Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan. Passing the site of one of the oldest buildings in Leith, now being demolished, the haunted house of the "green lady," the party repaired to the former residence of the Balmerino family, which is part of a Roman Catholic school.

Mr David Robertson, S.S.C., Town Clerk of Leith, and Mr John Russell, acted as leaders, and the cordial appreciation and thanks of the company were expressed by the president, Mr Moir Bryce.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB VISIT CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.—The Old Edinburgh Club's second outing of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, when, by kind permission of Colonel R. G. Gordon Gilman, C.B., a visit was paid to Craigmillar Castle, The Inch, and gardens. Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., acted as guide. From the invasion of Edward I. in 1296 on to about 1357, when David II. was released from captivity, Dr Ross explained, few castles were erected in Scotland, the country being exhausted with the continual wars. During this period many of the Scottish nobles had been prisoners or hostages in England, where they saw the Norman keeps for the first time. On returning home they adopted these keeps as the models for the new castles, as being better suited for their exhausted means, and henceforward for a generation or two this strong self-contained tower continued to be the type of castle built in Scotland. During the thirteen years of David's life after his return in 1357, he built the tower recently discovered in Edinburgh Castle on this model, and four years before the death of David, Simon Preston, in 1374, purchased the estate of Craigmillar, and built the great tower, placing his arms over the doorway. David's Tower and the Craigmillar Tower are both on the L plan and very nearly of identical size. Craigmillar stands on the very edge of a precipice, 20 feet high, and at the doorway it is 50 feet high and cut into beneath so as to narrow the pathway, and this cut was originally bridged over with trunks of trees, which could easily be removed in an emergency.

There was only one doorway, which could only be reached along this narrow pathway. It led into a small chamber about 8 feet square, from which no intruders could have got out alive. The defences of the entrance show how impregnable such a tower was before the introduction of big guns. The members, having inspected the great hall, Queen Mary's room, and other apartments of the Castle, then proceeded to The Inch, and walked through the gardens. They also had the privilege of viewing the valued diningroom of The Inch.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1914.

THE PASSING OF JOCK'S LODGE HOUSE.

MEMORIES OF LOUIS CAUVIN.

An unwelcome sight meets just now the eyes of the dwellers in Piershill. The wreckers are busy with that fine old house that stands at the Edinburgh end of the Restalrig Road. With a kind of savage joy they tear off the slates and prise the stones asunder. Soon Jock's Lodge House will be no more. For some time past it has been shut up and unoccupied—dead to the passing world. Later they came and boarded up the windows and fixed the doors—made a sort of coffin—and the wayfarer shuddered. Now the wreckers have arrived, and they give the poor house (shall we say?) a dishonourable burial. With it perishes a good deal of the interest of 200 years.

The house took its name from the little hamlet that lay on the London Road, about two miles from Edinburgh. That again had its designation from Jock, one of those mysterious persons known in history and life who exercise an influence far beyond our knowledge of them, and perhaps beyond their deservings. That he had an honourable Christian name, and was always known by a familiar form of it, and that he built a hut beside the London Road—when you know that you know all. Yet "Jok" and his "Lodge" have persisted, when other men and places have faded from all knowledge. No one can read the more detailed accounts of Edinburgh and Leith in the 16th and 17th centuries without meeting constant references to Restalrig and Jock's Lodge, these twin outposts of the larger burghs. It brings the battle to one's door to learn from Nicol that in 1650, "the enemy placed their whole horse in and about Restalrig, the foot at that place called Jock's Lodge, and the cannon at the foot of Salisbury Hill, within the Park Dykes, and played with their cannon against the Scottish leaguer lying in St Leonard's Craigs." At the end of that century the hamlet was neither extensive nor populous, for the post-boy, bearing the London mail on the last stage to Edinburgh, was there robbed and murdered, an undetected crime. And almost a century later it was still an unsafe place, for a similar outrage was committed—this time on a post-boy bearing the Edinburgh mails on the first stage to London. The boy, however, recovered from the attack, and getting help from Lord Ellich's house (the Veitches of Ellich have an enclosed tomb in the adjoining churchyard of Restalrig), which lay near, discovered the robber in a ditch, calmly opening the letters one by one. He was hanged. The spirit of tragedy persisted, for here in 1715 Alexander Malloch, of Moultray's Hill, going to join the Highlanders under Macintosh, was accidentally shot by the very party he was on the point of accosting.

Thirty years after this Jock's Lodge House comes into the field of history. In 1746 the tenant of the house (it is not certain that he built it) was Louis Cauvin (the elder), a French emigré. Was he of the same family as John Calvin? He had his

name and characteristics at least. In Catherine de Medici Balzac says with subtle insight—"Calvin, whose name was not Calvin, but Cauvin, was the son of a cooper, of Noyon, in Picardie. His native province explains, to a certain extent, the obstinacy blended with abnormal activity, which was the distinguishing characteristic of that arbiter of the destinies of France in the 16th century." The same might have been said of the Cauvins, father and son. Nor should we forget that sixty years before this a number of French Protestants from the same district had settled in that village, which is remembered in Picardy Place, Leith Walk. The Cauvins again were Protestants, and Louis, the younger, an elder at Duddingston Kirk, where John Thomson, the artist incumbent, pronounced his eulogy at the time of his death.

Opposite Jock's Lodge House, and in the middle of the road, was the old toll bar, with gates catching the Restalrig, Portobello, and Willowbrae roads, and defending the free entry to Edinburgh. That house remained till times quite recent, and there are sketches of it showing its position opposite the present United Free Church. A Mr Jamieson, who was a wit as well as a contractor in the city, had permission from the Corporation to pass his carts of refuse from the construction of city drains free through this toll. The keeper not unreasonably resented this kind of work, and one day shut the gate against him. "Weel, weel," said the wise carter, "jist coup the carts agin the toll bar." A few examples produced the effect desired.

Louis Cauvin married here Margaret, daughter of Edgar of Wedderlie, and reared a family of six children. He died in 1773, and his wife in 1797. Louis Cauvin (the younger) was born in Jock's Lodge House on the 30th November 1754. He was educated at the High School, then situated in the High School Wynd, or, as it stood in the older form, "at the Grammar Skule, beyond at the east syd of the Kirk-of-Field Wynd." From the High School he went to the University, where he was likely to display that combination of labour and industry, afterwards so marked in him. Perhaps he had to leave the College before proceeding to a degree, for he soon became his father's assistant in the teaching of French at that house in the High Street, on the north side thereof, and opposite the guard house.

If this man was not of the family of John Calvin, without doubt he displayed the disposition of his countryman. Some one said of him that he was punctual, punctilious, and passionate; and he was, like John, "of abnormal activity." He was fond of dress, and careful of his appearance, and, as he could spare the time, a welcome guest to his friends, and in his turn a generous host. Kay's portrait shows him the middle member of a group of three, characteristically promenading arm-in-arm, the outer ones bearing canes, and Louis with his right hand in his breeches pocket. The friends of Cauvin are David Scott of Northfield, and Robert Kay, a relation of the artist. They are taking their usual walk on the Willowbrae Road, perhaps, for Louis was living in Louisfield (now Cauvin's Hospital), and Kay was his tenant in Woodlands, both houses at the Duddingston end of that road.

He had many pupils of excellent parts. Some were of position in the world of philosophy and letters. James Mill is said to have been a pupil; Robert Burns certainly was. Cauvin and Burns were intimate friends, being both of them members of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, and Cauvin's portrait appears in the well-known picture of the "Inauguration of the Bard as Laureate of the Lodge." But more than that, Burns was anxious to learn the French language that (in 1757) he persuaded Cauvin to accept him as a pupil, and agreed to attend at 9 a.m. the earliest hour at which the Frenchman could receive him. On three evenings a week for three months the poet attended without a failure, no engagement however agreeable being allowed to tempt him to absence. In that period, his master said, he

had acquired more knowledge of the language than most pupils in three years. The impression is that Burns idled away his time in Edinburgh that winter—to say nothing more severe. Here is a welcome and delightful testimony on the other side.

The microbe of "abnormal activity" that dwelt in the blood of the Calvins of Picardy would not allow Louis to be satisfied with the teaching of French for twelve or fourteen hours a day. It roused him at four in the morning to look after his farm, at first attached to the house at Jock's Lodge, but afterwards at Woodlands, whither he retired in summer for the benefit of the fresh air and simple life of the country. Even this was not enough. For many years he was treasurer of the Restalrig Friendly Society, attended to its school and its churchyard, and kept its books. His usual signature in these books (still remaining) is like the man, ample and free. It was a sore trial for such a man to be laid aside, cribbed and confined by dropsy; but his Christian fortitude bore him up, and he died in the faith at Leithfield, 19th December 1825. His tombstone may be seen in the Churchyard at Restalrig, and within the church his memory is preserved in a wall tablet, simple but ugly—a white urn on a black marble slab. Louis was the last of his race, and it was just as well; otherwise difficulties were sure to have arisen. Fearing much a visit from the Resurrectionists to this quiet churchyard, and they were busy in the decade from 1820 to 1830, he added to his will (in 1823) these words:—"My corpse is to be deposited in Restalrig Churchyard, and watched for a proper time, the doors of the tomb must be taken off, and the space built up strongly with ashlar stones. The tomb must be shut for ever, and never to be opened (sic)." "There he sleeps undisturbed. *Requiescat in pace.*"—W. B.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AT CORSTORPHINE.—The members of the Club, sixty in all, met on Saturday in the pre-Reformation Collegiate Church at Corstorphine, by kind permission of the Rev James Fergusson. Mr Hippolyte Blanc, R.S.A., one of the members, acting as guide. "Collegiate" Churches, such as Corstorphine, owed their origin to a movement in the 15th century to counteract the evils of the Benedictine and Augustinian Abbeys, and were formed by grouping the clergy of neighbouring parishes into a college, whereas in more recent times the term "collegiate" has been applied to a church with two ministers serving as colleagues. Scotland possessed at one time forty or more Collegiate Churches. Sir Adam Forrester, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who bought the manor of Corstorphine, built the church in 1530, and it was enlarged in 1429 by his son, the Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland under James I. The tombs of the Forresters stand in the chancel. In a side chapel rests that Douglas whose heart was placed by his dying wish in Whitorn Church, and in the same chapel is an ornamented slab, dated 1620, and it is noteworthy that the inscription from Ezekiel about "the valley which was full of bones, and they were very dry" had been taken from the authorised version of the Bible, published nine years before. In the east gable of the church is to be seen a shrine, where stood the lamp which burned from sunset to sunrise to lead the unwary traveller along the road which ran by the side of the morass. The thanks of the Club were accorded to Mr Fergusson and Mr Blanc by Mr Moir Bryce, the President.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

AN IMPORTANT OLD BOOK.

CELTIC PSALTER BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN EDINBURGH.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Old Council Chamber, City Chambers, Edinburgh, this afternoon—Mr W. Moir Bryce presiding. It was stated in the annual report that the book of the club for 1914 would consist of two papers by Mr F. C. Eccles, which were "The Holyrood Ordinal" and "The Manuscript Additions for Scottish Use in a Sarum Breviary Given to the Burgh Muir Chapel by John Crawford, the Founder," a series of entries of Scottish Saints' days in the calendar which were of considerable local interest. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the Council proposed to issue the volume for 1915 in the month of January next, so that during the next twelve months two books would be issued, and the series thereby brought up to date. Miss Borland, daughter of a minister of the Church of Scotland, had recently been engaged in framing a catalogue of the magnificent manuscripts preserved in the University Library, and she had been the means of bringing to light a number of historical documents of the utmost importance. Among them was an early Celtic psalter with the Celtic division of the Psalms, and dated either in the eleventh or twelfth century. It bore an inscription in a sixteenth century hand, and was therefore probably of Scottish origin. There was no document in Scotland at the present moment of Scottish handwriting written prior to the year 1100.

The treasurer's statement showed that the club's funds on hand were £327. The reports were adopted. Lord Rosebery was elected honorary president and Mr Moir Bryce was re-elected president.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 28, 1915.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

ITS CONTINUED VIRILITY.

The annual meeting of The Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Old Council Chambers this afternoon—Mr W. Moir Bryce presiding over a good attendance. The 7th annual report was submitted by the secretary, Mr Lewis MacRitchie, which detailed the work done during the year. It was stated that there still remained 17 names waiting for admission. The book of the Club for 1914, he said, would consist of two papers by Mr F. C. Eccles, on: (1) The Holyrood Ordinal. This will include nearly the whole contents of the large 15th century MS. belonging to Mr Moir Bryce, viz.: Kalendar, Gospels and Homilies for reading in Chapter, Ordinal for all services throughout the year, Manuals containing the visitation of the sick and other occasional services, Inventory of Church goods and ornaments of 1435, and other matter of liturgical interest, edited with a full introduction and notes. (2) The manuscript additions for Scottish use in a Sarum Breviary, given to the Burgh Muir Chapel by John Crawford, the founder. These are a series of entries of Scottish Saints' days in the Kalendar, and are of considerable local interest.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 27th June 1914.

CORSTORPHINE CHURCH. By kind permission of Rev. JAMES FERGUSON.

Meet at Church at 3 o'clock.

Leader: Mr. HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.

Tea, 6d. each person, may be had in the Manse Grounds at a Garden

Fête on behalf of funds for Church Hall.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th June 1914.

The Chairman, in moving the approval of the report, said that the volume for 1913, placed in their hands yesterday, might be accepted as evidence of the continued virility of the club. In spite of disappointment in two directions, there were three articles in the volume of considerable importance. The first article had reference to recent discoveries in the Castle, a work which was carried out with considerable acumen and knowledge by Mr Oldrieve, and it was to his efforts that the ancient castle of David II with its walls 60 feet high on the one side, and 30 feet on the other, was permanently brought to light after its long entombment of nearly three and a half centuries. The second article on the Incorporation of the Skinners of Edinburgh, by Mr Angus, was one of great interest and importance, and he had no hesitation in characterising the paper as a model both in the matter of research and in the style of writing. The third and last article was by the indefatigable Mr Fairlie, who continued his interesting extracts, relating to the grim old Tolbooth, which formed so prominent a feature in old Edinburgh life.

LANDMARK IN THEIR PUBLICATIONS.

The volume for the 1914 will be entirely devoted to a liturgical examination by Mrs Frances C. Eeles, their greatest liturgical scholar, of the book now in his (the speaker's) possession, known as the Service Book of Holyrood Abbey. So far as he was aware, there was only one other book of a similar nature, that of the Arduinot Miscel, that had hitherto been printed. They would understand that it demanded scholarship and qualifications of a unique character, and he was very proud that Mr Eeles had agreed to give them some of the fruits of his great learning. The volume of 1914 will, therefore, in his opinion, form a landmark in the series of their publications. At the present they were one year in arrears with their annual volume, and the Council proposed to issue the 1914 book in September, and the volume for 1915 in January next, so that during the next twelve months two books will be issued, and their series thereby brought up to date. For the 1915 book they were well provided with new and important material. These included Dr Blaikie's article on "The Defence of Edinburgh in 1745," a paper by Mr R. K. Hannay, Curator of the Historical Department, General Register House, on the "Foundation of the University," "The Ancient Church Bells of Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood" by Mrs Eeles; also a paper by Mr Eeles on the breviary belonging to the Chapel of St John the Baptist at the Sciennes; further contributions by Mr Fairlie, etc.

EDINBURGH LITERARY FORTUNE.

They were fortunate, he said, in Edinburgh in possessing vast stores of records relating to medieval times. The Register House, with its numerous records and publications, the City Muniments, the Advocates' Library, and that of the University of Edinburgh, afford ready means of research, and he hoped to receive assistance in that direction from the individual members of the Club. It may be of interest to state that Miss Borland, daughter of a minister of the Church of Scotland, has recently been engaged in framing a catalogue of the magnificent manuscript preserved in the University Library, and that she has been the means of bringing to light a number of historical documents of the utmost importance. In England many ladies had devoted themselves, with considerable success, to historical research, and it was a great satisfaction to know that Miss Borland, a native of Dumfriesshire, possessed the erudition and determination to tackle the compilation of such a difficult and learned work. (Applause.) The report was adopted.

Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., the treasurer, reported that the total income for the year was £420 10s, and the expenditure, £397 10s. They must, however, he said, understand that they were supposed to pay for two books out of that during the current year. The report was adopted. Office-bearers elected: Lord Rosebery as hon. president, and Mr W. Moir Bryce as president; the proceedings closing with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1915.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon—Mr W. Moir Bryce, President, in the chair.

Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary, submitted the annual report, in which the Editorial Committee intimated that the book of the Club for 1914 would consist of two papers by Mr F. C. Eeles. These were (1) the Holyrood Ordinale, which would include nearly the whole contents of the large 15th century MS. belonging to Mr Moir Bryce, viz., Calendar, Gospels and Homilies for reading in Chapter, Ordinale for all services throughout the year, Manuale containing the visitation of the sick and other occasional services, Inventory of church goods and ornaments of 1493, and other matter of liturgical interest, edited with a full introduction and notes. (2) The Manuscript Additions for Scottish use in a Sarum Breviary given to the Burgh Muir Chapel by John Crawford the Founder, which were a series of entries of Scottish Saints' days in the Calendar, and were of considerable local interest.

Mr Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., hon. treasurer, said the funds in hand now amounted to £337, 10s. 10d., and it was proposed to pay for two books within the current year.

THE SOCIETY'S VOLUME.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the book for 1913, which was placed in their hands on the previous day, might be accepted as evidence of the continued virility of the Club. In spite of disappointments in two directions, it contained three articles of considerable importance, that relating to the recent discoveries in the Castle, a work which was carried out with considerable acumen and knowledge by Mr Oldrieve; that on the Incorporation of Skinners of Edinburgh, by Mr Angus; and that by Mr Fairlie, who continued his interesting extracts, relating to the grim old Tolbooth, which formed so prominent a feature in old Edinburgh life. At the present moment they were one year in arrears with their annual volume, and the Council proposed to issue the book for 1914 in the month of September next. They also proposed to issue the volume for 1915 in the month of January next, so that during the next twelve months two books would be issued, and their series thereby brought up to date. For the 1915 book they were well provided with new and important material.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL RECORDS.

They were fortunate in Edinburgh in possessing vast stores of records relating to medieval times. The Register House, with its numerous records and publications, the City Muniments, the Advocates' Library, and that of the University of Edinburgh, afforded ready means of research, and he hoped to receive assistance in that direction from the individual members of the Club. It might be of interest to state that Miss Borland, daughter of a minister of the Church of Scotland, had recently been engaged in framing a catalogue of the magnificent manuscript preserved in the University Library, and that she had been the means of bringing to light a number of historical documents of the utmost importance. Among these were an early Celtic Psalter with the Celtic Division of the Psalms, and dated either in the 11th or 12th century. It bore the inscription in a 16th century hand, "Liber magistri Johannis Reid, Cancellarii Aberdonensis," and was, therefore, probably of Scottish origin. It was to be remembered that there was no document in Scotland at the present moment of Scottish handwriting, written prior to the year 1100; (2) a very important fragment of a 14th century Antiphoner containing part of the service for St Columba's day, with the ecclesiastical plain chant or Gregorian music. This was the earliest piece of music known to have been written in Scotland.

(3) Collection of Theological Treatises belonging to Sweetheart Abbey, with a leaf of a noted Breviary for York Use of the 13th century; (4) Sarum Breviary written about A.D. 1300 for use in England, and afterwards used in Scotland; (5) Noted Breviary for Sarum Use written about the year 1300 for use in England, but afterwards used in Aberdeen. To this portion of a Charnich similar to that of Melrose had been added in a 14th century hand, and in a later, part of the service for St Kentigern; (6), Book containing five choir parts of 15th century harmonised music for the ordinary Mass and certain anthems; (7) a number of books which were formerly in Scottish libraries before the Reformation. One was at Souleseat, and another belonged to Robert Ferguson, Prior of Dunfermline, about 1550; while others belonged to William Gordon, the last post-Reformation Bishop of Aberdeen; (8) the printed Breviary above referred to belonging to the Chapel of St John the Baptist, with notes by the founder of the chapel; (9) late 15th century calendar and astronomical tables written for the Cistercian Abbey of Coupar Angus; (10) Book of Hours, 15th century, "according to the use of England," containing the Hours of St Ninian, and probably written and illuminated in Scotland. The illuminations include a figure of St Ninian and one or two interesting liturgical pictures. In England many ladies had devoted themselves, with considerable success, to historical research, and it was a great satisfaction to know Miss Borland, a native of Dumfriesshire, possessed the erudition and determination to tackle the compilation of such a difficult and learned work. (Applause.) Office-bearers were re-elected.

The Glasgow Herald

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1915.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday—Mr W. Moir Bryce presiding.

The Secretary (Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie), in submitting the annual report, said that the book of the club for 1914 would consist of two papers by Mr F. C. Eeles—the Holyrood Ordinale, which would include nearly the whole contents of the large 15th century MS. belonging to Mr Moir Bryce, viz., Calendar, Gospels and Homilies for reading in Chapter, Ordinale for all services throughout the year, Manuale containing the visitation of the sick and other occasional services, Inventory of church goods and ornaments of 1493 and other matter of liturgical interest, edited with a full introduction and notes, and the Manuscript Additions for Scottish use in a Sarum Breviary given to the Burgh Muir Chapel by John Crawford, the founder. These were a series of entries of Scottish Saints' days in the Calendar and were of considerable local interest.

THE CLUB'S PUBLICATIONS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the book for 1913, which was placed in their hands on the previous day, might be accepted as evidence of the continued virility of the club. In spite of disappointments in two directions, it contained three articles of considerable importance. The first related to the recent discoveries in the Castle, a work which was carried out with considerable acumen and knowledge by Mr Oldrieve, and it was to his efforts that the ancient castle of David II, with its walls 60 ft. high on the one side and 30 ft. on the other, was permanently brought to light after its long entombment of nearly three and a half centuries. The

Second article on the incorporation of the Skinkers of Edinburgh by Mr Angus was one of great interest and importance in the history of the city, and he had no hesitation in characterising his paper as a model both in the matter of research and in the style of writing. The third and last article was by Mr Fairley, who continued his interesting extracts relating to the grim old Tolbooth, which formed so prominent a feature in old Edinburgh life. The volume for the year 1914 would be entirely devoted to a liturgical examination by Mr Frances C. Esles, their greatest liturgical scholar, of the book, now in his (Mr Bryce's) possession, colloquially known as the Service Book of Holyrood Abbey. So far as he was aware, there was only one other book of a similar nature, that on the Arbutnot Missal, that had hitherto been printed. The volume for 1914 would therefore form, in his opinion, a landmark in the series of their publications. At the present moment they were one year in arrears with their annual volume, and the Council proposed to issue the book for 1914 in the month of September. They also proposed to issue the volume for 1915 in the month of January next, so that during the next twelve months two books would be issued, and their series thereby brought up to date.

For the 1915 book they were well provided with new and important material. It would include an article by Dr Halkie on the defence of Edinburgh in 1745; a paper by Mr R. K. Hannay, Curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House, on the foundation of the University of Edinburgh; the Ancient Church Bells of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, by Mr Esles; a critical paper, also by Mr Esles, on the Bretery belonging to the Chapel of St John the Baptist at the Skinkers; a further article on the sculptured stones of Edinburgh, by Mr John Gossie; a further contribution by Mr Fairley of the Tolbooth Extracts; excerpts from the Calendar of Original Documents preserved in the Register House, so far as they related to Edinburgh and its immediate neighbourhood; and an article or two on the Kirk of Field and some of the minor religious establishments in the city, by himself.

RECORDS OF MEDIEVAL TIMES.

They were fortunate in Edinburgh in possessing vast stores of records relating to medieval times. The Register House with its numerous records and publications, the City Manuscripts, the Advocates' Library, and that of the University of Edinburgh, afford ready means of research, and he hoped to receive assistance in that direction from the individual members of the club. It might be of interest to state that Miss Borland, daughter of a minister of the Church of Scotland, had recently been engaged in framing a catalogue of the magnificent manuscripts preserved in the University Library, and that she had been the means of bringing to light a number of historical documents of the utmost importance. These included an early Celtic Psalter with the Celtic Division of the Psalms, and dated either in the 11th or 12th century. It bore the inscription in a 15th century hand, "Liber magistri Johannis Reid, Cancellarii Aberdonensis," and was therefore probably of Scottish origin. It was to be remembered that there was no document in Scotland at the present moment of Scottish handwriting written prior to the year 1100. There had also been brought to light a very important fragment of a 14th century Antiphoner containing part of the Service for St Columba's Day, with the ecclesiastical plain chant or Gregorian music. That was the earliest piece of music known to have been written in Scotland. In England many ladies had devoted themselves, with considerable success, to historical research, and it was a great satisfaction to know that Miss Borland, a native of Dumfriesshire, possessed the erudition and determination to tackle the compilation of such a difficult and learned work.

Mr Thomas B. Whitson submitted the financial statement, which showed a balance on hand of £397 10s 10d.

The following office-bearers were elected:—Hon. president, Lord Rosebery; hon. vice-president, Lord Provost Inches; Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms; and Professors Hume Brown and John Chivers; president, Mr W. Moir Bryce; vice-presidents, Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, Mr Wm. Cowan, and Dr Thomas Ross; hon. secretary, Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie; hon. treasurer, Mr Thomas B. Whitson; and hon. auditor, Mr John Hamilton.

Old Edinburgh Club.

The SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

W. MOIR BRUCE, Esq., President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 23rd January 1915.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 30, 1915.

BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1915 has now been issued to members. It is, as usual, from the press of Messrs T. & A. Constable. The volume is the sixth of the valuable series. The articles include "David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle" by W. T. Oldrieve; "The Incorporated Trade of the Skinkers of Edinburgh" by William Angus, and extracts from the original records of the Old Tolbooth, by John A. Fairley. A fine set of photographs accompanies Mr. Oldrieve's contribution. These pictures are among the best which have appeared in the Book of the Club. Mr. Oldrieve's notes on David's Tower convey some idea of the valuable labour on behalf of Scottish antiquities carried out by the Office of Works. Mr. Oldrieve considers that the old builders were men with a truly artistic recognition of the subtle relationship which should exist between the design of a building and its surroundings. Mr. Angus' article on the Skinkers throws interesting light on the ancient craftsmen of the city, and the curious customs of the old time guilds. They entered, as is well known, not only into trade affairs, but the social concerns of the people.

Pageants and Processions.

Their pageants and processions, too, picturesque adorned public life. The chief procession in Edinburgh, like many other towns, was held on Corpus Christi Day. On such occasions miracle plays were often produced. The extracts given from the Skinkers' minutes date from 1549. Mr. Fairley has already published some remarkable extracts from the records of the Old Tolbooth and many curious cases are mentioned in his latest study of the register of the notorious prison. For instance, in 1671 a woman, for drinking the good health of the devil and his servants, was ordered to be scourged at the Cross, and from thence to the Netherbow, and afterwards to have her tongue bored and her cheek bored. The imprisonment of Covenanters is also prominently mentioned in the records selected for publication; while a case of witchcraft in 1680 is noticed.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 4, 1915.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Sixth Volume. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club. This sixth volume of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, besides being belated of birth—it appertains to the year 1913—is somewhat undersized and defective in the number and variety of its contents, as compared with its predecessors. Nevertheless its 160 handsome pages constitute a substantial contribution to the work in which the Club is engaged of collecting and elucidating the materials of local history; and Mr W. T. Oldrieve's paper alone, on the subject of "David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle," is sufficient, on the pictorial as well as on the literary side, to endow the volume with permanent value. The discovery, three years ago, of the long missing clue to the site and form of the tower begun by David II. in 1367, may rank among the many romances of genuine Edinburgh history and archaeology. It was found, as is now well known, by three members of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, of whom the author of the paper was one, in the shape of a narrow window-slit or shot-hole in a coal cellar of the military canteen, under the level of the Half-Moon Battery at the Castle. Followed up, from without and from within, this clue led to the revelation of some forty feet in height of the original tower, together with later additions, including a series of water-tanks, hidden under the pavement and casing of the Battery, and unsuspected by experts, even although part of the early masonry was exposed to the air, and it also brought to light, along with noteworthy architectural features, a number of "interesting relics of by-gone activities," among them cannon balls, coins, and fragments of armour, glass and pottery, which have been more particularly noticed by Mr Oldrieve in contributions to other societies. In this article he confines himself to a narrative of the process of discovery and a summary of the architectural aspects of the find; and these are wonderfully helped out by twenty-two full-page plates, which embrace, in addition to interior and exterior views of

"David's Tower," old plans of the Castle and a design, prepared by the late David Bryce, for a proposed "Albert Keep," as a memorial of the Prince Consort, on a site nearly identical with that of the Tower. Mr John A. Fairley continues his extracts from the original records of "The Old Tolbooth," the instalments, taken from the "Warding Books" and "Relief Book," covering the period from 1670 to 1680, when "affairs were ripening for the Revolution," and when, as these extracts attest, the prisoners immured in the "Heart of Midlothian," included, along with notorious malefactors, like the "Hawkit Stirk," many sufferers for conscience sake. An entry reminding us that the Censorship is not a creation of to-day is that under 19th August 1680, under which the Lords of the Privy Council direct the Magistrates to set at liberty "Robert Meine, Keeper of the Letter Office off Edinburgh," who had found sufficient caution that he would enter his person within the Tolbooth on 1st September, there to remain until the Lords have signified their pleasure "anent him for dispensing the newest letter from London before the same was revised by one off the clerks off Council, contrair to ane Act off Council, under the penaltie off two dines and merkes Scotts money." Mr William Angus has prepared an account, occupying the bulk of the volume, of "The Incorporated Trade of the Skinners of Edinburgh," with extracts from their minutes, 1549 to 1603. The Minute Book from which these extracts are taken has been placed at the disposal of the Club for publication by Mr Harold B. Cox, of Gorgie; and it covers a period that was, says Mr Angus, "a most important one in the history of the craft," as it saw "the breach with the pre-Reformation Church and the culmination of the struggle of the Edinburgh craftsmen with their old enemies the Town Council." These events, however, make little show in the Minutes of the Skinners, who were "much more interested in their own domestic affairs."

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, March 27, 1915.

AN OLD EDINBURGH MANSION.

PRESERVATION OF MURRAYFIELD HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

A MEETING of a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the preservation of the fine old mansion of Murrayfield House, and the splendid trees surrounding it, has been held to consider what steps should be taken with a view to obtaining some modification of the proposed town-planning scheme, whereby the house itself and the bulk of the trees might be saved. It will be remembered that the draft scheme (a plan of which was given in *The Scotsman* some time ago) provides for the continuance of Murrayfield Avenue directly northwards through the site of the house, which would entail its demolition, as well as the destruction of most of the fine trees in the grounds. Lord Strathclyde presided, and referred to the efforts already made by Miss Chalmers and the Hon. Miss Shore, the tenants, and expressed his strong sympathy with their objects. He was glad to think that the Local Authorities were by no means unsympathetic however; and that they did not require to be converted. Mr Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., gave an interesting explanation of the architectural features of the house, illustrated by plans which he had prepared. As the result of careful investigations, Mr Kerr was satisfied that the house belonged to three distinct periods covering the past three centuries, and that it, therefore, formed an exceptionally good illustration of Scottish domestic architecture. The earliest portion formed a "keep," occupying the eastern part of the main building, and dating from the beginning of the seventeenth century. This keep was incorporated in the main building, which seems to have been built about a hundred years later, and this in turn was altered and brought more in accord with later domestic requirements by the enlargement of the windows, the addition of the central pediment, and various other internal and external alterations. The last addition was the east wing, containing the fine drawingroom in Adams' feeling, built about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Various interesting features and details were also pointed out. On the motion of Lord Strathclyde, Mr Kerr was cordially thanked for his interesting account, and a Committee of the following lady and gentlemen was appointed to watch over the matter, and to take any steps which might seem advisable:—The Hon. Miss Shore, Lord Strathclyde, Lord Guthrie, Sir James Balfour Paul, Professor Baldwin Brown, Professor Ritchie, Dr James L. Ewing, LL.D.; Dr Hamilton C. Marr, and Messrs Pringle, Macgillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.; Donald Crawford, K.C.; James Galloway, and T. F. Aitchison, with Mr G. A. Harrison, Warrender, to act as secretary.

MURRAYFIELD HOUSE.

2 Eton Terrace, Edinburgh, February 13, 1915.
SIR,—I have observed, in the last few days, some statements in your columns as to the intended destruction of Murrayfield House. May I (as having been tenant of the house from 1895 to 1899, and having only left it because its distance from the University was somewhat inconvenient) express a very sincere hope that some means will be found to avert this misfortune? The house is, as a whole, one of the most interesting of any private dwellings with which I am acquainted in Edinburgh. The diningroom in the older part, with plain but not ineffective panelling, a rounded end, and a curious armorially-painted hatch for service from hall and kitchen; and the drawingroom in the newer part, with its great length and height, its admirable proportion, and its delightful chimney-piece, would deserve preservation anywhere. It was a comfortable house even as it was; and could have been made much more so by adding behind a back stair and a bedroom or two, without in the least interfering with its front elevation or interior arrangements. If the new plan makes it impossible to save ground enough for private occupation, I am acquainted with some instances, and I believe there are many, where Corporations and other public bodies in England have secured such houses for preservation and public use. The drawingroom above mentioned (which is lofty enough for a light gallery) would be ideal for a departmental library or museum for small exhibitions of pictures, &c., and useful for many other purposes; while the more obviously residential portion of the house could be economically utilised for the accommodation of Corporation servants, &c. "Town-planning" is, of course, a fad of the day, and deserves whatever respect may be due to the day's fads. But if it involves the obliteration of such time-honoured landmarks as Murrayfield House, I think some of us will be inclined to invoke for town-planners a warm place in that *bolgia* of the artistic Inferno which already holds the Wyatts and Wyatvilles of a century ago.—I am, &c. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

MURRAYFIELD HOUSE—A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Grange, Linlithgow, February 20, 1915.
SIR,—It does not apparently occur to anyone who is interested both in town planning and the preservation of interesting buildings that there is a comparatively simple method of surmounting the difficulty that has arisen in connection with Murrayfield House. Anyone who has travelled in America and Canada may have heard of the ease with which houses both of wood and stone are constantly lifted and moved about to make room for public improvements such as the one at Murrayfield. I was in Canada in 1913 and saw a small cottage of 5 rooms was lifted and put back about 15 feet to fit a widened street in Toronto, and this operation was carried out with the family all living comfortably inside and suffering no trouble or inconvenience at all! I made particular inquiries at the occupant, and he told me the work was well and quietly done, and not a crack was made in the walls or ceilings.

I also interviewed a carpenter who happened to pass at the time, and he told me that the moving of buildings was not regarded as a skilled job at all in Canada, and was usually relegated to the roughest class of carpenters, as it was beneath the dignity of skilled joiners or mechanics. He told me he had once moved a good sized brick church from one street to another, and set it on its new site without a single crack in the walls. In America this art has been brought to such a height of perfection that even tall factory chimneys can be moved standing from one place to another. About five years ago a householder in Chicago left his residence for the summer months, and when he returned not a trace of it could be found. It had been lifted bodily by some large minded burglar, removed to another part of the city, and painted another colour, so that even if its true owner found out its whereabouts he could not identify it with certainty. So common is the art that nobody paid

"David's Tower," old plans of the Castle and a design, prepared by the late David Bryce, for a proposed "Albert Keep," as a memorial of the Prince Consort, on a site nearly identical with that of the Tower. Mr John A. Fairley continues his extracts from the original records of "The Old Tolbooth," the instalments, taken from the "Warding Books" and "Releife Book," covering the period from 1670 to 1680, when "affairs were ripening for the Revolution," and when, as these extracts attest, the prisoners immured in the "Heart of Midlothian," included, along with notorious malefactors, like the "Hawkit Stirk," many sufferers for conscience sake. An entry reminding us that the Censorship is not a creation that under 19th August 1680 the Lords of the Privy Council Magistrates to set at liberty "Keeper of the Letter Office of who had found sufficient cause would enter his person within the 1st September, there to receive Lords have signified their pleasure him for dispensing the new London before the same was revised the clerks off Council, contrai Council, under the penalty and merkes Scotts money." Angus has prepared an account the bulk of the volume, of "The Trade of the Skinners of Edinburgh," extracts from their minutes, The Minute Book from which are taken has been placed at the Club for publication by Cox, of Gorgie; and it cover was, says Mr Angus, "a most in the history of the craft," breach with the pre-Reformat the culmination of the struggle Town Council." These et make little show in the Skinners, who were "much in their own domestic affairs."

THE SCOTSMAN

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Grand Lodge of Scotland

FREEMASONS' HALL,

96 GEORGE STREET,

EDINBURGH, 27 March 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

Your Fees as a MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE for Year from 1st January ~~next~~ are payable on or before that date, as undenoted. To facilitate the making up of Grand Lodge Roll Members are requested to forward their Representation Fees at once to the Grand Secretary—remittances being made payable, free of charge, to the Grand Treasurer.

Please return this notice with your remittance.

Yours fraternally,

T. G. WINNING,
Grand Secretary.

can be moved standing from one place to another. About five years ago a householder in Chicago left his residence for the summer months, and when he returned not a trace of it could be found. It had been lifted bodily by some large minded burglar, removed to another part of the city, and painted another colour, so that even if its true owner found out its whereabouts he could not identify it with certainty. So common is the art that nobody paid

any attention to this very comprehensive spring sitting. The process is quite simple and safe, but cannot be done carelessly or in a hurry. Large square pigeon-holes are first cut at intervals of 3 or 4 feet at the bottom of the walls under the floor joisting. Heavy logs are put through from side to side, with others across them in several tiers, so as to support all the floors and partitions as well as the outer walls. If these are thick, steel I beams must be used. Other beams are laid on the ground at a lower level, and between the beams bearing the walls and the ones of the ground sufficient space is left for a small forest of jack screws distributed uniformly over the area to be lifted. A squad of men then go down, each furnished with a capstan bar to turn the screws, and they gradually work them so as to take the whole weight of the building off the stone foundations. The parts of the walls between the pigeon-holes are then cut out and the whole house is left sitting on the frame of logs or beams, and clear of the ground.

After thus setting the house on iron logs, hard-wood rollers are inserted between the bed beams on the ground and the upper frame supported by the jacks. The jacks are then lowered so that the house sits down on the rollers, which are very numerous and close together. The great point is to see that the lower beams on the ground are perfectly level and solid. The house can now be moved on the rollers by means of strong tackle or horizontal jacks, and can even be turned round a corner, or set at a new level. When it has reached its destination the jacks are again put in, and the rollers removed. The walls are strongly underpinned, and the cross beams taken out one by one. Of course the drains and water pipes must be disconnected in the case of a large building during the process of removal.

In Canada, owing to the war and other causes, there is great distress at present, and much unemployment in the building trade. My practical suggestion would, therefore, be to obtain the services of a foreman carpenter and a few men accustomed to this kind of work. No doubt they would be only too glad to undertake the job for fair remuneration, if their passage was paid. Let Murrayfield House not be demolished, but removed *ex vivo* to a site that conforms to the town planning scheme. The demolition of a good house is like the loss of a good ship—so much capital destroyed—but if the ship can be salvaged at a price less than its total value, it is worth the expenditure.

By knowing the art of moving buildings that are worth the moving many municipalities in the old country might be saved large sums. Our only method on this side the water is to demolish entirely and rebuild. A great deal can be learnt from the other side, where labour is costly and every appliance and system that saves it has been brought to high perfection. People who have not travelled and seen for themselves are reluctant to believe that such things as I have mentioned are really true, and capable of useful application here. —I am, &c. H. M. CADZELL.

Murrayfield House, February 22, 1915.

SIR.—It has come to my knowledge that a report is being circulated that "Murrayfield House" is "not worth preserving," is "rotten," &c. I fear the wish for its removal is father to this report. As it may prejudice people against the efforts being made for the preservation of the old mansion, with its beautiful panelling and fine Adams mantelpieces, I beg space to say that in view of this very objection we obtained a few years ago the opinion of a practical architect of repute, who said "Murrayfield House will out-last all the houses in Murrayfield Avenue!"

I may add, as yearly tenants, we stand to obtain nothing from the saving of the place.—I am, &c. C. E. SROZE.

Edinburgh, February 21, 1915.

SIR.—As one of the oldest residents in Murrayfield, I heartily support the protest against the proposed destruction of this interesting and picturesque old mansion. It is one of the few surviving important old suburban residences round Edinburgh, and adds much to the historic interest of the locality.

Besides, for the avowed object of its removal, its destruction is absolutely unnecessary. The direct connection north from Murrayfield Avenue to the Ravelston Dykes is already secured by the pretty new road of Succoth Avenue. And the connection to the east from Murrayfield Road to Succoth Avenue and its neighbourhood could quite as well be secured by very slightly diverting the eastern end of the partly formed Campbell Avenue to the north round the back of Murrayfield House instead of pulling that good old house down, and running Campbell Avenue in a dead straight line across its ruins.

One understood the objects of a town-planning scheme were, to a great extent, to preserve amenity, not to destroy it!

I hope earnestly the laird will not allow his "Auld House" to be ruthlessly and most unnecessarily removed.—I am, &c. W. A. S.

Edinburgh, February 22, 1915.

SIR.—I am glad to note the criticisms being made in your columns, by our public-spirited Professors, of one of the town-planning efforts of our Town Council. Professor Saintsbury, however, goes on, most illogically, to throw the blame on town-planners generally, and Professor Baldwin Brown tells us that the day of the long straight line and geometric pattern of streets is past. To the first I would remark that our Town Council evidently consider it beneath their dignity to consult town-planners. Their brilliant effort on the site of the old Slaughter House, where a school has been placed right across what should have been a wide thoroughfare to relieve the congestion at Earl Grey Street, and the streets surrounding the playground seem to be laid out on the most haphazard and meaningless plan (giving "variety," possibly, but not much else), is a case in point. To the latter I would merely say that long straight lines are still required, and geometric patterns are also useful and preferable to streets that "wind and wind."

In conclusion, let me say that success in town planning depends upon the skill with which the town-planner adapts its broad principles to the special circumstances of the case, and that the preservation of buildings, monuments, or sites of historic or artistic value is one of the ruling factors in town-planning problems.—I am, &c. ARCHIBUT.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 26th June 1915.

CAROLINE PARK HOUSE AND ROYSTOUN CASTLE.

By kind permission of Messrs. A. B. FLEMING & COY., LTD.

Meet at Granton Square, Granton, at 3 o'clock.

Leaders: Mr. THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., and Mr. JOHN RUSSELL.

The Secretary regrets that it has not been possible to arrange for Tea.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 18th June 1915.

Letters to the Editor.

MURRAYFIELD HOUSE.

University of Edinburgh, February 20.

SIR.—The question of the destruction or preservation of this well-known landmark of the attractive suburban district of Murrayfield is no new one, but the difference between present conditions and those that prevailed a dozen or more years ago is very great. Of recent years the Government, rightly interpreting the intelligent public opinion of the country, has shown a marked solicitude for the preservation of the monuments representing our older social history, and a building like the one in question has now far stronger claims for consideration than in former days, when so much of value in Edinburgh as elsewhere was destroyed with a light heart in the name of "modern improvements." Hence an appeal may confidently be made to the Town Council, and especially to the Local Government Board, to make the preservation and not the removal of the house an integral part of the town planning scheme now under consideration. The word "especially" is used because the important Town Planning Conference held two or three years ago in London was presided over by the then head of the Local Government Board, and the present Government is pledged to consider all schemes of this kind in the broad and enlightened spirit in which the recent Town Planning Act was conceived, and in which the public should insist on its being administered. Buildings of the class of Murrayfield House, on which Professor Saintsbury has written with full knowledge, are of value not only because there are people whose taste it suits to live in them, but because they can, as an alternative, be used for public or semi-public purposes, and remain, like Aston Hall at Birmingham, or Christchurch Museum at Ipswich, structures of historical and artistic interest, serving a modern purpose, but affording a pleasing contrast to the commonplace modernness about them. The house is as valuable in its own modest way as Roseburn House, or Croft-an-Rugh, or Merchiston Castle, and the value of these possessions, now happily recognised, will increase as the years go on.

If it be replied to this that the house stands in the way of the prolongation in a direct line of the present Murrayfield Avenue, the answer is ready—from the point of view of the intelligent town planning opinion of to-day this is an advantage. At the conference before referred to, in which representatives of the Edinburgh Corporation took part, the truth was emphasised that the day for long direct routes and regular geometrical schemes is over, and the principle now in vogue is variety. In the older towns, the artistic effects in which are now so admired, it is pointed out in a standard work on town planning that "the builders seem . . . to have been generally capable of seizing upon accidental irregularities, and making something definitely fitting and beautiful out of them," and there certainly exists enough architectural talent in Edinburgh to effect something of this order in dealing with the problem now presented.

A question of this kind is not so remote from the subject of absorbing interest, of the hour as might be assumed. The unpardonable public crime of Germany in Belgium has resulted in the destruction of numerous buildings of historical and artistic value in that country. If we ourselves have been so far spared similar or worse inflictions, it is all the more incumbent on us to preserve on our part as carefully as we can this part of our heritage from the past.—I am, &c.

G. BALDWIN BROWN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

ROYSTOUN CASTLE AND CAROLINE PARK.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

THE Old Edinburgh Club, by the kind permission of A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to two very interesting places in the vicinity of the city—viz., Caroline Park House and Roystoun Castle, Granton. Despite the rain, some forty members assembled, the company including Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., the leader for the afternoon; Bailie Rusk, ex-Sheriff Crawford, and the hon. secretary, Mr. Lewis A. Macritchie.

GRANTON CASTLE.

Dr. Ross, in the dining-room of Caroline Park House, which is now used as offices by Messrs Fleming, gave a short historical sketch of the buildings and their owners. The two places, he said, were interesting types of Scottish dwelling-houses standing side by side, but separated in time by about 150 years. Roystoun or Granton Castle was the older of the two, having been erected about 1544, while Caroline Park dated from 1685. The castle occupies the summit of a rocky ridge within a few yards of the Firth of Forth. Its most interesting features are the surrounding loop-holed walls. Granton was in the possession of a family of the Melvilles till the end of the 16th century for about 100 years. When Henry VIII. resolved to wreak his vengeance on Scotland and Cardinal Beaton, he sent a Fleet under the command of the Earl of Hereford, troops from which landed at Granton, and entered Edinburgh, where they caused great destruction and slaughter. In Wood's History of Crummond it is stated that the old castle of Granton was destroyed on this occasion, and that the building, now a ruin, was erected shortly after 1544. And the date might be accepted as correct. The Barony of Wester Granton in 1479 belonged to John Melville of Carnbee, and his descendants owned it until 1592. It was sold in 1619 to Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, who lived there for 27 years. He was an ancestor of the Hopetoun family; was King's Advocate for Charles I., but was against the King, and was one of the framers of the Covenant in 1633. He had a house in the Cowgate, which was taken down to give place to the Public Library. His diary, which was published by the Bannatyne Club, is of considerable value, and has been much used in elucidating the Covenant type of character. The castle of the Melvilles, which was quite a small building, was considerably added to by Sir Thomas Hope, and became a place of reception and hospitality; and doubtless many an afternoon party has strolled there from Edinburgh in the days of long ago.

CAROLINE PARK.

Caroline Park House is a purely domestic piece of architecture, built without any attempt at offence or defence. This is quite apparent from an inscription in Latin placed by the builder on a carved stone near the entrance doorway, of which the free translation runs:—"Riches unemployed of no use, but made to circulate they are productive of much good. Increase of property is accompanied by a corresponding increase of care, therefore for their own comfort and that of their friends, George and Anna, Viscount and Viscountess of Tarbat, have caused this small cottage to be built in the year of the Christian era 1685. Enter then, O guest, for this is the house of entertainment. Now it is ours, soon it will be another's; but whose afterwards we neither know nor care, for none hath a certain dwelling; therefore let us live while we may." In the very year when he built what may be called in opposition to his own modest description this stately house, he lost his master, Charles II., and found a new one in James VII., who created him Lord Viscount Tarbat. His prosperous career began about seven years before this time on the overthrow of the Duke of Lauderdale, when, as Sir George Mackenzie, he was appointed Lord Justice-General, and ultimately Prime Minister of Scotland. He married in 1664 Anna, daughter of Sir James Sinclair, Bart. of Meyin, and purchased this place at Granton in 1685. Anna died in 1699, and six

months later his Lordship, with about 70 years to his credit, married Margaret, Countess of Wemyss, a widow of 40. At the Revolution his Lordship adroitly steered his way and was continued in office by King William, and raised by Queen Anne to the dignity of Earl of Cromarty and Secretary of State, which position he resigned in 1704 on account of old age. He died in 1714. In 1695 his Lordship turned the House, as it were, round about by changing the main entrance from the north side to the south side. This added greatly to the dignity of the house. He increased the thickness of the south wall by adding on to it a new ashlar front in the Renaissance style, and increased its length by building a projecting tower at each end. The house is a square on plan of about 94 feet each way, with a central courtyard. The main staircase, on the north side, exhibits on its railing one of the finest examples of smithwork in this country. The reception-room, in the north-west corner, has a fine, hand-wrought plaster ceiling, having in the centre panel an oil painting of Aurora, or the Dawn, signed "N. Herde, Inventor." In the adjoining room there is another ceiling-piece by the same artist of Diana and Endymion. Herde, or Herde, was a French assistant to Antonio Verrio, an Italian artist whom Charles II. brought to England to decorate Windsor. There are other paintings in situ on the walls of various rooms, some of which are believed to be by De la Cour, who did work of that kind in Edinburgh. Before purchasing the place, Sir G. Mackenzie lived in Holyrood Palace. He was a great friend of Sir William Bruce, the architect of the Palace; and, said Dr. Ross, there was every reason to believe that it was Sir William Bruce who was the architect of Caroline Park, or Roystoun House as it was then called. In the years 1739 and 1740, John, second Duke of Argyll, acquired the Baronies of Roystoun and of Granton, and united the two estates under the name of Caroline Park in honour of Queen Caroline of Anspach, the consort of George II., to whom the Duchess had been a maid of honour. This is the Duke of Argyll whom Sir Walter Scott depicts so favourably in the "Heart of Midlothian." The Duke's eldest daughter married the Earl of Dalkeith, who died before his father. The estate was left to the Dowager Countess, and on her death in 1793 it passed to her son Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, whose successors are still the proprietors. It is almost certain that Dr. Samuel Johnson dined at Caroline Park in 1773. The house was then occupied by Sir James Adolphus Oughton, Boswell, in the "Tour to the Hebrides," tells us that while in Edinburgh Johnson dined at Sir Adolphus Oughton's in November of that year. Sir Adolphus and the Doctor had met before. When the latter arrived in Edinburgh on his way north, Boswell gave a dinner party in honour of the occasion at St. James's Court, Lawnmarket. Oughton was one of the company, and, being a great admirer of Ossian, and not unwilling to let his views be known, Johnson and he naturally quarrelled. How they got on at Caroline Park they were unfortunately not told. The Club spent a very profitable hour and a half in inspecting the many objects of interest at Caroline Park and Granton Castle.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

TWO OLD GRANTON BUILDINGS.

By the kind permission of A. B. Fleming & Co. (Ltd.), some forty members of the Old Edinburgh Club paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to two very interesting places in the vicinity of the city—Caroline Park House and Roystoun Castle, Granton. Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., gave a short historical sketch of the buildings and their owners. The two places, he said, were very interesting types of Scottish dwelling-houses, standing side by side, but separated in time by about 150 years. Roystoun, or Granton, Castle was the elder of the two, having been erected about 1544, while Caroline Park dated from 1685.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Tuesday, September 15, 1914

RETIREMENT OF SCOTTISH OFFICIAL.

MR OLDRIEVE'S SERVICE TO ANTIQUARIAN SCOTLAND.

To the great regret of antiquarian Scotland and of a large circle connected with the public life of the country, Mr W. T. Oldrieve to-day relinquishes his duties as Principal Architect for Scotland to H.M. Office of Works. Mr Oldrieve's retirement was announced several months ago, and in the interval those intimately connected with the work of the restoration and preservation of Scotland's ancient monuments have had no opportunity of paying tribute to the valuable service which Mr Oldrieve has rendered in this direction during his ten years' occupancy of the position he is now resigning. "We might have had a mere official, an excellent official, but nothing more," remarked Lord Guthrie some time ago, in acknowledging the services of his colleague on the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland. "But we had in Mr Oldrieve a very unusual combination—a man of thorough knowledge and learning in his own profession, and of a capacity to acquire new information and new learning when it was needed for any particular work." Mr Oldrieve has proved himself to be not only an eminent architect, but the keenest of antiquarians, having a veritable "passion for matters connected with the history of the country." It is for his services in the latter regard that his career at the head of the Office of Works in Scotland will be principally remembered. It is not too much to say that he has imbued the work of historical research in Scotland with fresh vigour. His discovery of David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle has rightfully been described as "the most interesting thing that has occurred at the Castle since the discovery of St Margaret's Chapel fifty or sixty years ago by Daniel Wilson." Other parts of the Castle have enjoyed new stability as the result of his "touching up" while Holyrood Palace, together with the Chapel Royal, has been given a new constitution, so that, as Mr Moir Bryce recently remarked, its walls will stand for centuries to come. Stirling Castle, St Andrews Cathedral and Castle, Elgin Cathedral, Dunfermline Abbey, Arbroath Abbey, and Newark Castle were among the many historic buildings which benefited by Mr Oldrieve's revivifying attention, while the most important restoration scheme he carried through was in connection with the roof of Glasgow Cathedral, the cost in this case amounting to £16,000. The surprise antiquarian felt was not that so much good work should have been done, but that sufficient money should have been forthcoming to make these various schemes possible. Mr Oldrieve's patient persistence, Lord Guthrie remarked, had met with almost incredible success in a direction where even successive Scottish Prime Ministers had confessed themselves powerless. Not only so, but Mr Oldrieve's judicious tact in dealing with proprietors all over Scotland had a great influence in the transference of valuable historic properties from private hands to those of the Crown.

LEADING ARCHITECTURAL SCHEMES.

Mr Oldrieve was educated at Mansfield Grammar School, and in 1885-6 attended the architectural section of the Fine Art Class at Edinburgh University, gaining a class medal and the Cousin Prize. He gained first place in 1881 in the open competitive examination as assistant architect and surveyor in H.M. Office of Works, and in 1890 was appointed official architect at H.M. Office of Works, London, for provincial Post Offices in England and Wales. It was in 1904 that he was promoted to the position in Edinburgh which he is now resigning. He was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland at its formation in 1903. In 1912 he was elected a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and an hon. R.S.A. this year. Since his appointment as head of H.M. Office of Works in Scotland he has carried out many new works of architectural importance, including Glasgow new Parcel Post and Telephone building, costing £75,000; Kilmarnock new Post Office, £11,000; Lerwick new Post Office, £9,000; Oban new Post Office, £8,000; Edinburgh General Post Office extensions, £66,000; Glasgow Head Post Office extensions (not quite completed), £70,000; Telephone Exchange buildings, Glasgow and Edinburgh, £27,000; Eddahamuir Magnetic Observatory, £24,000; Edinburgh Royal Scottish Museum extension (in progress), £24,000; Royal Scottish Academy reconstruction, £18,000; National Gallery reconstruction, £9,000; Edinburgh Courts of Law extension and alteration, £24,000; and Labour Exchanges for Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee, £23,000. It was Mr Oldrieve's intention to visit New Zealand immediately after his retirement, and to return to Edinburgh after six months' absence and undertake practice as an architect and surveyor. Owing, however, to the war, this tour has been in the meantime abandoned.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 10th July 1915.

Saturday, 17th July 1915. BRUNTSFIELD HOUSE, TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL, AND GRANGE HOUSE.

By kind permission of Sir George WARRENDER of Lochend, Bart., the GOVERNORS of TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL, and Colonel A. F. KIRSTON KERR.

Leaders: Mr. W. Moir Bryce, President of the Club, Mr. THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., and Mr. W. FORBES GRAY.

The Itinerary will be as follows:—

2.30 p.m.—Bruntsfield House. (Meet at entrance gate, Whitehouse Loan.)
3.30 "—Tea in President's garden.
4.15 "—Trades Maiden Hospital.
4.45 "—Grange House.

The President has kindly invited the party to tea in his garden at 11 Blackford Road. In order that arrangements may be made, Members will please intimate to the Secretary of the Club on or before 14th inst. whether they accept the invitation. A collection will be taken on behalf of the Royal Scots.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

Old Edinburgh Club.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 19, 1915.

BRUNTSFIELD HOUSE AND GRANGE, EDINBURGH.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL DETAILS.

OVER 100 members of the Old Edinburgh Club met on Saturday afternoon, and had the pleasure of visiting in succession Bruntsfield House, the residence of the Warrenders, and Grange House, the property of the Dick-Lauders. The leaders for the occasion were the president, Mr. Moir Bryce, and Dr. Thomas Ross, and among others present were Professor Baldwin Brown, Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D.; Sheriff Scott-Moncreiff, Mr. George Lorimer, Mr. F. C. Eeles, Mr. C. E. Green, Mr. Campbell, Burgh Engineer; Mr. W. Cowan, and the hon. secretary, Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie.

The company were greatly charmed with the view of the fine 16th-17th century mansion-house of Bruntsfield and its beautiful grounds, now surrounded by the houses feued on this estate within the last thirty or forty years. Dr. Ross pointed out that the antiquity claimed for the house (15th century) could not be conceded to it. All its architectural details were conclusive against its being a building of earlier date than about the middle of the 16th century. When in 1603 the lands of Bruntsfield passed by sale from the Lauders, the purchaser, John Fairlie of Braid, made additions to the house, and the date 1605, with the initials "J. F." and a monogram with his own and his wife's name, "E. W.," are carved over the windows of the extension.

Mr. Moir Bryce gave some interesting particulars concerning the lands of Bruntsfield, which, though he said, a few salient points in their story, which possessed considerable interest in the eyes of the citizens of Edinburgh. These lands were a part of the famous old Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, which again formed the main portion of the forest of Drumselch. This forest, some eight centuries ago, covered the whole of the south side of Edinburgh, stretching from the south loch—now represented by the Meadows—to the Powburn. It extended from the western dyke of the cricket ground of Merchiston Castle School on the west to the lands of Cairntown on the east, and thence swung round the base of Salisbury Crags to Holyrood. This forest was the happy hunting ground of our Sovereigns when in residence in the Castle. Although all the documents relating to the early history of the forest had disappeared, sufficient evidence remained to prove that at some period during the first half of the twelfth century two portions—the lands of Grange and those of Prestonfield—were gifted by either Alexander I. or David I. to the Church of St. Giles, which at that time was undoubtedly the Parish Church of Edinburgh. A few years later our ancient city was raised to the dignity of a Royal burgh at the hands of David I., the "Sair Sanct to the Croon," and it was on this occasion that King David handed over to the burgh the whole of the remaining portion of the forest of Drumselch. The first appearance of the lands of Bruntsfield on record occurs in the year 1381, when a man, Richard Broune, resigned his "lands of the Boroumure" in favour of Sir Allan de Lawedre. These lands were held by Broune in his capacity of King's Serjeant of the Burgh Muir. In some cases, such as that of Broune, the office was both hereditary and hereditary, and hence, from its long possession by Broune, it became known from that day down to the present time by the name of Bruntsfield, or, as it is usually designated, Bruntsfield. The romantic story as to the origin of the name Bruntsfield related by Chambers might be dismissed as mythical. Under the charter of 1381 by Robert II., the lands were wholly disjoined from the Serjeanty, and given by the King to "our beloved and faithful Allan de Lawedre, who was to render therefor annually to us a silver penny at the Boroumure at the feast of Saint John the Baptist in the name of blanch farm." The Lauders were a family of some distinction, but, so far as Edinburgh was concerned, the only member whose name called for mention was Sir Alexander Lauder.

Mr. Blyth, who was Provost of Edinburgh from the year 1500 until 1513. During the Flodden campaign he and his four Bailies, whose names were unknown, accompanied by a contingent of burghers, assembled with the Scottish Army on the Burgh Muir on 19th August 1513. The Edinburgh contingent suffered severely, the gallant Provost and all his Bailies being among the slain. In 1603 Bruntsfield was purchased from the last of the Lauders by John Fairlie in 1605. George Warrender of Lochend, Bailie, and afterwards Provost, of Edinburgh, was infefted in the property by Sasine, recorded 6th February 1696. He was the first of the line of Baronets of that name, and it was to be observed that all the Lauders, Fairlies, and Warrenders had possessed the lands of Bruntsfield or Bruntsfield under charters of confirmation from the Crown, not from the city. There was a tradition that James IV. reviewed his army from a mound in the grounds of Bruntsfield, but it had no historical foundation.

The company walked to Dunsedin, Blackford Road, the residence of the President of the Club, and were there entertained to tea by Mrs. Moir Bryce in the large and admirably laid out garden attached to the house. To Mr. and Mrs. Moir Bryce the thanks of the party were conveyed by Sheriff Scott-Moncreiff. A collection made for the Royal Scots Fund realised £5, 4s. Continuing their promenade the company next visited Ashfield, where, through the kindness of the Governors of the Trades Maiden Hospital, they had an opportunity of seeing the famous "Blue Blanket," the banner of the Incorporated Trades, which legend says was carried at Flodden. Mr. E. Sowers, treasurer of the hospital, was present.

GRANGE HOUSE.

The party proceeded along the Loan to Grange House, the shady avenue and beautiful grounds and gardens of which were much admired.

Mr. Moir Bryce gave a short résumé of the history of the estate, which at an early period was the Grange or farm of St. Giles. In the 12th century the lands passed to an Abbey in Cumberland. The superiority, however, was vested in the eldest son of the King as Prince and Steward of Scotland, who still retained it. The lands are held on a tenure of a pair of gloves, which was commuted to 5s.—a sum still paid to the Prince of Wales by the owners of the Grange. In the time of Robert II. the Grange estate came into the possession of John Cant and his wife, Agnes Karkhill, whose descendants held it for 130 years. It passed in 1631 to William Dick, a Provost of Edinburgh and a great Covenanter, and in his family the estate remained until the end of the 18th century, when the families of Dick and the Lauders of Fountainhall became combined. Prince Charles Edward Stuart rode down the Grange Loan in 1745, and was entertained at Grange House by the laird of that day.

Dr. Ross, speaking on the architecture of the house, said that from the point of view of preserving its historic aspect as an example of old Scottish architecture, Grange House had not fared so well as Bruntsfield. On making a plan the old house was easily found, but so bedecked with modern turrets and the accompanying towers, turrets, and gables of a new house built in the last century, and all imitative of old work, that it took some time to say where the new work began and the old ended. More especially was this so as all the walls were harled and brought to one uniform tint. Still when the plan was laid down one found the old familiar Scottish mansion-house of the "L" form. The doorway was probably in the re-entering angle. Its supposed lintel with a hand pointing to an inscription, and the date 1592, can still be seen inside the house. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the well-known author and antiquary, built the larger addition already referred to. The ancient part of the house was entirely connected with the Cant family, and had nothing whatever to do with the Church of St. Giles.

Mr. Forbes Gray gave a sketch of the personal and literary associations of Grange House, beginning with Principal Robertson, who lived and died in it in the end of the last century. The names of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Brougham, Lord Cockburn, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Hugh Miller, were also connected with it. Dick Lauder, who was a Whig politician, as well as an author and antiquary, took a great interest in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Three years later he entertained at Grange House Earl Grey, who placed in the avenue an oak tree which is still to be seen there.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 19, 1915.

BRUNTSFIELD HOUSE.

Bentonsal, 30 Blacket Place, Edinburgh, July 21, 1915.

SIR.—According to the full and doubtless accurate account in your impression of 19th inst. of what took place on the occasion of the visit of 100 members of the Old Edinburgh Club to places of historic interest in the southern suburbs of Edinburgh—to wit, the mansion-houses of Bruntsfield and Grange respectively—it appears that the president, Mr. Moir Bryce, in this paper contributed by him, tending to the elucidation of the antiquities of the former, committed himself dogmatically, without any qualification whatever, to the position that "all the Lauders, Fairlies, and Warrenders possessed the lands of Bruntsfield under charters of confirmation from the Crown, not from the city."

Now, having myself, many years since, for purposes of my own, exhaustively traced the devolutions of several of the properties which originally formed part of the "Burrowmure," including the estates referred to, and made voluminous memoranda from the records of the town's vassalage in the City Chambers, which are still available to me, I feel called upon, in the interests not only of accuracy, but also of students and future inquirers, to give Mr. Bryce's assertion an emphatic contradiction as being devoid of any foundation in fact. To my certain knowledge, the Magistrates, as representing the community, were (in virtue of the authorisation conferred upon them by King James the 4th, to feu the commonmure for augmentation of the common good and for "police" and building) in the constant practice, as occasion demanded, of renewing the investitures both by charters of confirmation and precepts of "clare constat" down to about 1815, when the town went smash into bankruptcy, and the great bulk of their superiorities had to be brought to the hammer.

But coming to close quarters with Mr. Bryce's assertion, let me cite the case of the first Sir George Warrender himself as a complete refutation of the correctness of it. After acquiring by purchase in 1700 the "dominium utile" of the ground on which the mansion-house stands, which the citizens of Edinburgh were in the habit of talking of till recently as Warrender Park—in order to complete his title he applied for, and obtained from the Magistrates as superiors thereof, a charter of confirmation confirming the disposition of sale in his favour, dated 28th April 1700, by Mr. Thomas Rigg, and describing himself therein as of "Riggeland," advocate. This charter, which bears date 19th July same year, embodies the conveyance almost *ad verbum*, and gives interesting details relating to the property. It calls it that piece of land of the west commonmure of the burgh formerly called Ballop, but then Riggeland, covering in area 14 acres large measure, with the houses thereon, between the public way (the road leading from Edinburgh to Whitehouse), extending to 24 ells in width on the west, the lands of Bruntsfield and the King's highway leading to the monastery of the "Sheems" on the north. This description, which is simply an apograph of that given in the titles a century earlier, tallies quite with the park within walls as we knew it before the feuing commenced. The tenure, as already mentioned, was feu-farm (which was anomalous and not according to strict feudal principles, the subjects being within the burgh); and the reddendo £25 Scots and 20 bolls barley, with a duplicand on the entry of singular successors.

It will be seen that the western boundary is explicit in excluding the old mansion-house and ground of the Fairlies, which in their titles from the Magistrates are described as lying contiguous on the west part of the lands of Bruntsfield, and extending to not more than about 3 acres. While this is so, I admit that it brings us face to face with difficulties as to dates and initials on Warrender House. But I consider them capable of solution another time.

As to the term "Ballop," it is Anglo-Saxon, and was the old name for the flap in the forepart of the breeches which is buttoned up. It was probably thus applied to the park because of a resemblance in its lie and configuration.

I should have liked to give some particulars concerning Mr. Thomas Riggs, who sold "Ballop" to Sir George Warrander, which a relation of his had acquired in 1841 from Robert Smith, merchant-burgess of Stockholm, but must defer them for the present.—I am, &c.

JAS. RONALDSON LYELL, F.S.A. Scot.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, July 27, 1915.

BRUNTSFIELD HOUSE.
22 York Place, Edinburgh.
July 26, 1915.

Sir,—It is hardly necessary to reply to Mr. Lyell's somewhat incoherent letter. The admirable and accurate summary in *The Scotsman* deals alone with the lands of Bruntsfield, which, indeed, was the subject of my paper. Had Mr. Lyell been present at the meeting at Bruntsfield House of the Old Edinburgh Club, he would have heard explained the history of the whole of the Warrander properties, including the lands of Ballop. Notwithstanding Mr. Lyell's apparent discoveries, the deeds affecting these properties have been published in our Public Records, and have been perfectly well known for the last two centuries.—I am, &c.

Wm. Moss BAYNE.

THE LATE MRS BLAIKIE.

The death of Mrs. Garden Blaikie, which is announced to-day, at the patriarchal age of 92, marks the severance of many links with the past.

Margaret Catherine was born at Banff in the year 1823. Her father, Walter Biggar, who had settled there as a merchant, was the grandson of the "Gigantic Biggar" of Mathieson's "Tale of the North," one of the founders of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, whose deeds are recorded in that well-known "heroic-comical poem" of 1743. Her mother, Anne Duff, was the daughter of James Duff of Banff, a son of the Laird of Hatton, one of the Jacobite officers in 1745—the only member of Lord Fife's family who went out in that rising. In a letter to *The Spectator*, printed last year, it was stated that Mrs. Blaikie was probably the only person then surviving who could claim that her grandfather was one of Prince Charles's officers.

Although brought up in Banff with strong Jacobite surroundings (her mother always carried a lock of Prince Charles's hair on her watch chain), she early attached herself to the evangelical party of the Church of Scotland. Her parents settled in Edinburgh about the year 1840, and she became a great friend of the leaders of the Free Church party, and particularly of Dr. Chalmers, who, charmed with her enthusiasm and vivacious conversation, requested that she would sit with him in his room while his portrait was being painted. She was probably the last of an enthusiastic band of young ladies who witnessed the Disruption. She was one of the last to leave St. Andrew's Church on May 18th, 1843, and the first to enter Tanfield Hall, and was thus privileged to witness the founding of the Free Church. When many things had faded from her memory, she would still relate, at the age of 91, the experiences of those early days.

In 1845 she was married to William Garden Blaikie, who gave up an Aberdeenshire parish at the Disruption, and was called in 1844 to the incumbency of a church at Pitlig, founded by Mrs. Blaikie's cousins, the Balfours of Pitlig, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland; there for over twenty years she discharged the ordinary duties of a minister's wife.

From her early years Mrs. Blaikie took a lively interest in religious and social questions, but it was not until her husband's appointment to a Professorship, which released her from her parochial duties, that she was able to give special attention to such matters. There were three Edinburgh institutions which she made particularly her own. The first was her Orphans' Emigration Home. On one of her two visits to America and Canada she had been much impressed with the happiness of orphans and slum children who had been settled in Canadian homes by the agency of Miss Macpherson; and about the year 1870, influenced by that lady's example, she determined to use some money which had been left by her parents for charitable purposes to found a home which should adopt and educate orphans and deserted children from the slums of Edinburgh, and afterwards send them to families in Canada. A small house in Carlung Place was first opened, and when it proved too small a larger house was taken in Lauriston Lane, adjoining the Royal Infirmary. There, for over twenty years, she reared and educated children of the slums, and sent them out to Canada. One of the remarkable features connected with this work was the fact that Mrs. Blaikie never asked for money or printed a subscription list, yet, strange to say, all the money she required came in unsolicited. When the Royal Infirmary determined to build its latest pavilions, it was found necessary to acquire the property in Lauriston Lane, and Mrs. Blaikie, feeling the weight of advancing years, and conscious of the general interest awakened in the country by Mr. Quarrier and others for the salvation of friendless children, felt it unnecessary to continue her private institution. When the Infirmary acquired the premises, she handed over the funds to the Society for the Protection of Children, and retired from the enterprise.

Another of her activities was the institution of the weekly prayer meeting for mothers, begun about forty-five years ago, and continued by her for over thirty years. Her chief associates were Mrs. Barbour of Bonkeid (who presided at her first meeting) and Mrs. Kelman, mother of Dr. Kelman, of St. George's, who took up the work when Mrs. Blaikie had to retire.

The third of her special endeavours was the Scottish Christian Union, of which she was president for a generation, and when she had to retire through age, her name was retained as honorary president of the Scottish branch of the British Women's Temperance Association, for which she had done so much in her years of activity.

Mrs. Blaikie was an admirable speaker, but she shrank from anything like public speaking, except to women, and none who were present can forget the beautiful speech that she made when presiding at a women's meeting in the Free High Church at the crisis of 1904 caused by the House of Lords' decision, which caused so much consternation in the country. No notice of the deceased lady would be complete without a reference to the cosmopolitan hospitality dispensed at the home in Palmerston Place. Professor Blaikie was the founder of the Pan-Protestant Alliance, and in the course of his work he and Mrs. Blaikie made two tours throughout Canada and the United States, besides several visits to the Evangelical Churches of Hungary, Bohemia, France, and Italy. They made the intimate acquaintance of Presbyterian leaders everywhere. Thenceforward their home was the constant resort of visitors from all parts of the world, and there foreign students studying in Edinburgh ever found a warm welcome.

Professor Blaikie died in 1899, and since then Mrs. Blaikie lived in retirement at North Berwick, surrounded by a large family, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She retained all her faculties until within three days of her death, when she was struck down by paralysis. It was a source of much gratification to her that all her grandsons and grandsons-in-law of estimable age and medically fit are serving in the Army or Navy.



The Late Mrs. Garden Blaikie.

Widow of the late Professor Blaikie, who has just passed away at the age of 92. She took a deep interest in all religious and social questions. This photograph was taken about three months ago.

Weekly Scotsman 4th Sept 1915

INTERESTING GIFT TO EDINBURGH CASTLE.—We understand that Lord Ruthven has, at the request of the Old Edinburgh Club, placed in the banqueting hall of Edinburgh Castle the commission superscribed by King Charles First, and the warrant of the Privy Seal appointing Sir Patrick Ruthven, otherwise Lord Ruthven of Ettrick, and afterwards Earl of Brentford, Captain and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. This was the Lord Ruthven who held the Castle against General Leslie and the Covenanting Army in the summer of 1640, and until September of that year, when he was compelled on account of want of provisions to surrender.

From the

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL REVIEW

April, 1915

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Sixth Volume (for 1913). Pp. xii, 164, 23. With 23 plates. 4to. Edinburgh. Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club, 1915.

MR. OLDRIEVE contributes a very interesting paper containing a summary of his researches while excavating for David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle, and his views as to the results obtained. The paper is illustrated by a long series of beautifully prepared plates, which show many details, as well as the general aspect of the recovered Tower. Not only Edinburgh Castle but many other historic buildings owe much of their added interest to the care and genius of Mr. Oldrieve in working out difficult problems.

Mr. William Angus writes on the Incorporated Trade of the Skinners of Edinburgh, with Extracts from their Minutes, 1549-1603, and Mr. John A. Fairley has prepared another series of Extracts from the Original Records on the Old Tolbooth.

The Old Edinburgh Club continues to do excellent service in printing these papers on the life and trades and buildings of the capital in former centuries. They are of great interest in the present day, and will be a valuable mine of information for the historian of the future. Its six volumes are characterised by a broad treatment, as well as knowledge of detail, and show no sign of the narrow parochial spirit which tends to lessen the value of some volumes containing local records. We wish it continued success in the future, and hope that the well-known Edinburgh Institution which recently gave unintended amusement by printing on the title-page of one of its publications, *Edinburgh, N.B.*, will study these volumes.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, November 23, 1915.

THE PASSING OF THE BALLANTYNE PRESS. (1796-1915.)

REMINISCENCES OF AUTHORS AND
THEIR PROOFS.

A FORMER Lord Provost of Edinburgh once said that Edinburgh's greatest industries were education and printing. The one in a measure may be said to reflect the other; printing can only flourish where education takes a prominent place. It is therefore a public misfortune when an event happens such as is to take place on the 26th inst., when a large printing-house employing over 400 persons, and with a history which is world-wide, is to be lost to Edinburgh.

The Ballantyne Press is known to the world for two reasons, first for its connection with Sir Walter Scott, and secondly for the excellence of the work it produced. It was founded in Kelevo by James Ballantyne in 1796. Four years later Ballantyne came to Edinburgh, on Scott's invitation, and settled first near Holyrood Palace, where he called his venture "The Border Press." After a short period in Foulis Close, Canongate, he removed in 1805 to Paul's Work, North Canongate, where the business was settled for sixty-five years.

It was from these premises, Old Paul's Work, as it came to be known in later years, that Scott's poems and novels were issued to the world, and the fame of the Ballantynes as printers became known. Percy Fitzgerald, author of *The Book Fancier*, says:—"The Press of the Ballantynes, under the inspiration of Walter Scott, issued marvels of brilliant and effective printing, which seemed to ripen with age." Up to the present time, despite changing circumstances and the rage for cheapness, the Ballantyne Press has lived up to its worthy traditions, and closes its career in Edinburgh with undimmed lustre.

James Ballantyne and his brother John conducted the business with great success for many years, but John died in 1821. It is not necessary again to enter into the details of the evil years, except to say that after the collapse of the firm in 1826, James Ballantyne was continued by his creditors in the management of the printing office at a salary of £400 per annum. In this he was assisted by his brother, Alexander (father of R. M. Ballantyne, the novelist), and John Hughes; and these two were afterwards, with James's son, John A. Ballantyne, the active partners of the business, which then became known as Ballantyne & Hughes. Later on this partnership was dissolved, Hughes starting business on his own account in Thistle Street, Edinburgh, but John A. Ballantyne remained in the business till his death in 1863.

In December 1870 the printing office was removed to the newly-built premises in Causewayside, where ample room was found for successive enlargements. The partners of the firm were then Mr. James Cowan, M.P., Mr. J. D. Nichol, and Mr. Edward Hanson. Mr. Hanson was a Yorkshireman, who came to Edinburgh to enter the publishing house of Mr. James Nichol, then in the High Street. Here he became acquainted with John A. Ballantyne, the last of the family who was in the firm. In 1879 Mr. Hanson became sole partner, the firm becoming then Ballantyne, Hanson, & Co. By his skill and industry, Mr. Hanson built up a splendid connection, and a long career of prosperity attended the printing office, which flourished exceedingly. On the death of Mr. Edward Hanson in 1912, his nephew, Mr. R. W. Hanson, became head of the firm, which in 1909 had been joined by Mr. Edward Taylor Hanson, son of Mr. R. W. Hanson. Less than a year ago the firm was changed into a private limited liability company.

The present works employed from 400 to 500 people, the caseroms having accommodation for about 200 hand compositors and a monotype installation of ten keyboards and seven casters. The machineroom has about sixty printing machines, which include a number of perfecting machines, Miehles, Hubers, and other makes of Wharfedales; and the firm had made a specialty of the printing of half-tone illustrations, several highly-skilled men being in this department. A foundry fully equipped for the production of stereo and electrotype plates is also on the premises, and a large bindery. Altogether it may be said that few provincial printing houses are better equipped and organised for the production of fine book work. It is a great pity that circumstances should compel such a historic firm to close its doors in Edinburgh; and the fact that a weekly wage bill of £500, or £25,000 per annum, is now lost to the Edinburgh printing trade, must give rise to grave reflections.

It is quite impossible in a limited space to give any idea of the scope of the books which in the past years issued from its presses. But most of the representative publishers of recent times have had business dealings with the Ballantyne Press, among them being Longmans & Co., James Nisbet & Co., Smith, Elder, & Co., Burns & Oates, Dent & Co., Seeley, Service, & Co., and in our own city, Messrs T. C. & E. C. Jack, E. & S. Livingstone, and Mr T. N. Foulis. An exhaustive list would be a long one, and could serve no useful purpose. For the same reason we can only give a few names of the representative authors whose works have been printed at Causewayside. But the list includes Hall Caine, Meredith, Thomas Hardy, Sir Rider Haggard, Sir Gilbert Parker, "Mark Rutherford" (the secret of whose identity was known in the printing office long before it was publicly divulged), and many others. Most of Andrew Lang's books were printed in Paul's Work, his last book, "Shakespeare, Bacon, and the Great Unknown," being in course of printing at his death.

The Registers of Voters, both municipal and Parliamentary, have been printed in the Ballantyne Press for over forty years. These Registers, altered from year to year, amount yearly to about 3500 pages, and gave profitable employment for about three months each year to a large number of hand compositors.

Among recent books issued from the Press may be mentioned Sir Henry Newbolt's "Book of the Blue Sea" and "Book of the Thin Red Line," both for Messrs Longmans, and just the other day, for Mr T. N. Foulis, the "Life Jottings" of our distinguished townsman, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald. Among collected editions of any author's books, the most important in recent years has undoubtedly been the library edition of Ruskin's Works. This edition, edited by Sir Edward Cook and Mr Alexander Wedderburn, took over five years to pass through the press. From a literary point of view, it is perhaps the most satisfactory edition ever published of any author's writings. From a typographical point of view it also has some features of interest. It was entirely printed on Arnold unbleached hand-made paper, from new type, and every sheet of paper is watermarked with a design showing Ruskin's seal and motto, "To-day." Mr George Allen, Ruskin's disciple and friend, was the publisher, but he did not live to see its completion. In this edition of 2565 copies, leaving the index volume out of account, the amount of hand-made paper used was about 87 tons; the ink for printing the work, 1300 lb.; the weight of the type used, 9 tons; the cost of the fount of type, £1500; there were 950 full-page plates and 100 facsimiles of MSS. The number of pages is over 22,000, in thirty-seven volumes; and there is an additional volume with an index worthy of the edition. There is one singularity which differentiates this edition typographically from all others of its kind, namely—that it does not contain a divided word carried from the foot of one page to the top of the next. This typographical arrangement, to secure which was difficult and costly, as every printer knows,

was adopted because of an accident which occurred when "Ulric the Farm Servant" was issued by Ruskin. "Ulric" was originally issued monthly in 48-page parts, one part ending arbitrarily at the foot of a page without regard to the close of a sentence. Ruskin had made some alterations on the last lines of page 95, which closed Part II., and in giving effect to these corrections the compositor divided the word "stock" and carried the termination "ings" to the top of page 97, which did not appear for another month. Ruskin was very much annoyed, and wrote to his printer asking an explanation. The explanation furnished was followed by many weeks' silence, and Ruskin's entire abstinence from any kind of work. The Master had been seriously ill. He wrote to his printer, Mr Jowett, of Aylesbury:—

"My dear Jowett—That unlucky extra worry with 'Ulric' was just the drop too much, which has cost me a month's painful illness."

The "proofs" of a great printing-house like that of the Ballantyne Press are somewhat of an index to the characters and idiosyncrasies of authors. A good proof-reader is often able to help an author to avoid many pitfalls into which he may stumble. The proof-reading department of the Ballantyne Press has had and still has many able readers, and many authors have gratefully acknowledged that fact. By unobtrusive queries a reader is sometimes able to point out errors which, had they been allowed to pass, would have given the authors concerned great annoyance. But authors are not always grateful, nor are readers always judicious. One editor protested against these queries, which, he said, were driving him crazy, and a reader on one occasion roused the ire of Dr Gordon Stables, who wrote that if that reader did not stop his queries, he would come to the printing-house and shed his blood.

Grant Allen resented queries, and on one occasion wrote in reply to one:—"The person who queried this had better buy an English grammar." One of his pet words was "undoubtedly." A reader suggested "undoubtedly," which was scornfully rejected, the reason given being that "undoubtedly" is a very good word; undoubtedly an ugly vulgarism, sanctioned by usage, but none the less meaningless."

The late Sir Edwin Arnold was always courteous in replying to queries; the writer cherishes a proof on which is written:—"Thanks for these corrections. Please make them.—Edwin Arnold." Augustus J. C. Hare was equally courteous. In a proof-sheet which he had passed, the press-reader noticed the astounding statement that Nelson was killed at the battle of the Nile. The reader gently queried:—"Was it not Trafalgar?" Mr Hare's answer being, "Oh, yes, certainly, many thanks." A recent author was not so appreciative, however; in reply to a perfectly legitimate query, he wrote—"Printers should not think; it is a dangerous practice."

Through a typewriter's error a proof of Andrew Lang's "Life of J. G. Lockhart" contained an absolute error—at least it seemed so to the press-reader, who returned it to the author with a query. Mr Lang's anger got the better of his temper; his reply was, "What damned idiot put that in?" but he made the correction the reader suggested. But Andrew had not a monopoly of swearing in a proof-sheet. A female reader in the Ballantyne Press, who afterwards became a foreign missionary, thought that a statement that "the play was damned on its first appearance" was irreverent, and she altered the expletive to "condemned." The author restored the word he had used, wittily writing on the margin of the proof, "Condemned be damned." Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann), a faithful friend to the Ballantyne Press, on one occasion wanted to know "y the l they were not sending him proof faster." And the late Harold Frederic, at the conclusion of his book "Illumination," added to the printer's imprint the words bracketed below, which, it is needless to say, did not appear in the finally printed sheet:

"Printed (very well as to composition, but in a damned clumsy page, needlessly big and crowded by Ballantyne, Hanson, & Co., Edinburgh and London." The format of the book, of course, was fixed by the publisher, and not by the printer.

The late W. Carew Hazlitt, another good friend to the Ballantyne Press, was very fidgety about his corrections, his mind becoming sometimes obsessed by the fear that they would not be properly made. When the proofs of his "Life of Shakespeare" were returned for press, he went fresh corrections nearly every day, and then became nervously anxious about them. Note the increasing intensity of his complaint. "What I chiefly desire," he wrote, "is an assurance that certain corrections forwarded after transmission to you of press proofs have been carried out." "You will see that on the press proofs there are occasional corrections. Whether they have been properly attended to, I know not." "I grow desperate. Had you not better stay progress, and report?" The matter was settled by sending Mr Hazlitt a proof of every page he had made corrections on, no matter how trifling these corrections were. Mr Hazlitt was a fine writer, with a marvellous knowledge of books, but his copy was a terror to the compositor and the reader, his handwriting being sometimes indecipherable.

In a proof-sheet sent to the Ballantyne Press several years ago, there was an amusing dialogue. The subject was a somewhat usual one between publisher and author—namely, the delay caused by excessive alterations—the parties being the late Mr Elliot Stock, the publisher, and William Blades, the eminent bibliographer. The publisher wrote:—

"My dear Mr Blades,
It is finely-drawn shades
You further extend your corrections,
Your work at this rate
Will eat its own life
Ere you polish up all its perfections."

Mr Blades replied:—

"My Elliot Stock,
Don't think as a block
Head you with corrections to tease;
For don't it show care
That my literary fare
Shall by all be considered—the choice."

To many in the Ballantyne Press the closing of its doors seems more than a personal misfortune—it also appears a great calamity to our city. The firm has always been on good terms with its employees; and the labour troubles with which it was concerned did not originate in Paul's Work, but were rather a part of larger movements into which the employees were brought by stress of circumstances. The head of the firm, Mr R. W. Hansen, was always considerate and friendly to his workers; and many of the employees have long periods of service in the house. One man has a record of fifty-eight years; another fifty-one years; and a considerable number, both male and female, over forty years. There were quite a large number of clubs in the works: a golf club, a rambling club, and many others. And for six years prior to 1915 a quarterly journal, "The B.P. Record," was successfully carried on. In the amalgamation just carried through, it is hoped that the characteristics of the Ballantyne Press will not be lost sight of, and that the reputation which it had for good work and for fair dealings with its employees will be continued.

G. F. S.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1916.

ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL, EDINBURGH CASTLE.

NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

HIS MAJESTY'S Board of Works have now sanctioned a scheme promoted by the Cockburn Association for the improvement of St Margaret's Chapel, Edinburgh Castle. The delay has not been due to any reluctance on the part of the Board to accept the suggestion; on the contrary, the Crown authorities appreciated to the full the public-spirited desire of the Society, and were anxious to see it fulfilled. It was necessary, however, to obtain the concurrence of the representatives of a family which has in the Chapel a window in memory of one of its members. That consent has now been given. In another window the stained glass was inserted to commemorate a visit paid to the Chapel by the late Queen Victoria. The glass now in the windows of the Chapel dates from a period when the art of the glass stainer was at a low ebb in this country, and the designs have little artistic merit or historical accuracy to recommend them. The Cockburn Society has raised a fund to provide for all the windows of the Chapel stained glass of an appropriate and homogeneous design. The work has been undertaken by Mr Douglas Strachan, whose skill was recognised by his being selected to design the stained glass windows presented by the British Government to the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

St Margaret's Chapel is the oldest and probably the smallest chapel extant in Scotland. It is supposed to date from the middle of the 12th Century, is in the Norman style of architecture, and is associated with Saint Margaret, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, and is generally believed to have been used for worship by the sainted Queen during her residence in the Castle till her death in 1103. After the Reformation the Chapel seems to have been lost sight of. It had been converted into a powder magazine, and it was only some sixty years ago or thereabouts that it was re-discovered. The late Queen's window dates from 1853.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

QUEEN MARGARET'S CHAPEL AND THE SCHEME FOR NEW WINDOWS.

REGARDING the scheme, mentioned in *The Scotsman* on Tuesday, to furnish St Margaret's Chapel, Edinburgh Castle, with new stained glass windows, Mr Charles Guthrie, one of the joint secretaries of the Cockburn Association, writes:—

At a meeting of the Cockburn Association Council some time ago reference was made to an error of date in the inscription in one of the present windows of the Chapel and also to the very inartistic character of all the present windows, save that at the east, which is of passable merit. Shortly afterwards a member of the Council mentioned the matter in conversation to Mr Douglas Strachan, and the artist at once offered, if the matter could be arranged, to present two new windows of his own work to replace those at present in the presbytery of the Chapel. On this offer being reported

to the Council, it was resolved to approach Mr Strachan with the proposal that the Association should on its part bear the cost of the three other windows, those to the nave, so that the whole set of five should be renewed on a consistent and artistic scheme. When the artist was told of this he wrote at once a letter conveying the very handsome offer to make a free gift to the Chapel, and in this way to the Scottish people, of all five windows, the only condition involved being that the Cockburn Association presented £35, the net cost of the three nave windows, to some one or more of the War Funds.

The fact that the easternmost of the existing windows is a private memorial dedication naturally at first involved some difficulties. So soon, however, as the matter was fully explained to the lady who at present represents the family concerned, she recognised in the most handsome way the national purpose in view, and the advantage of thus securing a set of windows for the Chapel designed and executed by one of the very first artists in stained glass of the day. She therefore most kindly gave her consent, on the understanding that the new east window should still be a memorial one, and that the inscription explaining its character should be perpetuated.

The Cockburn Association does not desire to claim any credit in the matter, any more than would His Majesty's Board of Works. It deems itself fortunate in being the intermediary in a transaction that reflects no little credit, first, on our fellow-townsmen Mr Douglas Strachan, and next on the lady upon whose action depended the carrying out of the scheme. It needs hardly be said that the small donation to the War Funds mentioned above was at once made up from contributions offered by members of the Association, supplemented by a grant from its accumulated funds. The public will naturally be kept informed of the further progress of the scheme and of the general design of the new windows when this is duly matured.

On the subject of the Chapel itself it is needless to enter, though you, sir, might be impelled not to encourage correspondence in your columns on the archaeological questions involved. The whole matter will in due time be dealt with in connection with the Castle buildings in general in a volume on Old Edinburgh which is being prepared by members of the now suspended Scottish Ancient Monuments Commission.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY,

JANUARY 22, 1916.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

THE eighth annual report of the Old Edinburgh Club, which has been issued for the meeting to be held on Friday next, states that during the year 11 vacancies were filled in the membership, and that there still remain 16 on the list of applicants for admission. The report expresses regret at the delay which has occurred in the issue of the book of the Club for 1914. The volume, however, is now in the printer's hands, and it is hoped would be issued shortly. More than half of the volume for 1915 is in print, and the Council hope it will be ready for issue in the course of the spring. The president, Mr Moir Bryce, it is stated, is now engaged on an exhaustive paper on the history of the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh and the Braid Hills, and this will form the main part of the book of the Club for 1916. The funds of the Club show that the income for 1915 was £215 and the expenditure £139, and that there was at present in hand £455.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

EDINBURGH BUILDING.

RESTORATION AT ABBEY STRAND.

Warrant was granted at a sitting of Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court to-day—Dean of Guild Macintyre Henry presiding—to Messrs George Dalziel and another, for alterations to the premises at 5 to 11 Abbey Strand. They were put up 250 years ago, and from observation they appear to have been added to about a century ago. The ancient features of mark were completely obliterated and spoiled.

The work proposed consists of the taking out of the two top storeys and therefore the lowering of the building and the restoration of a series of dormer-battlemented lights of masonry construction, and the complete rearrangement of the interior of the premises so as to reduce the congested occupation from about twenty-five families, as it was, to fifteen. There will also be the demolition and removal of the rear premises, so creating an open-air space which, suitably laid out, should be an attraction in this part of the Canongate.

The site is immediately to the rear of that selected for the King Edward Memorial. The premises adjoin the three-gabled house of Luckie Spence.

Since the site is important on account of its proximity to Holyrood Palace, the proposed restoration is appropriate. The work is being done under the advice and supervision of Dr John Ross.

Altogether twenty cases were brought before the Court for consideration, and of that number three warrants were granted and ten applications for minor alterations were remitted to the Burgh Engineer.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

RESTORATION OF AN OLD BUILDING NEAR HOLYROOD PALACE.—At the Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court yesterday, warrant was granted to Mr George Dalziel to make alterations at 5-11 Abbey Strand, Holyrood. This is a building of some historical interest, and though it is not known who occupied it in olden times, it is reckoned that the original part of the erection is some 250 years old. It seems to have been added to about a century ago. Many of its ancient features have been completely obliterated and spoiled, and the intention of the gentleman who has become proprietor is to have it restored to its original condition externally and to make it thoroughly sanitary within. The work, which is to be carried out under the advice and supervision of Dr Thomas Ross, architect, will consist of taking out the two top storeys, thereby, of course, lowering the height of the building, and restoring a series of dormer or pedimental windows of masonry construction. The building is at present used as a tenement, and the alterations that will be effected will have the good result of greatly reducing the existing congested state of occupancy from about 25 families to about 15. Buildings in the rear will be demolished and removed, so that an open air space will be created, which, if suitably laid out, would introduce an attractive spot to this part of the Canongate. The site selected for the King Edward Memorial is immediately adjacent, and the removal of these old and partially dilapidated buildings will add not a little to the general amenity of the surroundings of the memorial. The building which is thus to be restored adjoins the three-gabled house of Luckie Spence, immortalised by Allan Ramsay. Owing to the proximity to the Holyrood Palace grounds, the work of restoration is rendered all the more important and interesting.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916

SCOTLAND'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

LONDON TALK OF "ENGLISH ARMY" CRITICISED.

Mr W. Moir Bryce, in moving the adoption of the report at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held in the Burgh Court-room this afternoon, said that in a letter Lord Rosebery, the hon. president of the Club, had explained that he would rather not preside at the Club this year, as the war absorbed all one's attention, but he added, "I am doing my best for the cause in another way."

Mr Moir Bryce said that it was impossible to avoid reference to the war particularly in view of the enormous sacrifice which Scotland had made in furnishing the best of its manhood to fight the wretched enemy. In more numbers sent to the front we stood on a very much higher plane than any other portion of the United Kingdom, and yet it was remarkable to find that the journalists and other writers in London still continued to speak of "England" and the "English Army," in place of "Britain" and the "British Army."

"BRITAIN" AND THE "BRITISH."
It was King James VI. who attempted to abolish the names of "England" and "Scotland," and the substitution of "South" and "North" Britain. Ridicule had killed the use of the latter, but while the attempt to extinguish the name of Scotland had failed, yet those in London still continued to use "England" when making reference to the United Kingdom. They ignored the important share Scotland had taken in the progress, development, and extension of the British Empire, but he saw a change at hand for, after the victorious conclusion of the war, not only Scotland, but the great Commonwealth would take on the names of Britain and the British Army as fully adopted.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 28, 1916.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Burgh Court-Room this afternoon. Mr W. Moir Bryce, the president of the Club, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet, which had been circulated among the members, said the book for 1915, which would be very interesting, was in a forward condition, and would appear in the spring; while that for 1916 would appear in February next year. He thought they might fairly congratulate themselves that the work of the Club on its literary side was still being maintained, so far as referring to the history of their ancient city was concerned, and the continued prosperity of the Club might be accepted as the visible sign of the interests of the citizens. (Applause.)

SCOTLAND AND THE WAR.

In a letter to him from their hon. president, Lord Rosebery, his Lordship explained that he would rather not preside at the Old Edinburgh Club this year, as the war absorbed all one's attention. He said, "I am doing my best for the cause in another way." It was said the president, to avoid reference to this terrible war, particularly in view of the enormous sacrifice which Scotland had made in furnishing the best of its manhood to fight the wretched enemy. In more numbers sent to the front they stood on a very much higher plane than any other portion of the United Kingdom, and yet it was

remarkable to find that the journalists and other writers in London still continued to speak of "England" and the "English Army," in place of "Britain" and the "British Army." It might be interesting to remind them that it was King James VI. who, in 1603, the year he ascended the British throne first attempted to abolish the names of England and Scotland. He declared himself King of Britain, France, and Ireland, and decreed that the two countries, England and Scotland, should henceforth be respectively designated South and North Britain. The name of "N.B." or North Britain continued to be used officially, until last year, when it was finally killed by the application in the great department of the Post Office. The attempt to extinguish the name of Scotland had failed, and yet these London writers still continued to make use of the name of the southern half of the island (the S.B. of King James) without any reference to the United Kingdom. They ignored the important share Scotland had taken in the progress, development, and extension of the British Empire, and objected to the misuse of the words "England" and "English" were treated as provincial on the ground that England in wealth and population was the "predominant partner." But on the same lines Prussia should be the Prussian Empire, and the Prussian Empire instead of the German Empire. When the present war was at an end not only Scotland, but the great Commonwealths of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa would insist upon the greater name of Britain and British being universally adopted. (Applause.)

Mr William Cowan, in seconding, commented on the shortness of the waiting list, and said he thought it well that the members of the Club should keep in mind that any of their friends who might wish to join the Club would not now have long to wait. They were, he said, in a very good position financially, and the sum in hand would more than meet the cost of the two volumes to be issued. (Applause.) The report was adopted.

Office-bearers were then elected: Lord Rosebery, hon. president; Mr W. Moir Bryce, president; Mr Lewis A. Macfitechie, secretary; Mr R. B. Whiston, C.A., treasurer, along with members of Council in place of those who retired. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Dr Blaikie.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

MR W. MOIR BRYCE referred to the use of the words "England" and "English" by certain writers instead of "Britain" and "British" at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

MR MOIR BRYCE ON THE USE OF THE WORD "ENGLISH."

The eighth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the Burgh Court-Room, City Chambers, yesterday afternoon. Mr W. Moir Bryce, President of the Club, presided over a good attendance of members.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that as a sequel to the attention which the Club recently drew to the historical and other defects in the windows in St Margaret's Chapel, the whole of these windows were about to be replaced with stained glass of an appropriate and homogenous design by and at the cost of Mr Douglas Strachan, the great Scottish artist in that material. That had been brought about through the public spirited action of the Cockburn Association. Mr Strachan had most generously agreed to make a free gift to the Chapel, and in that way to the Scottish people, of all five windows on condition that the Cockburn Association should hand over to one or more of the war funds the cost of the three windows in the nave. Proceeding, he said that in a letter their hon. president, Lord Rosebery, had explained that he "would rather not preside at the Old Edinburgh Club this year as the war absorbed all one's attention." But he added, "I am doing my best for the cause in another way." Indeed, Mr Moir Bryce went on,

it was impossible to avoid reference to this terrible war, particularly in view of the enormous sacrifice which Scotland had made in furnishing the best of its manhood to fight. In more numbers sent to the front we stood on a very much higher plane than any other portion of the United Kingdom; and yet it was remarkable to find that the journalists and other writers in London still continued to speak of "England" and the "English Army" in place of "Britain" and the "British Army." It might be interesting to remind them that it was their King James VI. who, in 1603, after he had ascended the English throne, first attempted to abolish the names of both "England" and "Scotland." He declared himself the King of "Great Britain, France, and Ireland," and decreed that the two countries of Scotland and England should henceforth be respectively designated "North" and "South" Britain—N.B. and S.B. The name North Britain, or N.B., had continued to be used officially until, last year, ridicule finally killed its application in the great department of the Post Office. The attempt to extinguish the name of Scotland had failed, and yet these London writers still continued to make use of the name of the southern half of the island—the S.B. of King James—when making reference to the United Kingdom. They ignored the important share Scotland had taken in the progress, development, and expansion of the British Empire. Objection to the misuse of the words "England" and "English" was treated as mere provincialism on the ground that England, both in wealth and population, was the predominant partner. On the same lines the Prussians should talk of the Prussian Empire and the Prussian Army, instead of the German Empire and Army. But a change was at hand. After the victorious conclusion of the war, not only Scotland, but the great Commonwealths of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, &c., would insist upon the greater name of "Britain" and the "British" being universally adopted. (Applause.) In conclusion he said that, despite the great disturbance caused by the war during the past year, it was satisfactory to find that the work of the Club had been continued with such a measure of success. (Applause.)

Mr William Cowan, who seconded, referred to the membership, and said that intending candidates need not be deterred from joining the Club because of the long waiting list, as the extension of the membership had now reduced the list, and candidates had a chance of becoming members within a comparatively short time.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr James Wilkie, S.S.C., Mr Moir Bryce was unanimously re-elected president. Other office-bearers were elected, and Lord Guthrie, Professor Baldwin Brown, Mr F. C. Meers, and Mr W. Matthews Gilbert were elected members of Council in place of the retiring members.

The Chairman received a cordial vote of thanks on the motion of Dr W. B. Blaikie.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.

"Britain" and "England."

TO THE EDITOR.

An indignant speech like that of Mr Moir Bryce at the meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club upon the practice of the employment of the term "England" to include Scotland crops up every now and then, and although the few genuine Scotsmen who remain must heartily sympathise with such protests, they cannot but marvel, knowing the true state of affairs, at the lack of perspicacity which prompts such deliverances. Is Mr Moir Bryce so near-sighted that he cannot see that his own countrymen are greatly to blame for such a condition of things? Scotsmen of position are nowadays so madly and sycophantically eager to copy everything English and are so sedulously followed by the mob in this respect, that one wonders if Scotland ever possessed any real sense of nationality at all, like other European nations, and if her spirit of patriotism in the past is not merely an invention of the romantic historian.

It is not "smart" to be Scottish in the present year of grace. That is what's the matter. I have carefully and minutely studied Scottish opinion on this "British v. English" question, and most Scottish people with whom I have conversed upon the subject were either supremely indifferent to it, or else appeared to consider it an honour to be called

"English." Why, then, blame Englishmen for a mistake ascribable in some degree to a Scottish but unforgivable in a Scotsman, when the prime offenders are Scotsmen themselves? "Scotland," except in the antiquarian sense of the term, has ceased to exist, and those who are to blame for its death are Scotsmen themselves. Do we find Irishmen anxious to pose as Englishmen?

LEWIS SPENCE.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1916.

"Britain" and "England."

TO THE EDITOR.

Although a Scot and a devoted lover of Scotland, I cannot help being amused at the indignation aroused in the breasts of some of my countrymen at the use of the words "England" and "English" for "Britain" and "British." Personally, I never for one moment imagine that Scotland is not meant to be included in every word of praise given to England, and dear as is the name of Britain, I for one should regret to see it supersede entirely the more picturesque name of "England."

In poetry, in oratory, and in impassioned prose the country's name is England. When, in the Elizabethan period, our literature reached its zenith, there was no Britain, but only England; above all it was Shakespeare's England, and thus there is about the very name a something, a subtle suggestion of chivalry and of romance, so that when the heart is most deeply stirred the lips breathe "England!"

CALEDONIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr Spence is unfair to the masses of Scotsmen who keep the patriotic flag flying. I once thought Mr Spence was himself an Englishman.

I have beside me a book of nice poems by one "Lewis Spence," entitled "Le Roi O'Ya and Other Poems." Is the poet and the letter-writer the same? I ask Mr Spence to answer, because in three sonnets he uses "England" for "Britain." In one to Earl Kitchener he mentions England three times, and winds up with—

O teach our England that her safety lies
Not in inglorious ease but sacrifice.
Another sonnet fears Teuton raids "on the fence-
less coasts of England." The third sonnet begins,
"What trumpet can wake England!" and con-
tains references to the past—

When England wore the whitest of all shields,
When England armed was an England crowned.
J. B. S., Glasgow.

TO THE EDITOR.

I am quite in agreement with Mr Lewis Spence. No honest man can challenge any part of his statement. Scottish nationality has ceased to exist. And the humiliating thing is that the infamy is wholly the work of men calling themselves Scotsmen, and who, on occasion, will sing "Scots Wha Hae." What hypocrisy! They are not at all ashamed of their work, but rather glory in it, as witness, a Parliamentary election in, say, East Fife, Dundee, Kilmarzock, or Stirling. Their highest ambition is to secure the refusal of an English constituency to "represent" them in an already predominantly English assembly. Men who cannot and do not pretend to represent anything Scottish, except the traitors who invite, or accept, of their candidature, and the renegades who elect them or approve of their election. That they do perfectly.

If there be any Scotsmen left who love the old land and glory in its grand history let them band themselves together, organise, and strive for the revival of their now extinct nationality. The first step, and a very long one, in that direction will be the restoration to the full legal extent of the Scottish representation in the Imperial Par-

liament. Then the establishment of a wholly Scottish Parliament, for purely Scottish purposes, in Edinburgh. To the end in view these two things are absolutely necessary. Either, without the other, will be insufficient.

At present the Empire and the Parliament are English. That is what really matters, not what they are called. Let us make them British.

SCOTIA PRIMA.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 3, 1916.

"British" and "English."

TO THE EDITOR.

None of your correspondents go to the heart or state basic principles in the expressions of sentiment and opinion on this matter. Controversial discussion is a waste of time. Patriotism runs in the lines of soul salvation, and is always more aflame where liberty of action and freedom of individual expression is withheld. The story of Scottish national patriotism is due largely to predatory and aggressive acts of England.

In a strong physical and serious-minded people like the Scottish any menace to their freedom of thought and action—which liberty is one of the foremost qualities of the soul of man—would be vigorously resented.

Though England never subdued that spirit in Scotland, still the inference to-day is that England, being the predominant partner, and, in the spirit of the greater, includes the less, acts, thinks, feels, and takes the honours for both countries. This, of course, infers a secondary position for the Scots, and collides with normal basic-principle of man's soul.

As a matter of fact, the Scots are clear-minded, and do not mind an offence till it is worth speaking about, and your correspondents may rest assured that the heart of all Scottish people is in the right place.

Your correspondent, who finds himself breathing "England! England!" in heated moments—when his inmost soul speaks without restraint—is obviously an Englishman. Even the schoolboy instinctively says "Scotland for ever." Englishmen are all right—let them alone—although they are annoyed at us getting a march of them in all fields; but they take life less seriously than the Scots. I would like to see the term "Scotland" in use more; this would balance the "England" reference. Give "British" a rest.

CALEDONIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

There are a great many "devoted lovers of Scotland," like "Caledonia," who are "amused" at those of their fellow-countrymen who strive to keep alive the last embers of nationality. If, when his "heart is deeply stirred," his "lips breathe England," I should imagine that it is with an "English" accent "made in Edinburgh," such as one may hear in those temples of refreshment where mining damsels look upon the tea when it is brown in the cup.

"J. B. S., Glasgow." "Once thought" I "was an Englishman," because I used the term "England" in some sonnets. If he had noticed the title of these he would have seen that I read "Sonnets to the sea folk"—that is, to English people, apart altogether from Scots. As a Scot, I desired to show the somnolent English their danger from German guile, seeing quite clearly as I did that they would be the sufferers in the event of a German raid. I wrote, in fact, as a friendly-disposed stranger—a Scottish "alien" in England—and not as did Thomas Campbell, when he wrote "Ye Mariners of England."

I am deeply attached to England, and in this respect I follow the lead of Sir Walter Scott and many others among my countrymen. But that does not make me wish to be considered English, to talk a hybrid jargon in which whittled-down vowels are sprinkled over an absurd droll, or to call the six hundredth anniversary of Bannockburn "Red Rose Day," and sport the English symbol in my coat on that peculiarly sacred occasion, as did most Edinburgh people.

LEWIS SPENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your issue of 31st ult., a letter appeared in which the writer, Mr Lewis Spence, declared that most Scottish people with whom he had conversed upon this subject, if not indifferent to it, appeared to consider it an honour to be called "English." Surely these cannot be representative Scots. What is it that the English have to teach the Scottish? Grit, determination, the iron qualities which go to the founding of mighty enterprises, the opening up of vast wildernesses, the conquering of formidable and imposing obstacles; these the Scot possesses to a far more marked degree than the average Englishman. Call the country Britain or England as you prefer, but let it not be forgotten that, without the qualities of the Scot, the Empire could never possibly be in the position that we see it in to-day.

Your Englishman may be more courteous in manner and a hundred times more plausible than we humble Scottish folk, but in the great world of affairs the Scot is universally regarded as a man with far more staying powers. This is also borne out by history and biography. Just fancy any one preferring to be English rather than Scottish!

H. M. FORBES.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 4, 1916.

"BRITISH" AND "ENGLISH."

Don't be so Clannish.

TO THE EDITOR.

Having read the opinion of "Scotia Prima," I wonder if he knows how many Scotsmen there are sitting in Parliament representing English towns, or whether he is aware that there are any Scotsmen outside this bonnie land of ours. Some of the greatest men of the day are Scots to the backbone, and would laugh to scorn the ignorance shown by "Scotia Prima" in that he calls his own people traitors, renegades, &c.

I would advise him not to be so clannish, or if he cannot get over it, to make a little tribe up and flee to some deserted island and teach his followers that there are no such people as the English, and that all the people in the world outside his little constituency are British, and that only he and his are allowed to sing "Scots Wha Hae."

BLAIR ATHOL.

Bad History and Bad Law.

TO THE EDITOR.

Might I recommend your correspondents to read the late Prof. Mackinnon's able book on "The Union of England and Scotland." In that work Professor Mackinnon says (page 522):—"To speak of the English Army, the English Navy, the English Parliament, or, in the sense in which it is frequently done, the English people, is both bad history and bad constitutional law. A protest on this matter usually excites a laugh on the other side of the Border."

In the face of history, the laugh should be the other way; and no protest of arrogance or ignorance, whichever it be, better deserves the ridicule. The subject may appear trifling to our self-conscious compatriots, but they should have the good sense to remember that the Scotsman has as much right, on national and historical grounds, to the quality of self-consciousness as the Englishman; and that the assumption that his nationality may be ignored with a laugh is as irritating to the Scottish as it would be to the English patriot.

J. D.

What Harm is Done?

TO THE EDITOR.

I also am a Scot, and like "Caledonia," a very sincere lover of Scotland, and to me there can be no country like it in the wide world. But, like him, it sometimes amuses me also to see all the posh about the word "England."

As far as I have been able to discover, (from extensive reading) in all Continental countries, the

use of the word "English" is meant to include us north of the Border, and what harm is done? For instance, since the war began, and between the Kaiser's "Ode to the Almighty," a regular "Te Deum" of "Gott strafe England" has been waited to us across the North Sea from Germany, and even Jellico and his merry men have failed to intercept it. Are we not all proud to be included in that "Hymn of Hate"?

As for "Scotia Primus" and his arguments, I will try and answer him a little. Does he call Mr. Asquith (East Fife), our rightly honoured and trusted Prime Minister, the refuge of an English constituency? If I mistake not, history will give him a place among our greatest Premiers, for his wise and able guiding of the ship of State in these stormy times. Scotland should be proud of him.

PRO PATRIL.

Out of Date.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your correspondence on this matter is entertaining. Many English people known to me regret they didn't choose Scottish parents, and that we are the salt of the earth nobody will attempt to deny. It is true, moreover, that this little bit of land is but a rearing-ground, and the better type of Scotsman is he who has flung off the old convictions and adopted a modern mentality in the new world. There is too much of the spirit of wanting to know who one's grandfather was in this country, and many of your ways are out of date. A fellow with ideas, I understand, has the greatest difficulty in getting a hearing. In Germany the State subsidises creative ingenuity for the good of the State.

It seems to me, however, that the correspondence on this subject is a reflex of the times, and the "dramatising" is doing good! Obviously the people will be more flung back on themselves, and of necessity more attention will be given to the man with the goods.

I have often looked round for distinct type of art in Scotland. Such a romantic country, one would think, would possess an idiom in music and painting; so far as I can find, nothing national exists in either. Whisky and money-making has evidently stifled that. The gentleman who talks of "embers of nationality" has now his chance.

KORIAN SCOT.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, February 5, 1916.

BRITISH AND ENGLISH.

A Reasonable Spirit.

TO THE EDITOR.

No doubt we feel very proud of our country "Scotland," but at the same time we need not be ashamed of being called "English."

Our name and tongue might be changed to something we would not at all like, sooner than we think. We should put down any spirit of envy and hatred towards another country, as that has really been the cause of this dreadful war. "Scotland" could not face this awful enemy without England, so let us be united.

All our soldiers coming from England say how well they have been treated, especially by the nursing staff, just because they were "Scotch," and, indeed, wherever the Scotch bonnet is seen, they are hailed with shouts of delight for the "Scotie."

So let us return the compliment when the chance comes along.

SCOTLAND FOR EVER.

An Irishman's View.

TO THE EDITOR.

I am much amused in reading this correspondence in your paper.

A few days ago I was looking at a map which represented the British Isles in the days of the Romans. In that map I found Ireland, in those far away days, was known as "Hibernia," Scotland, as "Caledonia," and England as "Britannia." Now I should like to ask those

touchy Scotsmen who wish to pose as supermen over their Irish and English brethren, when did Caledonia become Britain?

In my humble opinion Scotsmen might as well object to be known as "British" as "English." And why all this bother?

IRISHMAN.

[Ireland was also called "Britannia Parva" or "Little Britain."]

The Greatest Things.

TO THE EDITOR.

Love of one's country is commendable, but let us not be self-centred. Love of humanity is greater. Standing beside the Great Wall of China, the blue sky overhead, with the Yangtze-Kiang flowing to the Pacific, I would feel as great a regard for China and her people as I would have for Scotland and the Scottish people, standing on the top of the Grampians. These annual discussions about the relative merits of this or that nation are petty. All nations have given their greatest and best to the cause of civilisation, and after all Scotland is only a matter of yesterday, when we come to think of the stupendous time that has elapsed when the civilisations of the East lived and flourished. Ours is not an advanced civilisation. We may be active in the physical sciences, but in moral and spiritual worth we are not much further forward than the cave-dwellers of ancient Britain. Self-interest is everywhere, selflessness is nowhere.

X.

Odious Comparisons.

TO THE EDITOR.

At various times I have noticed in your columns letters on the subject of "British" and "English," and two points always stand out clearly in each batch of letters.

First, the discussion appears to be confined entirely to Scots, a good half of whom imagine a grievance and proceed straightway to ascribe to the "Englishman" all the faults and cussedness in creation, whereas his only sin, in this connection, is that he is absolutely unaware that he has offended, or even that there is a discussion raging over him.

Second, the appalling lack of humour (or is it the excess of it?) which allows writers like "H. M. Forbes" to write of "humble Scottish folk" in such a ridiculous effusion of self-glorification as his letter which you publish of the 3rd inst.

I have lived part of my life in England and part in Scotland, but never have I seen in any English paper such an outburst of "odious comparisons," nor have I ever seen it stated that any Englishman does consider himself superior to the Scot. Comparisons of that sort seem to be peculiar to Scottish correspondents.

In conclusion, may I suggest to some of the per-fervid patriots that if they really want the two countries to be known as Britain it might be useful if they sometimes remembered to use the terms "British" and "Britain" instead of "Scottish" and "Scotland." It would at least be a good example.

MONGREL.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, February 7, 1916.

EDINBURGH CASTLE AND ITS RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

MR. W. MOIR BRYCE, F.S.A., gave an address of Saturday afternoon to the Scottish Eccelesiologica Society in St. Cuthbert's Hall, Edinburgh, on "Edinburgh Castle and its Religious Houses." Professor Cooper, Glasgow, presided, and there was a large attendance. The ancient and picturesque Castle of Edinburgh, he said, still formed the most outstanding fortress in the United Kingdom. It had been so intimately interwoven with the progress of the country that it had dominated the whole history of Scotland for a period of nearly a thousand years. Owing to the loss of their ancient records the actual

history of Scotland might be said to commencing with the reign of Malcolm Canmore and of his saintly Queen Margaret. Her name had been closely associated with the Castle, and it was surprising that, notwithstanding the tempests of shot and shell and other misfortunes that had so often overwhelmed all its buildings, there should still remain to them an echo of her pious personality in the little chapel which she founded, and in which she worshipped, more than eight centuries ago. Of this building Mr. Moir Bryce gave an interesting historical sketch, illustrated by lantern views. Her son, King David I., who ascended the throne in 1124, established a colony of Augustinian canons regular in the Castle, but after a residence of two or three years there the inconvenience of its situation as the site of a convent became apparent, and it was then that the King fixed upon the present position for his new Abbey of Holyrood. There must have been a church utilised by them, because they found the Bishop of St. Andrews confirming, in 1130, a grant by the King to the church of the Castle. In March 1314 the Castle was captured by Randolph, Earl of Moray, who, with a view of providing no possible cover for the English invader, levelled every building on the Castle Rock to the ground, with the exception of St. Margaret's Chapel. In 1335 there is mention of St. Margaret's Chapel in connection with a visit King Edward III. paid to Edinburgh, and in the contemporaneous English accounts reference is also made to the ruins of the large church for the use of the garrison—probably that used by the canons brought by David II. in the early years of the 12th century. It was partially reconstructed in 1335 by the English, who utilised it as a granary, and there were several notices of its reconstruction or repair in Scottish records under the name of the Church of St. Mary. It stood on the north side of the Palace Square, and in the middle of the eighteenth century it was mentioned by Maundland as having been converted into an armoury and gun store. A new building on its site was erected about the year 1850 to provide additional barrack room accommodation. In 1856 there was a notice in the Exchequer Rolls of a payment of £10 to the chaplain of the Church of St. Mary, and in 1859 one of £2 was granted by Robert II. to the chaplain in St. Margaret's Chapel; but in the following year this latter sum was transferred to the chaplain of St. Mary's, whose annuity of £10 was suppressed, although he was, nevertheless, taken bound to officiate at St. Margaret's Chapel on all necessary occasions. The stipend was afterwards raised to £10, a fairly liberal sum in those days, and in the Register of the Privy Seal the appointment of the successive chaplains is duly recorded down to 1866, when the office was held by Jerome Bowye, designated as Master of His Majesty's (i.e., Darnley's) wine cellar. Down to the death of James V., as they learned from the extant fragments of the Treasurer's accounts, it was the practice of the Sovereigns of Scotland to be present in person in St. Margaret's Chapel on the occasion of the annual festival of the saintly Queen. In the latter part of his address Mr. Moir Bryce gave a graphic account of the military history of the Castle and its successive alterations and rebuildings, illustrating his remarks with views of old maps and charts and with photographs of portions of the Castle brought to light by recent excavations. Speaking of the place of execution on the Castle-hill, he said that it was probably covered by the second from the east of the towers that now line the south side of the Esplanade. He suggested that some memorial plate should be attached to this tower to recall the scene of the tragedies which took place there. In 1631 the Castle Hill was finally abolished by the Crown as a place of public execution. The Chairman expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Moir Bryce for his original investigations into this and other Scottish subjects, and Sheriff Scott Moncrieff moved, and Dr. Thomas Ross seconded, the vote of thanks.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, February 7, 1916.

"BRITISH" AND "ENGLISH."

Scottish "Language."

TO THE EDITOR.

I have been interested in the correspondence of your Scottish patriots, with whom I am very much in sympathy. But it seems to me that they who advocate a Scottish language are striving after a vain ideal. Scottish "language" is a word naturally divide itself into two "languages," that of Burns and of Osian. The former is provincial English, and I suppose that no really sane person would prefer it to the pronunciation of English by (say) the members of the English—or for the matter of that—of the Scottish Bar. It is no more "Scottish" than a Norfolk or a Hampshire dialect is "English."

And as for Gaelic, most certainly it could never be revived so as to make it the universal language of Scotland—as well try to revive the "English" of Chaucer.

I who write this am absolutely English by birth and education; but I love Scotland, both its glorious scenery and its romantic history. And I have seen every county of it, and many of its islands, and during nearly four years have come into intimate acquaintance with almost all classes of Scotsmen, and have found them excellent and true friends, and, indeed, almost all my best friends in London are Scots. And having thus both love for and sympathy with Scotland, it pains me to note a somewhat jarring note in this correspondence. We are all "Britons" and of this both nations may well be proud.

Nevertheless, in a sentimental way, I greatly regretted to find the "sameness" which I found in Inverness and the counties further north. I had hoped to see the kilt almost everywhere, and to hear Gaelic spoken, commonly, by everybody. But this was not so. Yet if "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," Scotsmen ought to be glad to know what a Highland gentleman told me once, when he said that "none but Englishmen ever wore the kilt nowadays."

W. S. CAMPBELL-BROWN,
145 Bruntsfield Place.

Satellites of England.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the November issue of *The English Review*, the magazine of the Royal Society of St. George, the following appears as a quotation from a work by a Mr Rowland Strong (who, it seems, has a place in *Who's Who*):—

"Where, indeed, would these three peoples (Scots, Irish, and Welsh) be to-day but for the glowing heart of England? Nations they are not and never have been, but satellites around the sun of England's ancient glory, drawing their warmth and life from her heart, reservoirs for filling up the unconsidered gaps of other nationalities, with that freemasonry among themselves which is the instinctive singularity and the chief source of power, often of very great power, of vagabond and parasitic races, a singularity of which the most striking example is supplied by the Jews."

The society to which stuff of that sort apparently commands itself has as patrons the King, Queen, and Queen Alexandra, and as hon. vice-presidents an imposing array of Bishops, Admirals, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, &c.—the acting president being an ex-Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (Lord Halsbury).

It would be interesting to know whether the teaching of British history in English schools is based on the views expressed in the above quotation.

VIRILAGE.

The Trend of Feeling.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have read with interest all the letters on this subject. To my mind the trend of feeling shown is one of dissatisfaction in the minds of all the writers. The lack of repose is evident on this matter, to my mind, by all the different shades of opinion. Even those who endeavour to palliate the more aggressive opinions seem to admit uneasiness on this matter at the heart of things.

Is there subject-matter for a grievance? Evidently there is, but I beg to suggest it lies with ourselves. It doesn't seem reasonable that England should be made the "butt" in these expressions of national dissatisfaction (we are alone responsible for ourselves). The trouble seems to me to be that we have no interest in ourselves as a composite national idea. We are continually adopting more of English ways instead of looking after what remains or endeavouring to create ways of our own! The "death of the Scots nation" is evidently somewhere in the minds of all of us, even if it be but a shadow of a thought. Certainly Lord Rosebery and Lord Kingsburgh, to mention two prominent Scots, have been on the warpath on this matter, and we know that Scottish business in the House of Commons means a holiday to English members. If we want to keep alive the fabric of nationality, it must be instilled into the mind in early youth. National impressions should be brought to influence the mind at school age. The dead dates of history are certainly taught, but nothing of living interest is.

Scottish lyric poetry and knowledge of the braid Scots should be made a compulsory subject at school. These are dying out quickly. Scottish song is scarcely known at school age. What is the reason for so many Scottish societies throughout the world? Will someone kindly explain? So far as I know, there are no English societies anywhere.

SCOTTIE.

Both of the Very Best.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your controversy is amusing indeed. One of them complains of the insignificant part accorded to the word "Scotland"—while another in a dreamy, semi-poetical tone declares that his romantic and fanciful imagination flies to the word "England." A third protests loudly against Scotland's political situation, and fondly dreams of "the day" when Scotland will have its own Parliament and a distinct nationality.

It is time they all realised that England looks on Scotland's glorious past with as much pride as she looks on her own. Both have imperishable histories, both have had stormy careers, and the evolution of both nations has been of the very best. Having reached a high standard of civilization, both ultimately saw that for two nations to be distinct entities in such a small sphere was an unwholesome thing. It was but fitting that two such powerful nations should unite to form a greater force. And the strength of this "greater force" has been clearly demonstrated in the present war. As of old, the sons of both have answered the call, and fought heroically; both in the end will contribute to its successful termination.

Is it wise, then, to urge for a separate Parliament—for the upkeep of a distinct nationality? If by the word "England" the world includes Scotland, why need Scotsmen protest? And why need the mere words, "Morris, England" and "Boonin' Scotland" be identified with the living, real nation as a whole? The world knows the two nations have been united by Act of Parliament, and to my mind the more cohesion there is between the two and the less prattling about absolute sovereignties, the better will be the status of "the nation" in the eyes of the world, and the easier the solving of the England-Scottish problem.

LES.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, February 8, 1916.

"BRITISH" v. "ENGLISH."

Scots Not Nationalistic.

TO THE EDITOR.

As I initiated this correspondence I may be pardoned if I point out that it has richly illustrated my thesis, which was that the great majority of Scots would rather be described as "English" than "British" or "Scots."

The large number of letters printed by you from "Scots" persons, who admit their preference for the name "English," amply bears out my contention that Scottish nationality and sentiment are absolutely extinct. At one time I was so foolish as to believe that Scottish people were patriotic and proud of their country. But for more than a year I have been led to think otherwise, and my present opinion is that Scottish people are the least nationalistic in the world. No other small European nation has so speedily become incorporated and identified with a larger neighbour.

Let us attempt to find another word to replace that of "Scot," now no longer applicable to the inhabitants of this land—I mean province. I suggest "Anglomaniacs," "Noranglians," or "Pseudo-Saxons."

There are other names, too-ugly names that would make most men blush—that might be used by people less charitable than myself, like the English writer who suggested "parasites." But if a race chooses to imitate its neighbours rather than foster its own national ideals, let it take its place in history with the Romans, who fell because they adopted Greek manners, or the—but no, there is no other proper parallel to Scotland's conduct in world history. Rather than become Swedes, the noble Norwegians separated the Scandinavian Empire, rather than become Spaniards the Dutch died by steel and faggot, rather than become Russian, Prussian, or Austrian, Poland bled herself white.

An idea! Since our English friends are so enthusiastic about the name "Scotland," cannot we sell it to them for a million or two? Many Scots are quite equal to it. Let us go the whole hog.

LEWIS SPENCE.

Poetic Licence?

TO THE EDITOR.

I am astonished to find Mr Spence, who tells us he felt himself an "alien" in England, to which he is yet "deeply attached," endeavouring to defend his use of "England" for "Britain" in his published verses by informing us that certain sonnets are not meant for Scottish readers, being addressed to "the sea folk"—that is, the English folk. When did the Scots cease to be a "sea folk"? In the sonnet beginning, "What trumpet can wake England?" Mr Spence, addressing his "England," says—

New navies threaten all thy swarming seas.
The reference is clearly to the seas of the Empire, as is shown also in another line about "Colonial sceptre all the world around." I quoted also from his sonnet to Kitchener, which is not in the "sea folk" group. To the great soldier he said—
Turn now those eyes to England and her fears,
A subtler foe than Bonaparte now peers
Athwart the narrow firths.

There are, of course, no "firths" in England! All the British firths are in Scotland. Furthermore, Mr Spence speaks of "our England" and "our Senate place" (the Imperial Parliament), which he says "is swayed by 'hireling hounds'"—rather violent language. An "alien" would have written "your England." The verses were published in London in 1910, and it is evident that during his sojourn in England as an "alien," the poet got into the London habit of referring to "Britain" as "England."

J. B. S., Glasgow.

Scottish Conceit.

TO THE EDITOR.

To Englishmen the letters from your correspondents cannot but cause amusement.

The conceit of certain Scotsmen will probably never depart, and perhaps it may add to their conceit if we admit at once, say, that Scotland is easily first in having the laxest marriage laws in any civilised country, and has easily the largest proportion of illegitimate births in the Kingdom.

If one picks up a London paper one finds English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh casualties and honours all together, whereas the Scottish papers usually retail the names of the Scotsmen in the lists. Can one wonder that Scottish people get imbued with the idea that Scotsmen are the backbone of the Army? The Englishman is proud of the Scotsman, and is prepared to treat him as an equal—there it must stop. It has been said up here that the Scottish soldier has more fire in attack; even if we concede this (and it has yet to be proved) it can equally be said of the English soldier that he is more dogged—has more of the bulldog nature—for defence.

It is useless to attempt to convince some people, but I will, as one illustration of the greatness of England, as a nation by itself, point out that the British Navy is practically the English Navy—it is almost entirely manned by Englishmen. It follows, of course, that it is England who is protecting the Empire and country—but you won't find Englishmen shrieking about this fact to the exclusion of Scotsmen, more to their honour.

It is again said that Scotsmen get the march of Englishmen in the commercial world. To this I will say little. As I have already remarked, we are ready to look upon Scotsmen as equals but no more; yet I would like any Scotsman to learn from foreigners, Englishmen, or Irishmen, whether they would rather do business with an Englishman or a Scotsman. The fact that Scotsmen are found in jobs in England and abroad is not a proof of the superiority of the Scot, but is only another proof that Scotland is a poor country, which cannot provide opportunities for and cannot support all her sons, especially sons of particular merit.

Englishmen do not care whether the Scots call everything or anything Scottish, but it is a pity that certain Scots spoil themselves. It is the old tale of the tall thinking that it wagged the dog.

ANGELUS.

A "Scrap of Paper."

TO THE EDITOR.

Some of your correspondents on this question seem to write on the assumption that either term may be accurately used according to the inclination of the user, and that patriotism, sentiment, expediency, and other considerations have something to do with the question. The matter is, however, regulated by Act of Parliament, viz., the Act of Union of 1707, which gave statutory force to the written contract, known as the Articles of Union, entered into in the previous year by the two separate Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

The first section of the Act of Union is as follows:—"That the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England shall, upon the 1st day of May next ensuing the date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one Kingdom by the name of Great Britain, and that the ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom be such as Her Majesty shall appoint, and the crosses of St Andrew and St George be conjoined in such manner as Her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns, both at sea and land."

At a later date Ireland was united to Great Britain, and the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" became the statutory designation of the British Isles.

Suppose a case where several individuals enter into a contract of partnership and agree that the firm name shall be a name different from that of

any one of them. If the predominant partner there after proceeds to describe the concern by his individual name and to take credit for the partnership property as being entirely his own, can the adjectives "true," "fair," "accurate," or any other complimentary word be applied to his descriptions? This is exactly what is done by England, the predominant partner of our Kingdom. One has only to look at her Press (especially the leading London newspapers) for abundant evidence of this state of mind of the predominant partner.

Is it to be wondered at that many Scotsmen who remember the part that Scotland has taken and is taking in the national affairs, feel less resentment at their contract of partnership being as regards the question under discussion, treated as a scrap of paper?

JOHN R. S. RITCHIE.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1916.

"BRITISH" AND "ENGLISH."

As Patriotic as Ever.

TO THE EDITOR.

After reading Lewis Spence's letter every Scotsman's first feeling must be one of indignation. The Scottish nation is as patriotic to-day as it was in the days of Wallace and Bruce. I do not see why Lewis Spence should say that Scotsmen are parasites. If he is a Scotsman himself—but nobody would call such a person a Scotsman—he ought to be ashamed to write such things.

PATRIOTIC SCOT.

Edinburgh's Aping of the English.

TO THE EDITOR.

As a constant reader for years of the *Dispatch*, allow me space to reply to Mr Lewis Spence's letter regarding Scottish nationality. His letter is all wrong. It is he and his kind who would like to see Scotland just a part of England. True, we are a poor country compared with our rich neighbour. We have gained by the Union of the Crowns, but so has England. Scotland has helped to make her what she is to-day. The Scots are just as proud of their country to-day as ever.

It is the love of the land of Rabbie Burns that makes our brave lads fight and die in France to-day. No, Scottish nationality is not dead. Never will be. It is only in Edinburgh, the least Scottish of all Scottish towns, where you meet people who would like to pose as English, and are a credit to no race.

THURIEL.

Blotting Out Scottish Nationality.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I reply to "Anglicus"? The grievance has nothing to do with the merits of England or Scotland. It has only to do with the fact that England by her acts is blotting out Scottish nationality.

You yourself want to remain English, and you are no doubt proud of it; in the same way we wish to remain Scottish, and preserve our own type of character.

Do you not see that it will be a bad day for England even when we have nothing of our own to give to the stock-pot? In the broad spirit, you know, a healthy rival is a good pal; a sympathiser (in this spirit) is not of the same value.

The firm of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales is a pretty good-going concern, but it is pretty rotten to take down the sign and try to make everyone feel that it is really England & Co. England couldn't have done that big job alone—made the Empire. You will admit that. Do you see the point now?

SCOTCH.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 10, 1916.

"BRITISH" v. "ENGLISH."

Annual Bickerings.

TO THE EDITOR.

As an Englishman who has been resident in Scotland a number of years, and a constant reader of *The Dispatch*, I beg you will allow me a little space to offer a word of advice to Englishmen. I have noticed these little bickerings crop up annually—like the sea serpent.

If Scotsmen choose to quibble among themselves, and in doing so drag in the names "England" and "Englishmen," just allow them to have it entirely their own way. It is perhaps a little trying for an Englishman to read some of the remarks, but you may rest content. The position and status of England and Englishmen are perfectly assured among all civilised nations.

NORTHERLAND.

Scottish Language.

TO THE EDITOR.

In reading the varied opinions of our Scottish patriots it has struck me—as, indeed, it must everyone who considers the subject—how futile it is to try to stem the tide of advancement of the English language and the gradual elimination of the Scots. As has been pointed out by one of your correspondents, the true Scots is rarely if ever heard spoken. And, after all, do we really desire it? In every school English is taught, while in intercourse one hears the purest English spoken. Now, I think for all practical purposes the English language, it must be confessed, is the best. The development of language, like everything else, has grown from a simple to a complex, and to revert back to either the Scots or English as spoken one hundred or two hundred years ago would simply mean retrogression.

We, as Scotsmen, naturally revere, for sentimental reasons, the beauty of many Scots words and poems, such as "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." Indeed, we need have no fear they ever will, but the onward march of this busy world of ours requires a language such as now taught for the clothing of thoughts equally advanced.

A. C. R., Montpelier Park.

"English" Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have been attempting to spread the propaganda of nationhood in Scotland for many years, and know what I am writing about. Others who interest themselves in this work and who can lay claim to expert knowledge on the subject are quite in agreement with me, that Scotsmen are lukewarm about the real nationhood of their country, apart from tartan-dying and pipe-playing.

Things seem to have been trending this way for some generations. What said the noble Fletcher of Saltoun when, after denouncing the Union, he retired to the Continent?—"The country is only fit for the slaves who have sold it."

The country is fast becoming a lesser England. For centuries English statesmen have attempted to belittle everything Scottish. It is the English way. They cannot understand why some of us do not wish to model ourselves upon them.

If this correspondence has served to make Scotsmen think, and to stir the dying embers of nationality even in "English" Edinburgh, then my purpose has been accomplished. We have tried argument and gentleness too long. Let us see what a little healthy contempt can achieve.

LEWIS SPENCE.



